

## Cisco.350-401.v2023-03-14.q260

<b>Exam Code:</b>	350-401
<b>Exam Name:</b>	Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR)
<b>Certification Provider:</b>	Cisco
<b>Free Question Number:</b>	260
<b>Version:</b>	v2023-03-14
<b># of views:</b>	2093
<b># of Questions views:</b>	2600
<a href="https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Cisco.350-401.v2023-03-14.q260.html">https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Cisco.350-401.v2023-03-14.q260.html</a>	

### NEW QUESTION: 1

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

- A. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services
- B. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session
- C. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol using keys generated via the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (anonymous encryption mode)
- D. 802.1AE is negotiated using Cisco AnyConnect NAM and the SAP protocol

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

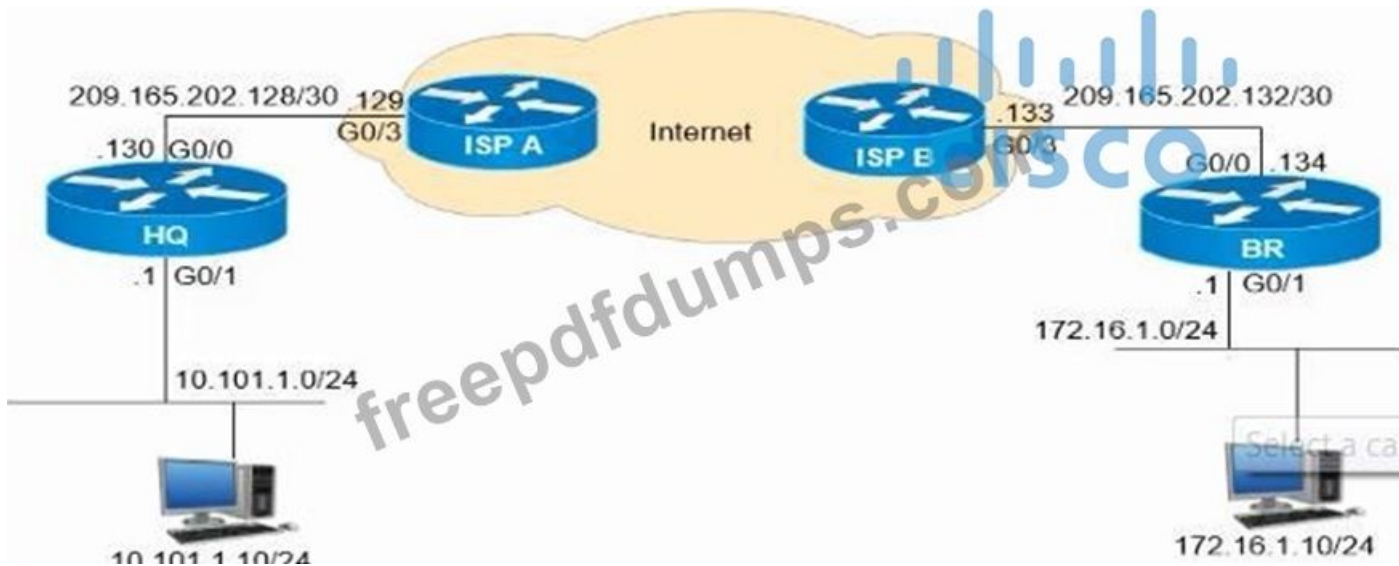
MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication using the 802.1x Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-TLS) or Pre Shared Key (PSK) framework.

Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-9/configuration\\_guide/sec/](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-9/configuration_guide/sec/)

### NEW QUESTION: 2

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to the HQ router to set up a GRE tunnel between the HQ and BR routers?

A)

```
interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.134
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.133
```

C)

```
interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```

D)

```
interface Tunnel1
ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

### NEW QUESTION: 3

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



A. Option A

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Script is safer than MD5, so answer A is wrong and answer D is correct

R1(config)#username user secret ?0 Specifies an UNENCRYPTED secret will follow5 Specifies a MD5

HASHED secret will follow8 Specifies a PBKDF2 HASHED secret will follow9 Specifies a SCRIPT HASHED

secret will follow<0-9> Encryption types not explicitly specifiedLINE The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) user

secretLINE The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) user secret Reference: [https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-](https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/understanding-the-differences-between-the-c)

[documents/understanding-the-differences-between-the-c](https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/understanding-the-differences-between-the-c)

#### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

A network is being migrated from IPV4 to IPV6 using a dual-stack approach. Network management is already 100% IPV6 enabled. In a dual-stack network with two dual-stack NetFlow collections, how many flow exporters are needed per network device in the flexible NetFlow configuration?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 8

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

"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

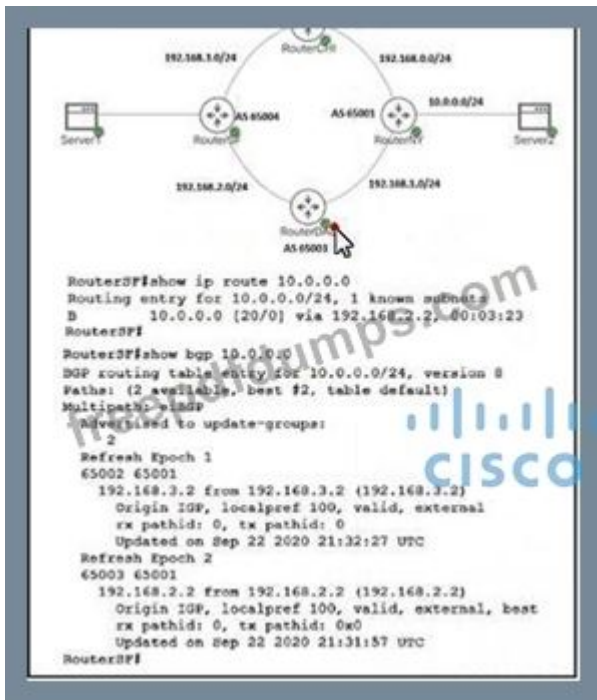
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

HTTP Status 204 (No Content) indicates that the server has successfully fulfilled the request and that there is no content to send in the response payload body.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 6**

Refer to the exhibit.



After configuring the BGP network, an engineer verifies that the path between Servers and Server2 Is functional. Why did RouterSF choose the route from RouterDAL instead of the route from RouterCHI?

- A. BGP is not running on RouterCHI.
- B. There is a static route in RouterSF for 10.0.0.0/24.
- C. The Router-ID for Router DAL is lower than the Router-ID for RouterCHI.
- D. The route from RouterOAL has a lower MED.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 7



```

London(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
London(config-if-range)#switchp trunk encapsulation dot1q
London(config-if-range)#switchp 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(D)
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

```



Refer to the exhibit. Communication between London and New York is down. Which command set must be applied to the New York 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 C

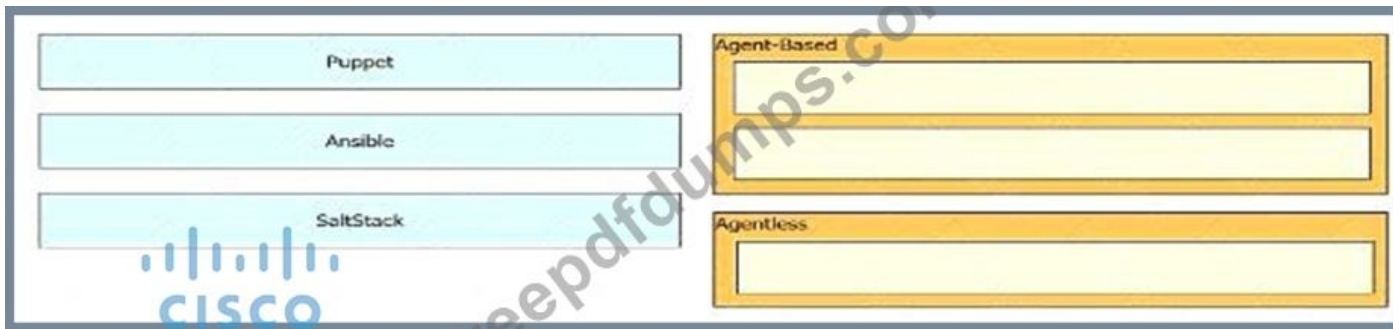
C. Option B

D. Option D

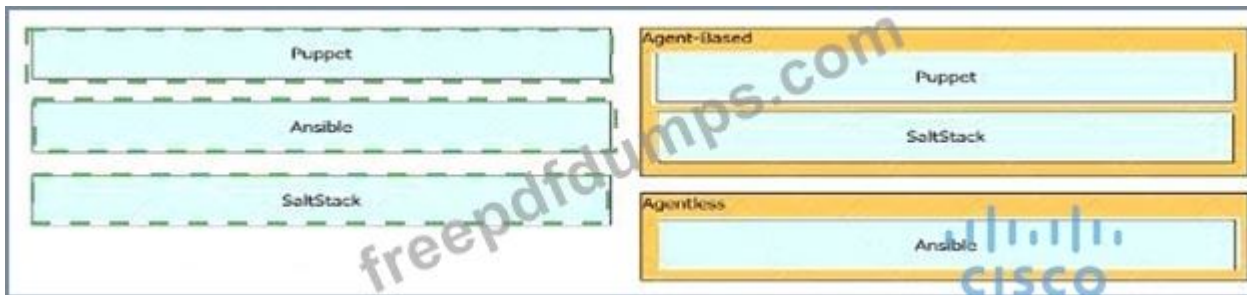
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

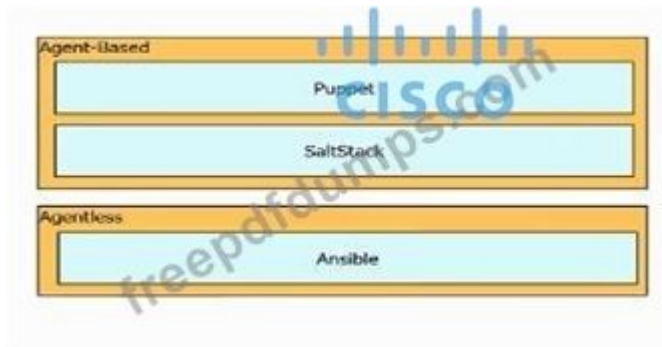
Drag and drop the tools from the left onto the agent types on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



**NEW QUESTION: 9**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Hello due in 00:00:07
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Cisco NSF helper support enabled
IETF NSF helper support enabled
Index 1/2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last flood scan time is 1 msec, maximum is 1 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

An engineer configures OSPF and wants to verify the configuration. Which configuration is applied to this device?

A)

```

R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.50.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

```

B)

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#no passive-interface Gi0/1
```

C)

```
R1(config)#interface Gi0/1
R1(config-if)#ip ospf enable
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

D)

```
R1(config)#interface Gi0/1
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 10

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

LISP map resolver	accepts LISP encapsulated map requests
LISP proxy ETR	learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR
LISP route reflector	receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites
LISP ITR	receives packets from site-facing interfaces
LISP map server	

Answer:

LISP map resolver	LISP map resolver
LISP proxy ETR	LISP map server
LISP route reflector	LISP proxy ETR
LISP ITR	LISP ITR
LISP map server	

Explanation

Table Description automatically generated

LISP map resolver

LISP map server

LISP proxy ETR

LISP ITR

- + accepts LISP encapsulated map requests: LISP map resolver
- + learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR: LISP map server
- + receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites: LISP proxy ETR
- + receives packets from site-facing interfaces: LISP ITR

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 non-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 send 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: 11**

Which two actions provide controlled Layer 2 network connectivity between virtual machines running on the same hypervisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a single trunk link to an external Layer2 switch.
- B. Use a virtual switch provided by the hypervisor.
- C. Use a virtual switch running as a separate virtual machine.
- D. Use a single routed link to an external router on stick.
- E. Use VXLAN fabric after installing VXLAN tunneling drivers on the virtual machines.

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Source 1:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vmware-at\\_a\\_glan](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vmware-at_a_glan) Source 2:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified\\_computing/ucs/sw/vm\\_fex/vmware/gui/config\\_guide/2-1/b\\_GUI\\_](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/vm_fex/vmware/gui/config_guide/2-1/b_GUI_)

### **NEW QUESTION: 12**

An engineer configures a WLAN with fast transition enabled. Some legacy clients fail to connect to this WLAN. Which feature allows the legacy clients to connect while still allowing other clients to use fast transition based on their OLTIs?

- A. 802.11V
- B. 802.11k
- C. adaptive R
- D. over the DS

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 13**

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, how is the health of a data plane tunnel monitored?

- A. ARP probing
- B. using BFD

- C. with OMP
- D. with IP SLA

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibit.

```
import ncclient

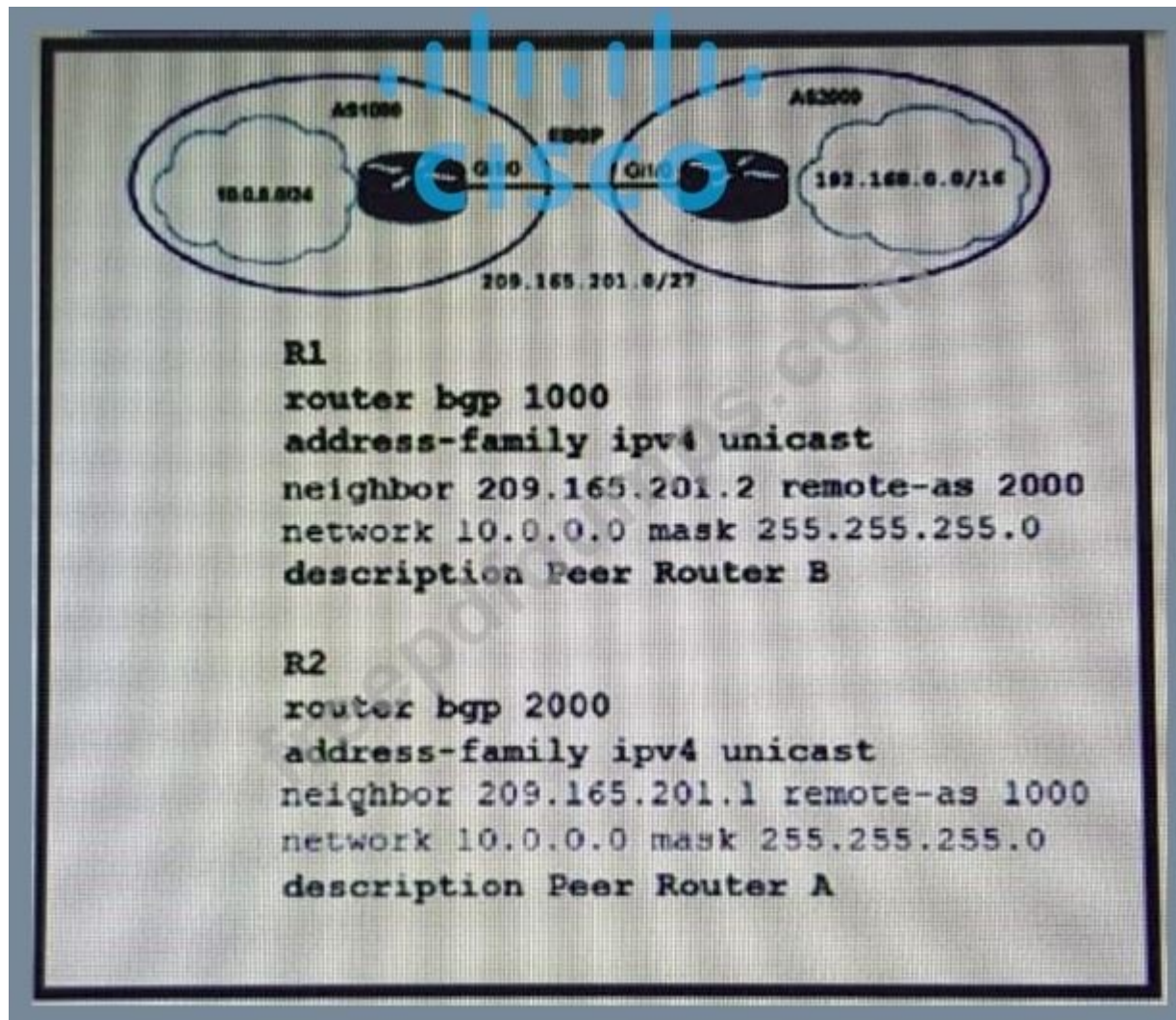
with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                             password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

After running the code in the exhibit. Which step reduces the amount of data that NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get\_config() method as an argument
- B. Use the txml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- C. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get\_config() method as an argument
- D. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 15



Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands are needed to allow for full reachability between AS 1000 and AS 2000? (Choose two)

- A. R2#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- B. R2#network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.192.0
- C. R2#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- D. R1#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- E. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 16

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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+.

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**NEW QUESTION: 17**

Which benefit is offered by a cloud infrastructure deployment but is lacking in an on-premises deployment?

- A. supported systems
- B. virtualization
- C. efficient scalability
- D. storage capacity

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 18**

An engineer is configuring local web authentication on a WLAN. The engineer chooses the Authentication radio button under the Layer 3 Security options for Web Policy. Which device presents the web authentication for the WLAN?

- A. ISE server
- B. local WLC
- C. RADIUS server
- D. anchor WLC

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

"The next step is to configure the WLC for the Internal web authentication. Internal web authentication is the default web authentication type on WLCs." In step 4 of the link above, we will configure Security as described in this question. Therefore we can deduce this configuration is for Internal web authentication.

This paragraph was taken from the link

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wlan-security/69340-web-auth-config.html#c5> :

**NEW QUESTION: 19**

Drag and drop the automation characteristics from the left onto the appropriate tools on the right.

provides intent-based networking feedback loop

agent or agentless automation platform

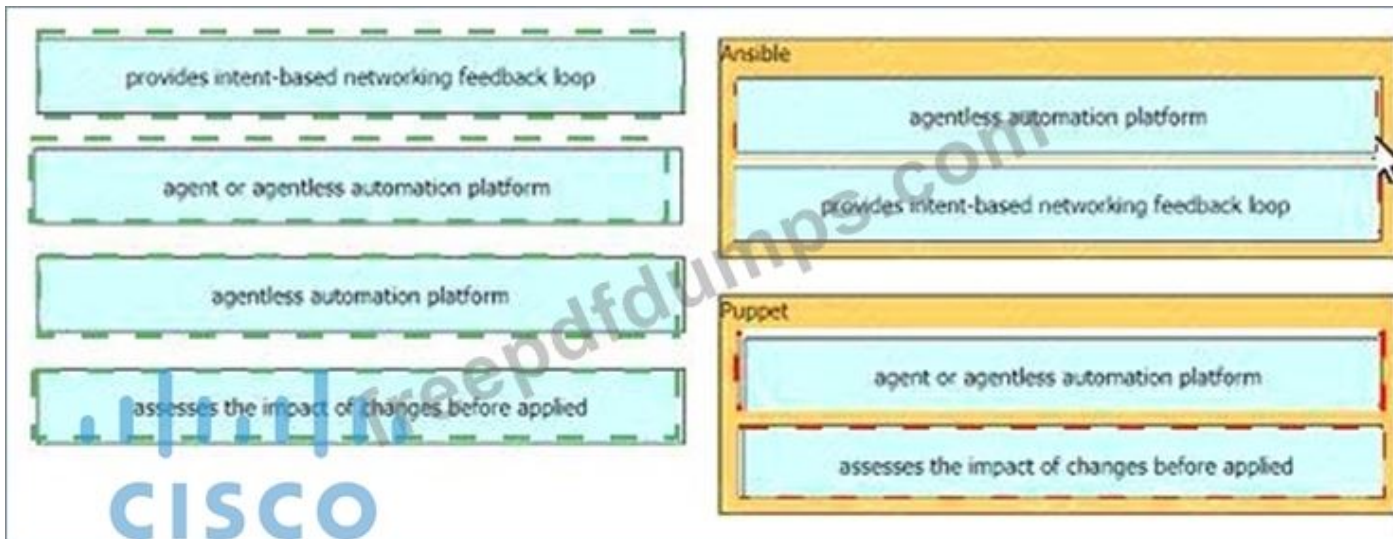
agentless automation platform

assesses the impact of changes before applied

Ansible

Puppet

Answer:



Explanation



**NEW QUESTION: 20**

Which devices does Cisco DNA Center configure when deploying an IP-based access control policy?

- A. All devices integrating with ISE
- B. selected individual devices
- C. all devices in selected sites
- D. all wired devices

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

When you click Deploy, Cisco DNA Center requests the Cisco Identity Services Engine (Cisco ISE) to send notifications about the policy changes to the network devices.

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

Which two characteristics apply to the endpoint security aspect of the Cisco Threat Defense architecture?

(Choose two.)

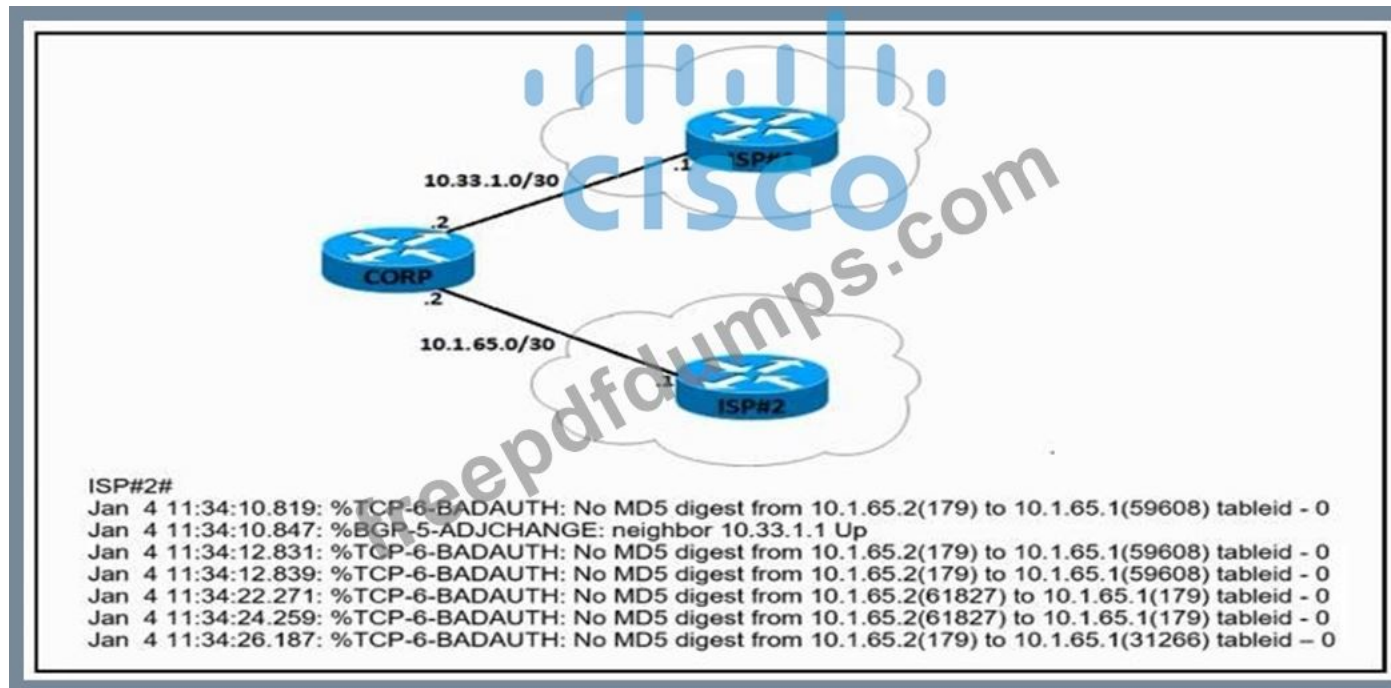
- A. outbound URL analysis and data transfer controls

- B. blocking of fileless malware in real time
- C. user context analysis
- D. detect and black ransomware in email attachments
- E. cloud-based analysis of threats

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer attempts to establish BGP peering between router CORP and two ISP routers. What is the root cause for the failure between CORP and ISP#2?

- A. Router ISP#2 is configured to use SHA-1 authentication.
- B. MD5 authorization is configured incorrectly on router ISP#2.
- C. Router CORP is configured with an extended access control list.
- D. There is a password mismatch between router CORP and router ISP#2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

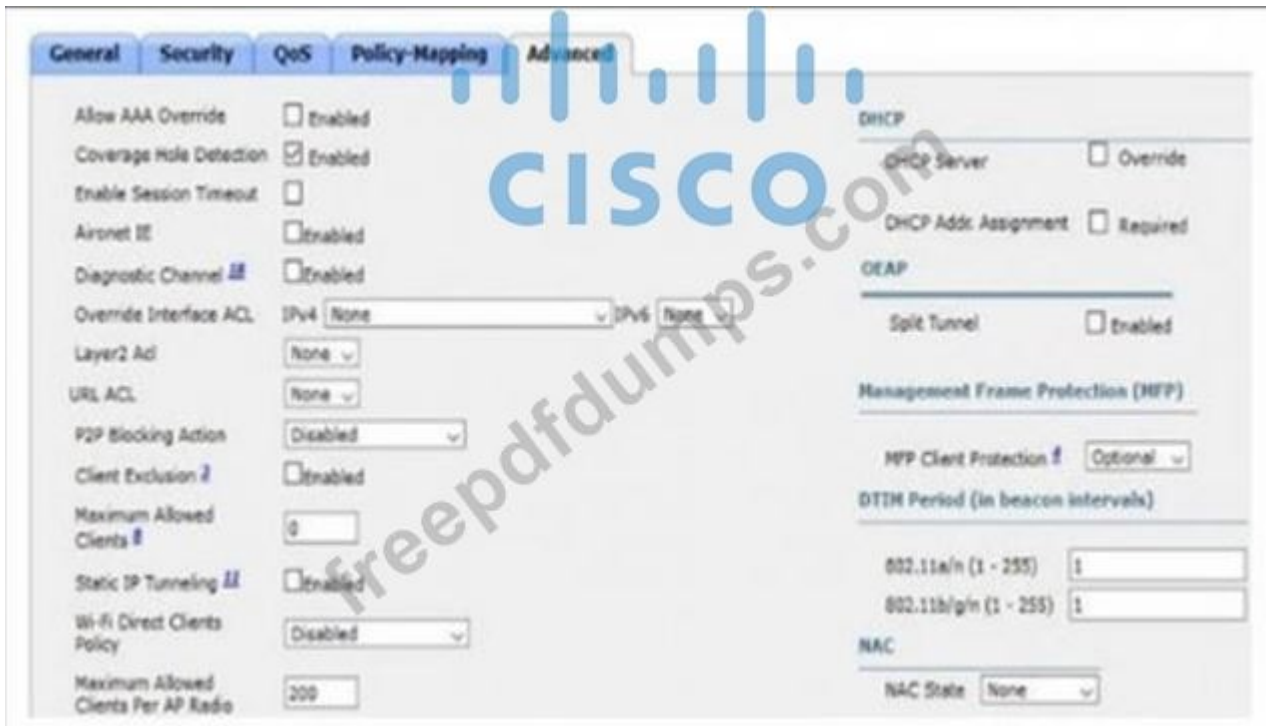
### NEW QUESTION: 23

Which features does Cisco EDR use to provide threat detection and response protection?

- A. containment, threat intelligence, and machine learning
- B. container-based agents
- C. firewalling and intrusion prevention
- D. cloud analysis and endpoint firewall controls

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 24



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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

```

ip vrf BLUE
 rd 1:1
!
interface Vlan100
 description GLOBAL_INTERFACE
 ip address 10.10.1.254 255.255.255.0
!
access-list 101 permit ip 10.10.5.0 0.0.0.255 10.10.1.0
255.255.255.0
!
route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL permit 10
 match ip address 101
 set global
!
interface Vlan500
 description VRF_BLUE
 ip vrf forwarding BLUE
 ip address 10.10.5.254 255.255.255.0
 ip policy route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to create a configuration to allow the Blue VRF to leak into the global routing table, but the configuration does not function as expected. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Change the access-list number in the route map
- B. Change the access-list destination mask to a wildcard.
- C. Change the source network that is specified in access-list 101.
- D. Change the route-map configuration to VRF\_BLUE.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 26

Refer to the exhibit.

```
mode random 1-out-of-2
exit
ip cef
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
```

Which command set must be added to the configuration to analyze 50 packets out of every 100?

- A)
- ```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

- B)
- ```
sampler SAMPLER-1
no mode random 1-out-of-2
mode percent 50

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

- C)
- ```
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
sampler SAMPLER-1

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

- D)
- ```
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1-out-of-2
flow FLOW-MONITOR-1

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor SAMPLER-1 input
```

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 27

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

```
AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM  
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM  
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM
```

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
- B. increase BandSelect
- C. enable coverage hole detection
- D. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

These message logs inform that the radio channel has been reset (and the AP must be down briefly). With dynamic channel assignment (DCA), the radios can frequently switch from one channel to another but it also makes disruption. The default DCA interval is 10 minutes, which is matched with the time of the message logs. By increasing the DCA interval, we can reduce the number of times our users are disconnected for changing radio channels.

### NEW QUESTION: 28

Which new enhancement was implemented in Wi-Fi 6?

- A. 4096 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation Mode
- B. Wi-Fi Protected Access 3
- C. Channel bonding
- D. Uplink and Downlink Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 29

What is a characteristic of a virtual machine?

- A. It must run the same operating system as its host
- B. It must be aware of other virtual machines, in order to allocate physical resources for them
- C. It relies on hypervisors to allocate computing resources for it
- D. It is deployable without a hypervisor to host it

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 30

In a Cisco StackWise Virtual environment, which planes are virtually combined in the common logical switch?

- A. control and management
- B. control, and forwarding
- C. control and data
- D. management and data

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

```
<rpc-reply> [0, 1] required
  <ok> [0, 1] required
  <data> [0, 1] required
  <rpc-error> [0, 1] required
    <error-type> [0, 1] required
    <error-tag> [0, 1] required
    <error-severity> [0, 1] required
    <error-app-tag> [0, 1] required
    <error-path> [0, 1] required
    <error-message> [0, 1] required
    <error-info> [0, 1] required
  <bad-attribute> [0, 1] required
  <bad-element> [0, 1] required
  <ok-element> [0, 1] required
  <err-element> [0, 1] required
  <noop-element> [0, 1] required
  <bad-namespace> [0, 1] required
  <session-id> [0, 1] required
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command is required to verify NETCONF capability reply messages?

- A. show netconf rpc-reply
- B. show netconf xml rpc-reply
- C. show netconf | section rpc-reply
- D. show netconf schema | section rpc-reply

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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### NEW QUESTION: 32

A network engineer is adding an additional 10Gbps link to an existing 2x10Gbps LACP-based LAG to augment its capacity. Network standards require a bundle interface to be taken out of service if one of its member links goes down, and the new link must be added with minimal impact to the production network. Drag and drop the tasks that the engineer must perform from the left into the sequence on the right. Not all options are used.

The interface shows a list of tasks on the left and a sequence of steps on the right. The tasks are:

- Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.
- Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.
- Execute the channel-group number mode auto command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.

The steps on the right are:

- step 1
- step 2
- step 3
- step 4

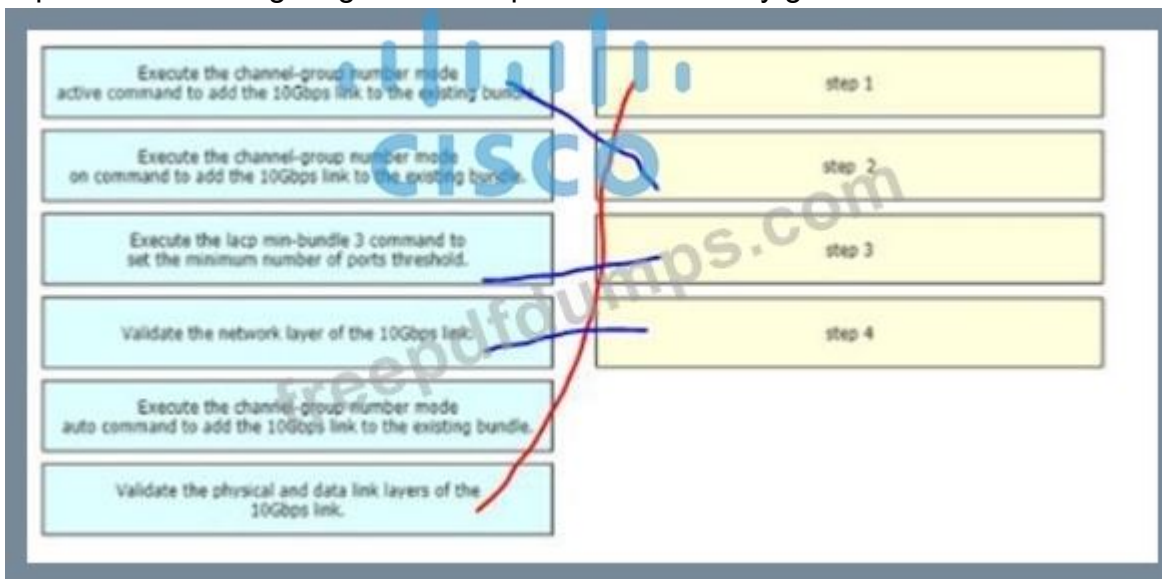
The Cisco logo is visible in the background.

Answer:



### Explanation

A picture containing diagram Description automatically generated



### NEW QUESTION: 33

What is the result when an active route processor fails that combines NSF with SSO?

- A. An NSF-aware device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network.
- B. An NSF-capable device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network.
- C. The standby route processor temporarily forwards packets until route convergence is complete.
- D. The standby route processor immediately takes control and forwards packets along known routes.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 34

An engineer must create an EEM script to enable OSPF debugging in the event the OSPF neighborhood goes down. Which script must the engineer apply?

- event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL"  
action 1.0 cli command "enable"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 3.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 4.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"
- event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL"  
action 1.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 3.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"
- event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from FULL to DOWN"  
action 1.0 cli command "enable"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 3.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 4.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"
- event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-1-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from FULL to DOWN"  
action 1.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 3.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 35

What are two characteristics of VXLAN? (Choose two)

- A. It extends Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks over a Layer 2 underlay.
- B. It allows for up to 16 million VXLAN segments
- C. It lacks support for host mobility
- D. It has a 12-bit network identifier
- E. It uses VTEPs to encapsulate and decapsulate frames.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 36

A vulnerability assessment highlighted that remote access to the switches is permitted using unsecure and unencrypted protocols Which configuration must be applied to allow only secure and reliable remote access for device administration?

- A. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input all
- B. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input telnet ssh
- C. line vty 0 15

login local  
transport input ssh  
D. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input none

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 37**

An engineer is configuring a GRE tunnel interface in the default mode. The engineer has assigned an IPv4 address on the tunnel and sourced the tunnel from an Ethernet interface. Which option also is required on the tunnel interface before it is operational?

- A. (config-if)#tunnel destination <ip address>
- B. (config-if)#keepalive <seconds retries>
- C. (config-if)#ip mtu <value>
- D. (config-if)#ip tcp adjust-mss <value>

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Explanation

A GRE interface definition includes:

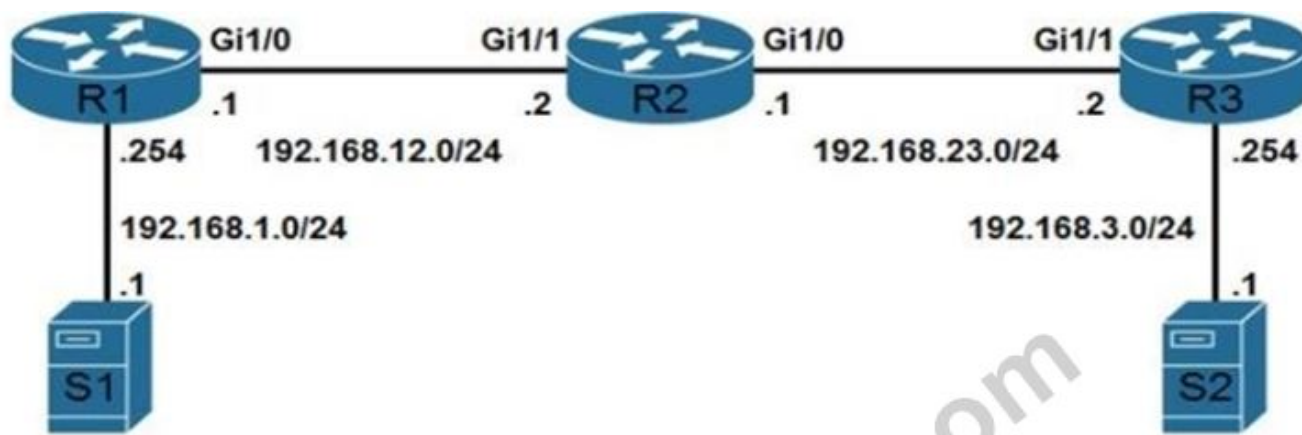
+ An IPv4 address on the tunnel + A tunnel source + A tunnel destination Below is an example of how to configure a basic GRE tunnel:

interface Tunnel 0 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source fa0/0 tunnel destination 172.16.0.2 In this case the "IPv4 address on the tunnel" is 10.10.10.1/24 and "sourced the tunnel from an Ethernet interface" is the command "tunnel source fa0/0". Therefore it only needs a tunnel destination, which is 172.16.0.2.

Note: A multiple GRE (mGRE) interface does not require a tunnel destination address.

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

Refer to the exhibit.



```

> Frame 7: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_8e:02:44 (00:50:56:8e:02:44), Dst: CiscoInc_8b:36:d1 (00:1d:a1:8b:36:d1)
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.3.1
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
  Total Length: 92
  Identification: 0x03c7 (967)
  > Flags: 0x00
  Fragment offset: 0
  v Time to live: 2
  Protocol: ICMP (1)
  > Header checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
  Source: 192.168.1.1
  Destination: 192.168.3.1
  [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
  [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
v Internet Control Message Protocol
  Type: E (Echo (ping) request)
  Code: 0
  Checksum: 0xf783 [correct]
  Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
  Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
  Sequence number (BE): 123 (0x007b)
  Sequence number (LE): 31488 (0x7b00)
  > [No response seen]
  > Data (64 bytes)

```



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: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Source MAC in the capture is VMWare, MAC is Cisco. Routers first check the TTL before any further process, subtract 1 at R1. Send to R2, subtract and you have ZERO. Discard packet and reply with ICMP Time Exceeded message from that point, don't even bother checking the Route table for further processing.

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree vlan 20

VLAN0020
  Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
  Root ID    Priority    24596
            Address    001b.7363.4300
            Cost      2
            Port      13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)
            Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    28692 (priority 28692 sys-id-ext 20)
            Address    001b.0d8e.0080
            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
Fa1/0/10           Desg FWD 2    128.12  P2p
Fa1/0/11           Root FWD 2    128.13  P2p
Fa1/0/12           Altn BLK 2    128.14  P2p
```

What does the output confirm about the switch's spanning tree configuration?

- A. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST
- B. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST+.
- C. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is IEEE.
- D. The spanning-tree mode stp ieee command was entered on this switch

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 41**

An engineer is configuring RADIUS-Based Authentication with EAP. MS-CHAPv2 is configured on a client device. Which outer method protocol must be configured on the ISE to support this authentication type?

- A. EAP-FAST
- B. PEAP
- C. EAP-TLS
- D. LDAP

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 42**

What are two benefits of virtual switching when compared to hardware switching? (Choose two.)

- A. VM-level isolation
- B. increased MTU size
- C. increased flexibility
- D. extended 802.1Q VLAN range
- E. hardware independence

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

Which two Cisco SD-Access components provide communication between traditional network elements and controller layer? (choose two)

- A. network underlay
- B. partner ecosystem
- C. network control platform
- D. network data platform
- E. fabric overlay

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

Using the EIRP formula, what parameter is subtracted to determine the EIRP value?

- A. signal-to-noise ratio
- B. antenna gain
- C. antenna cable loss
- D. transmitter power

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, which two functions are performed by OMP? (Choose two.)

- A. advertisement of network prefixes and their attributes
- B. configuration of control and data policies
- C. gathering of underlay infrastructure data
- D. delivery of crypto keys
- E. segmentation and differentiation of traffic

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

OMP is the control protocol that is used to exchange routing, policy, and management information between Cisco vSmart Controllers and Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices in the overlay network. These devices automatically initiate OMP peering sessions between themselves, and the two IP end points of the OMP session are the system IP addresses of the two devices.

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

Which outbound access list, applied to the WAN interface of a router, permits all traffic except for http traffic sourced from the workstation with IP address 10.10.10.1?

A)

```
ip access-list extended 100
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended 200
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
permit ip any any
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended NO_HTTP
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
```

D)

```
ip access-list extended 10
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 47**

Which protocol does REST API rely on to secure the communication channel?

A. TCP

B. HTTPS

C. SSH

D. HTTP

**Answer:** **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The REST API accepts and returns HTTP (not enabled by default) or HTTPS messages that contain JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents. You can use any programming language to generate the messages and the JSON or XML documents that contain the API methods or Managed Object (MO) descriptions.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest\\_cfg/2\\_1\\_x/b\\_Cisco\\_APIC\\_REST\\_API\\_Configuration\\_Guide/b\\_Cisco\\_APIC\\_REST\\_API\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_chapter\\_01.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html)

**NEW QUESTION: 48**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must permit traffic from these networks and block all other traffic. An informational log message should be triggered when traffic enters from these prefixes. Which access list must be used?

- A. `access-list acl_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 0.0.7.255 access-list acl_subnets deny ip any log`
- B. `access-list acl_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 0 0.0.255 log`
- C. `access-list acl_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 0.0.7.255 log`
- D. `access-list acl_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 255.255.248.0 log`

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

Which measure is used by an NTP server to indicate its closeness to the authoritative time source?

- A. time zone
- B. stratum
- C. hop count
- D. latency

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

Refer to the exhibit.

TYPE	PROG	SYSTEM IP	LU	LD	PRIVATE IP	PORT	LOCAL COLOR	PROXY STATE	UPTIME	PORT ID
vsmart	dtls	4.4.4.70	100	1	192.168.100.80	12446	default	No	up	
vbond	dtls	0.0.0.0	0	0	192.168.100.81	12346	default		up	
vmanage	dtls	4.4.4.90	100	0	192.168.100.82	12446	default			

What step resolves the authentication issue?

- A. use basic authentication
- B. change the port to 12446
- C. target 192 168 100 82 in the URI
- D. restart the vsmart host

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

he first figure is the output of the "show control connections" command. From this figure we learned that the 192.168.100.82 so we need to connect to this IP address (not 192.168.100.80).

#### NEW QUESTION: 51

Which two actions, when applied in the LAN network segment, will facilitate Layer 3 CAPWAP discovery for lightweight AP? (Choose two.)

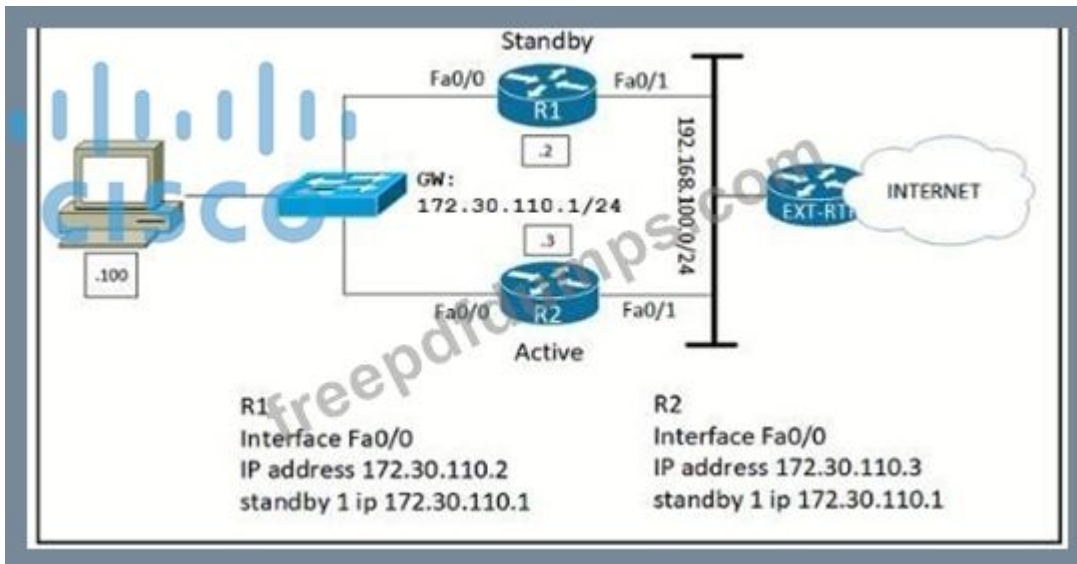
- A. Utilize DHCP option 17.
- B. Configure WLC IP address on LAN switch.
- C. Utilize DHCP option 43.
- D. Configure an ip helper-address on the router interface
- E. Enable port security on the switch port

**Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/119286-lap-no>

#### NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration change ensures that R1 is the active gateway whenever it is in a functional state for the 172.30.110.0/24 network?

A)

```

R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 90
  
```

B)

```

R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 100
  
```

C)

```

R2
standby 1 priority 100
standby 1 preempt
  
```

D)

```

R2
standby 1 priority 90
standby 1 preempt
  
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

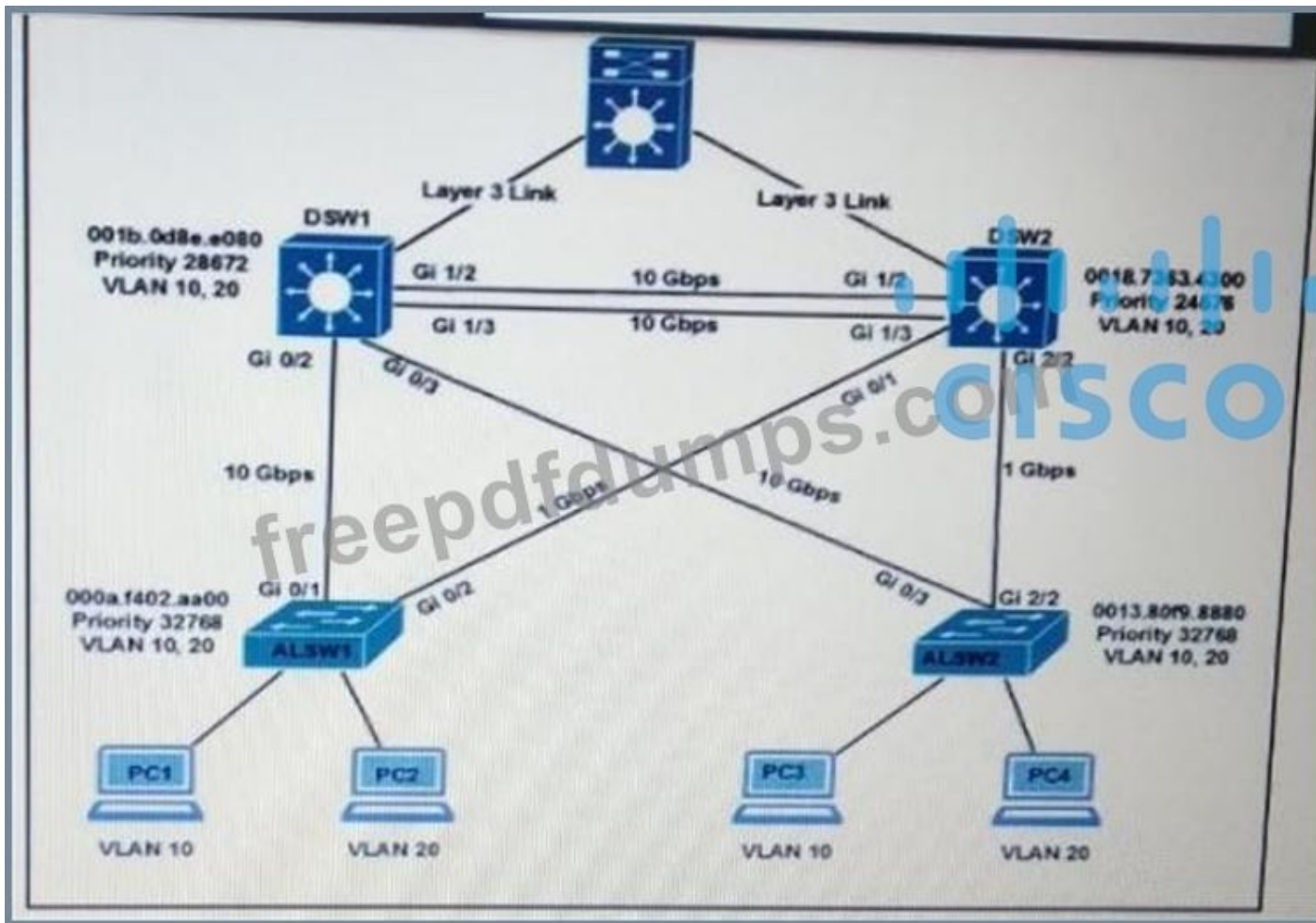
C. Option C

D. Option A

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 53**

Refer to the exhibit.



All switches are configured with the default port priority value. Which two commands ensure that traffic from PC1 is forwarded over Gi1/3 trunk port between DWS1 and DSW2? (Choose two)

- A. DSW1(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 0
- B. DSW2(config)#interface gi1/3
- C. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 16
- D. DSW1(config) #interface gi1/3
- E. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 128

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 54**

A customer has several small branches and wants to deploy a WI-FI solution with local management using CAPWAP. Which deployment model meets this requirement?

- A. Mobility Express
- B. Local mode
- C. Autonomous
- D. SD-Access wireless

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 55**

What is one main REST security design principle?

- A. separation of privilege
- B. password hashing
- C. confidential algorithms
- D. OAuth

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Separation of Privilege: Granting permissions to an entity should not be purely based on a single condition, a combination of conditions based on the type of resource is a better idea.

<https://restfulapi.net/security-essentials/#:~:text=REST%20Security%20Design%20Principles&text=Least%20P>

### **NEW QUESTION: 56**

Which feature is used to propagate ARP broadcast, and link-local frames across a Cisco SD-Access fabric to address connectivity needs for silent hosts that require reception of traffic to start communicating?

- A. Native Fabric Multicast
- B. Layer 2 Flooding
- C. SOA Transit
- D. Multisite Fabric

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

Layer2 Flooding

Cisco SD-Access fabric provides many optimizations to improve unicast traffic flow, and to reduce the unnecessary flooding of data such as broadcasts. But, for some traffic and applications, it may be desirable to enable broadcast forwarding within the fabric.

By default, this is disabled in the Cisco SD-Access architecture. If broadcast, Link local multicast and Arp flooding is required, it must be specifically enabled on a per-subnet basis using Layer 2 flooding feature.

Layer 2 flooding can be used to forward broadcasts for certain traffic and application types which may require leveraging of Layer 2 connectivity, such as silent hosts, card readers, door locks, etc.

### **NEW QUESTION: 57**

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 58**

Which device makes the decision for a wireless client to roam?

- A. WCS location server
- B. wireless client
- C. wireless LAN controller
- D. access point

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 59**

```
ip access-list extended ACL-CoPP-Management
 permit udp any eq ntp any
 permit udp any any eq snmp
 permit tcp any any eq 22
 permit tcp any eq 22 any established

class-map match-all CLASS-CoPP-Management
 match access-group name ACL-CoPP-Management
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must protect the CPU of the router from high rates of NTP, SNMP, and SSH traffic. Which two configurations must be applied to drop these types of traffic when it continuously exceeds 320 kbps? (Choose two)

- R1(config)#policy-map POLICY-CoPP  
R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management  
R1(config-pmap-c)#police 320000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
- R1(config)#control-plane  
R1(config-cp)# service-policy input POLICY-CoPP
- R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management  
R1(config-pmap-c)#police 32 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop violate-action transmit
- R1(config)#control-plane  
R1(config-cp)# service-policy output POLICY-CoPP
- R1(config)#policy-map POLICY-CoPP  
R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management  
R1(config-pmap-c)#police 320000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop violate-action drop

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

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

### NEW QUESTION: 60

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch1#show lacp internal
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
       F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
       A - Device is in Active mode           P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 1

Port      LACP port  Admin   Oper   Port      Port
Port      Flags      State   Priority Key     Key     Number  State
Gi0/0     SP         hot-sby 20     0x1     0x1     0x1     0x5
Gi0/1     SA         bnd1    15     0x1     0x1     0x2     0x3C
```

An engineer attempts to bundle interface Gi0/0 into the port channel, but it does not function as expected. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on interface Gi0/0.
- B. Set LACP max-bundle to 2 on interface Port-channelM
- C. Configure no shutdown on interface Gi0/0
- D. Enable fast LACP PDUs on interface Gi0/0.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 61**

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 14 use?

- A. 00:00:0c:07:ac:0e
- B. 04.16.19.09.4c.0e
- C. 00:05:5e:19:0c:14
- D. 00:05:0c:07:ac:14

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 62**

What is used to validate the authenticity of the client and is sent in HTTP requests as a JSON object?

- A. SSH
- B. TLS
- C. JWT
- D. HTTPS

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 63**

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 64**

Which controller is capable of acting as a STUN server during the onboarding process of Edge devices?

- A. vManage
- B. vBond
- C. PNP server
- D. vSmart

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 65**

What is a VPN in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. attribute to identify a set of services offered in specific places in the SD-WAN fabric
- B. common exchange point between two different services
- C. virtual channel used to carry control plane information
- D. virtualized environment that provides traffic isolation and segmentation in the SD-WAN fabric

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 66**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
session-timeout 30
exec-timeout 120 0
session-limit 30
login local
line vty 5 15
session-timeout 30
exec-timeout 30 0
session-limit 30
login local
```



Only administrators from the subnet 10.10.10.0/24 are permitted to have access to the router. A secure protocol must be used for the remote access and management of the router instead of clear-text protocols.

Which configuration achieves this goal?

- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255  
line vty 0 4  
access-class 23 in  
transport input ssh
- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255  
line vty 0 15  
access-class 23 in  
transport input ssh
- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255  
line vty 0 15  
access-class 23 out  
transport input all
- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0  
line vty 0 15  
access-class 23 in  
transport input ssh

- A. Option D
- B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

### NEW QUESTION: 67

```
RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show route ipv4 0.0.0.0
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0
Known via "bgp 65001", distance 20, metric 0, candidate default path
Tag 65002, type external
Installed Jan  2 08:40:59.889 for 00:01:18
Routing Descriptor Blocks
 100.65.19.1, from 100.65.19.1, BGP external
  Route metric is 0
  No advertising protos.

RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show run router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute bgp 65001 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 area 0
  mpis traffic-eng
 interface Loopback0
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.92
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.3132
 mpis traffic-eng router-id Loopback0

RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show rpl route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) then
  set metric-type type-1
 endif
 set metric-type type-2
 set ospf-metric 100
end-policy
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router BRDR-1 is configured to receive the 0.0.0.0/0 and 172.17.1.0/24 network via BGP and advertise them into OSPF area 0. An engineer has noticed that the OSPF domain is receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and default route 0.0.0.0/0 is still missing. Which configuration must engineer apply to resolve the problem?

- router ospf 1  
default-information originate always  
end
- router ospf 1  
redistribute bgp 65001 metric 100 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF  
end
- router ospf 1  
default-metric 100  
end
- router ospf 1  
default-information originate  
end

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

### NEW QUESTION: 68

Which two methods are used by an AP that is trying to discover a wireless LAN controller? (Choose two.)

A. broadcasting on the local subnet

- B. Cisco Discovery Protocol neighbour
- C. DNS lookup cisco-DNA-PRIMARY.localdomain
- D. querying other APs
- E. DHCP Option 43

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 69**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

vlan 222
  remote-span
!
vlan 223
  remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!

```

What is the result when a technician adds the monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 223 command?

- A. An error is flagged for configuring two destinations.
- B. RSPAN traffic is split between VLANs 222 and 223.
- C. RSPAN traffic is sent to VLANs 222 and 223
- D. The RSPAN VLAN is replaced by VLAN 223.

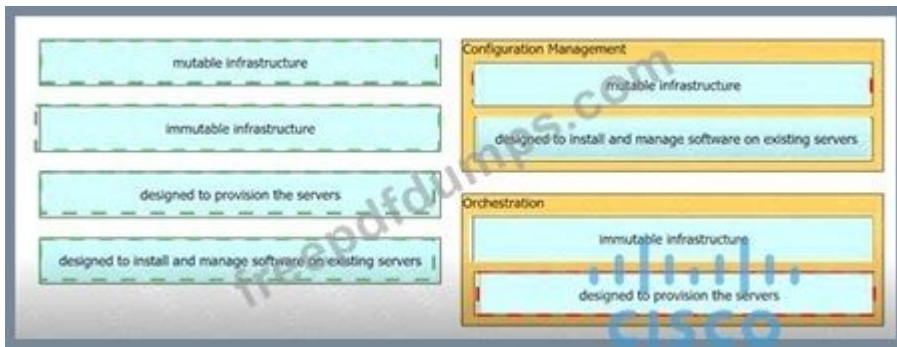
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 70**

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tool classifications on the right.

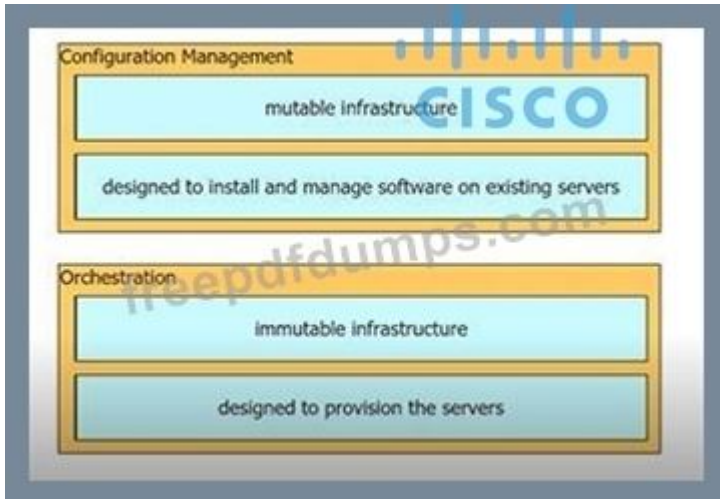
mutable infrastructure	Configuration Management
immutable infrastructure	
designed to provision the servers	Orchestration
designed to install and manage software on existing servers	

Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



**NEW QUESTION: 71**

A customer requests a network design that supports these requirements:

- FHRP redundancy
- multivendor router environment
- IPv4 and IPv6 hosts

Which protocol does the design include?

- A. HSRP version 2
- B. VRRP version 2
- C. GLBP
- D. VRRP version 3

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 72**

An administrator must enable Telnet access to Router X using the router username and password database for authentication. Which configuration should be applied?

A)

```
RouterX(config)# line aux 0
RouterX(config-line)# password cisco
RouterX(config-line)# login
```

B)

```
RouterX(config)# aaa new-model
RouterX(config)# aaa authentication login auth-list local
```

C)

```
RouterX(config)# line vty 0 4
RouterX(config-line)# login local
RouterX(config-line)# end
```

D)

```
RouterX(config)# line vty 0 4
RouterX(config-line)# login
RouterX(config-line)# end
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 73**

What is required for a virtual machine to run?

A. a Type 1 hypervisor and a host operating system

B. only a Type 1 hypervisor

C. a hypervisor and physical server hardware

D. only a Type 2 hypervisor

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 74**

Which action is performed by Link Management Protocol in a Cisco StackWise Virtual domain?

A. It rejects any unidirectional link traffic forwarding

B. It determines if the hardware is compatible to form the StackWise Virtual domain

C. discovers the StackWise domain and brings up SVL interfaces.

D. It determines which switch becomes active or standby

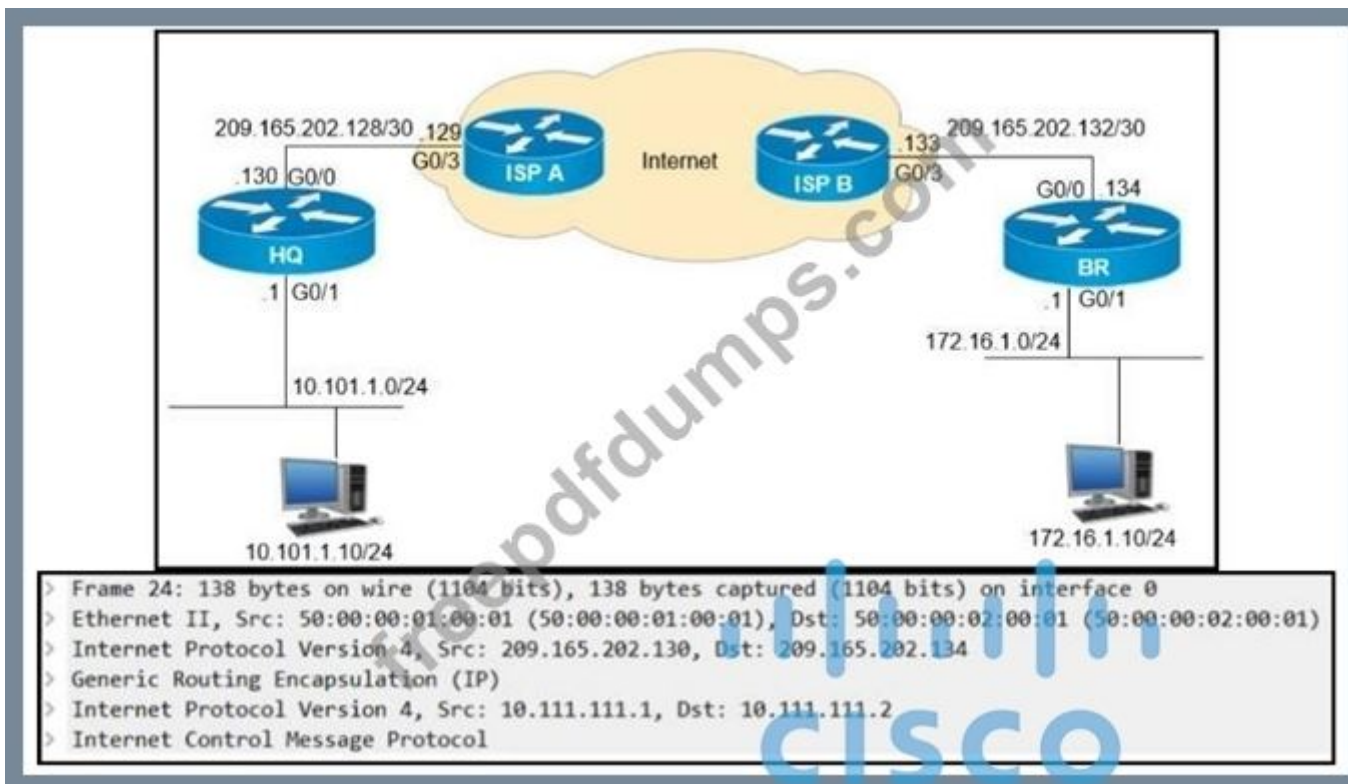
**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/catalyst-9000/nb-06-cat-9k-stack-wp-cte-en.html>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 75**

Refer to the exhibit.



A GRE tunnel has been created between HQ and BR routers. What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?

- A. 10.111.111.2
- B. 209.165.202.134
- C. 209.165.202.130
- D. 10.111.111.1

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

### NEW QUESTION: 76

In a wireless Cisco SD-Access deployment, which roaming method is used when a user moves from one access point to another on a different access switch using a single WLC?

- A. Layer 3
- B. inter-xTR
- C. auto anchor
- D. fast roam

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

A fabric edge node provides onboarding and mobility services for wired users and devices (including fabric-enabled WLCs and APs) connected to the fabric. It is a LISP tunnel router (xTR) that also provides the anycast gateway, endpoint authentication, and assignment to overlay host pools (static or DHCP), as well as group-based policy enforcement (for traffic to fabric endpoints).

From Cisco's guide, under SDA roaming - When a client on a fabric enabled WLAN, roams from an access point to another access point on a different access-switch, it is called Inter-xTR, like a highway. Intra is within intra is between. Like interstate highways. That's how I remember.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/config-guide/b\\_wl\\_16\\_10\\_cg/mobility.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/config-guide/b_wl_16_10_cg/mobility.html)

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**NEW QUESTION: 77**

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

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 78**

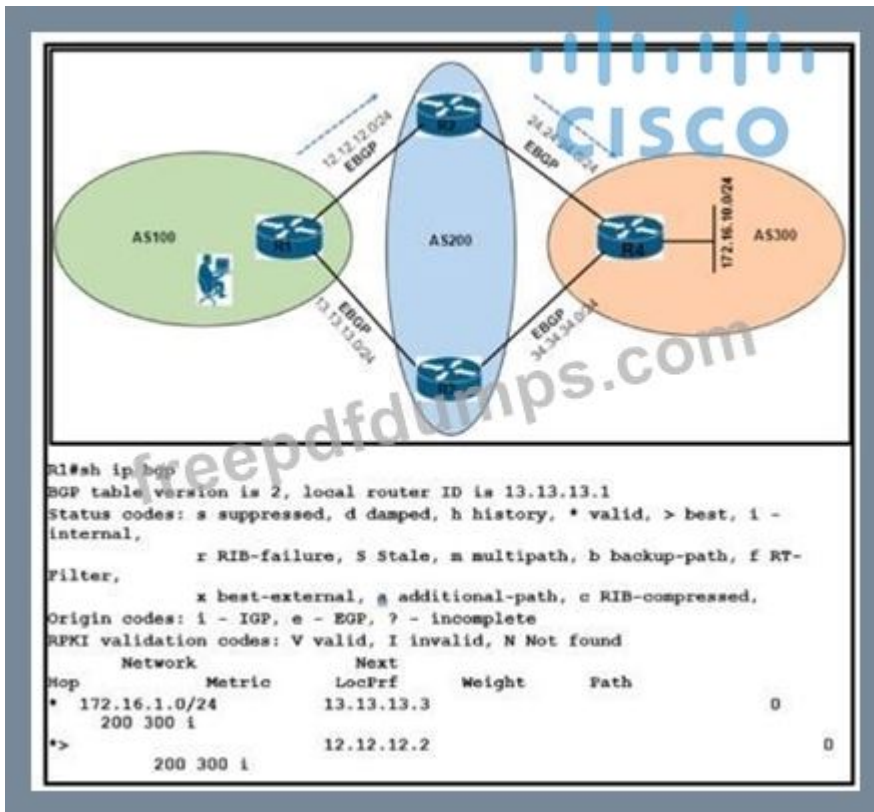
When using BFD in a network design, which consideration must be made?

- A. BFD is used with dynamic routing protocols to provide subsecond convergence.
- B. BFD is used with first hop routing protocols to provide subsecond convergence.
- C. BFD is used with NSF and graceful to provide subsecond convergence.
- D. BFD is more CPU-intensive than using reduced hold timers with routing protocols.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 79**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineers reaching network 172 16 10 0/24 via the R1-R2-R4 path. Which configuration forces the traffic to take a path of R1-R3-R4?

A)

```

R1(config)#route-map RM_AS_PATH_PREPEND
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.2 route-map RM_AS_PATH_PREPEND in
R1(config-router)#end
R1#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.2 soft in
  
```

B)

```

R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 weight 1
R1(config-router)#end
  
```

C)

```

R2(config)#route-map RM_MED permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 1
R2(config-route-map)#exit
R2(config)#router bgp 200
R2(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.1 route-map RM_MED out
R2(config-router)#end
R2#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.1 soft out
  
```

D)

```

R1(config)#route-map RM_LOCAL_PREF permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#set local-preference 101
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 route-map RM_LOCAL_PREF in
R1(config-router)#end
R1#clear ip bgp 13.13.13.3 soft in

```

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 80

Which two security features are available when implementing NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. access list-based restriction scheme
- B. broadcast association mode
- C. encrypted authentication mechanism
- D. symmetric server passwords
- E. dock offset authentication

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 81

```

psswd = (base64.b64decode('SzFwM001RzchCg==')).decode('utf-8').strip('\n')
d = datetime.date.today()
date = str(10000*d.year + 100*d.month + d.day)

```

Refer to the exhibit. Which result does the python code achieve?

- A. The code encrypts a base64 decrypted password.
- B. The code converts time to the Epoch LINUX time format.
- C. The code converts time to the yyymmdd representation.
- D. The code converts time to the "year/month/day" time format.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 82

What is the wireless received signal strength indicator?

- A. The value given to the strength of the wireless signal received compared to the noise level
- B. The value of how strong the wireless signal is leaving the antenna using transmit power, cable loss, and antenna gain
- C. The value of how much wireless signal is lost over a defined amount of distance
- D. The value of how strong a wireless signal is received, measured in dBm

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

RSSI, or "Received Signal Strength Indicator," is a measurement of how well your device can hear a signal from an access point or router. It's a value that is useful for determining if you have enough signal to get a good wireless connection.

This value is measured in decibels (dBm) from 0 (zero) to -120 (minus 120). The closer to 0 (zero) the stronger the signal is which means it's better, typically voice networks require a -65db or better signal level while a data network needs -80db or better.

**NEW QUESTION: 83**

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>
```



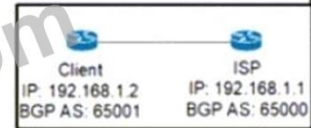
- 192.168.1.1
- 192.168.1.2
- 65000
- 65001
- Client
- ISP

**Answer:**

```

<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> ISP /ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> 192.168.1.1 </ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> 65001 </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> 65001 </ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:neighbor>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
          </ios-bgp:ipv4>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```



192.168.1.1    192.168.1.2    65000    65001    Client    ISP

**Explanation**

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

```

<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> ISP /ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> 192.168.1.1 </ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> 65001 </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> 65001 </ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:neighbor>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
          </ios-bgp:ipv4>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```



**NEW QUESTION: 84**

An engineer must configure an EXEC authorization list that first checks a AAA server then a local username. If both methods fail, the user is denied. Which configuration should be applied?

- A. aaa authorization exec default local group radius none
- B. aaa authorization exec default local group tacacs+
- C. aaa authorization exec default group radius local
- D. aaa authorization exec default group radius local none

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 85**

What NTP Stratum level is a server that is connected directly to an authoritative time source?

- A. Stratum 0
- B. Stratum 1
- C. Stratum 14
- D. Stratum 15

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/bsm/16-6-1/b-sm-xe-16-6-1-asr920/bsm-timecalendar-set.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 86**

At which Layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

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

**Answer:** [A \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 87**

A network engineer configures a WLAN controller with increased security for web access. There is IP connectivity with the WLAN controller, but the engineer cannot start a management session from a web browser. Which action resolves the issued

- A. Use a private or incognito session.
- B. Use a browser that supports 128-bit or larger ciphers.
- C. Disable JavaScript on the web browser
- D. Disable Adobe Flash Player

**Answer:** [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 88**

Which two Cisco SD-WAN components exchange OMP information?

- A. WAN Edge
- B. vManage
- C. vAnalytics
- D. vSmart
- E. vBond

**Answer:** [A,D \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 89**

A customer wants to use a single SSID to authenticate IoT devices using different passwords. Which Layer 2 security type must be configured in conjunction with Cisco ISE to achieve this requirement?

- A. Fast Transition
- B. Central Web Authentication

C. Identity PSK

D. Cisco Centralized Key Management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 90**

Refer to the exhibit.



A company requires that all wireless users authenticate using dynamic key generation. Which configuration must be applied?

- A. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication dynamic wep wep\_methods
- B. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication dynamic open wep\_dynamic
- C. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication open wep wep\_methods
- D. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication open eap eap\_methods

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 91**

A company requires a wireless solution to support its main office and multiple branch locations. All sites have local Internet connections and a link to the main office for corporate connectivity. The branch offices are managed centrally. Which solution should the company choose?

- A. Cisco DNA Spaces
- B. Cisco Mobility Express
- C. Cisco Catalyst switch with embedded controller
- D. Cisco Unified Wireless Network

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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**NEW QUESTION: 92**

Which there application has the ability to make REST calls against Cisco DNA Center?

- A. Postman
- B. Mozilla
- C. API Explorer
- D. REST Explorer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 93**

Which NTP mode must be activated when using a Cisco router as an NTP authoritative server?

- A. peer
- B. primary
- C. server
- D. broadcast client

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 94**

```
Router A
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 120

Router B
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.200 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 100

Router C
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 130

Router D
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.4 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 90
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which router is elected as the VRRP primary virtual router?

- A. Router A
- B. Router B
- C. Router D
- D. Router C

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 95**

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?

A)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx  
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
```

B)

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

C)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx  
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
```

D)

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

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 96**

What is the output of this code?

```
def get_credentials():  
    creds={'username': 'cisco', 'password': 'c3577dc8ae4e36c0bfb6fe5398614245'}  
    return (creds.get('username'))  
  
print(get_credentials())
```

A. username

B. CISCO

C. get\_credentials

D. username Cisco

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 97**

Which Cisco FlexConnect state allows wireless users that are connected to the network to continue working after the connection to the WLC has been lost?

A. Authentication Down/Switching Down

B. Authentication-Central/Switch-Local

C. Authentication- Down/Switch-Local

D. Authentication-Central/Switch-Central

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

Operation Modes

There are two modes of operation for the FlexConnect AP.

\* Connected mode: The WLC is reachable. In this mode the FlexConnect AP has CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC.

\* Standalone mode: The WLC is unreachable. The FlexConnect has lost or failed to establish CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC. A WAN-link outage between a branch and its central site is an example of such a mode of operation.

FlexConnect States

A FlexConnect WLAN, depending on its configuration and network connectivity, is classified as being in one of the following defined states.

\* Authentication-Central/Switch-Central: This state represents a WLAN that uses a centralized authentication method such as 802.1X, VPN, or web. User traffic is sent to the WLC via CAPWAP (Central switching). This state is supported only when FlexConnect is in connected mode.

\* Authentication Down/Switching Down: Central switched WLANs no longer beacon or respond to probe requests when the FlexConnect AP is in standalone mode. Existing clients are disassociated.

\* Authentication-Central/Switch-Local: This state represents a WLAN that uses centralized authentication, but user traffic is switched locally. This state is supported only when the FlexConnect AP is in connected mode.

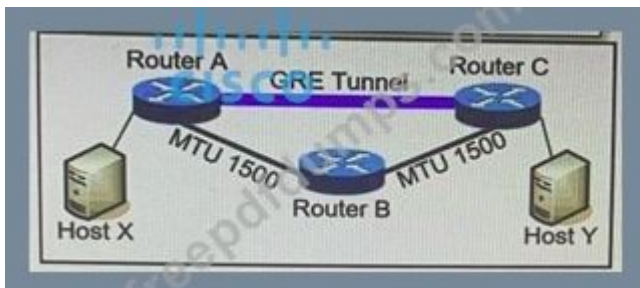
\* Authentication-Down/Switch-Local: A WLAN that requires central authentication rejects new users.

Existing authenticated users continue to be switched locally until session time-out if configured. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes until there are no more existing users associated to the WLAN. This state occurs as a result of the AP going into standalone mode.

\* Authentication-local/switch-local: This state represents a WLAN that uses open, static WEP, shared, or WPA2 PSK security methods. User traffic is switched locally. These are the only security methods supported locally if a FlexConnect goes into standalone mode. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes. Existing users remain connected and new user associations are accepted. If the AP is in connected mode, authentication information for these security types is forwarded to the WLC.

**NEW QUESTION: 98**

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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: 99**

```
switch1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
switch1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
switch1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,70-90
switch1(config)# exit
switch1(config)# monitor session 1 source vlan 10
switch1(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 70

switch2(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
switch2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
switch2(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,80-90
switch2(config)# exit
switch2(config)# monitor session 2 source remote vlan 70
switch2(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface GigabitEthernet1/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured RSPAN to troubleshoot an issue between switch1 and switch2. The switches are connected using interface GigabitEthernet 1/1. An external packet capture device is connected to switch2 interface GigabitEthernet 1/2. Which two commands must be added to complete this configuration? (Choose two)

```
switch2(config)# monitor session 1 source remote vlan 70
switch2(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet1/2
switch2(config)# monitor session 1 source remote vlan 70
switch2(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet1/1
switch1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
switch1(config-if)# switchport mode access
switch1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10
switch2(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
switch2(config-if)# switchport mode access
switch2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10
switch2(config)# monitor session 2 destination vlan 10
switch2(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,70-80
```

- A. Option E
- B. Option B

- C. Option A
- D. Option D
- E. Option C

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 100**

An engineer is troubleshooting the Ap join process using DNS. Which FQDN must be resolvable on the network for the access points to successfully register to the WLC?

- A. wlcboostname.domain.com
- B. cisco-capwap-controller.domain.com
- C. ap-manager.domain.com
- D. primary-wlc.domain.com

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

DNS: If you have configured your DHCP server to provide both option 006 (DNS server address) and option 015 (domain name) information, the AP can obtain WLC addresses from the DNS server. The process works as follows:

1. The AP gets its IP address from DHCP with options 6 and 15 configured.
2. The AP can obtain the IP address of the DNS server from the DHCP option.
3. The AP uses this information to perform a hostname lookup using CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.<localdomain>, which resolves to available WLC management interface IP addresses (IPv4 or IPv6, or both).
4. The AP can then perform a directed message to associate to responsive WLCs.

To prevent all APs from joining a single controller based on a DNS name resolution, the domain name may vary; this is what is done to dispatch APs to different controllers across the enterprise network, based on different domain names that are configured in their respective DNS scopes.

**NEW QUESTION: 101**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

interface Vlan10
 ip vrf forwarding Customer1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
 ip vrf forwarding Customer2
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
 ip vrf forwarding Customer3
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

```

Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

- A. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 global  
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 global  
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10  
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- B. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1
- C. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer1 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- D. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global  
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 global  
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10  
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 102

What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

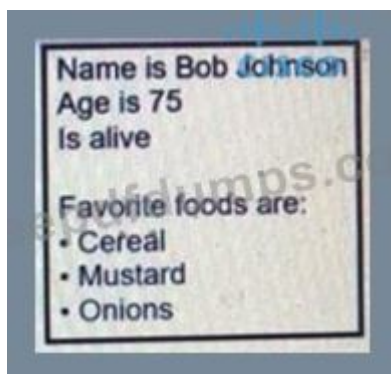
The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated



**NEW QUESTION: 103**

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the Json syntax that is formed from the data?

- A. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": Seventyfive, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}
- B. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": 75, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}
- C. {Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favorite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}
- D. {"~Name": "~Bob Johnson", "~Age": 75, "~Alive": True, "~Favorite Foods": "~Cereal", "~Mustard", "~Onions"}

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 104**

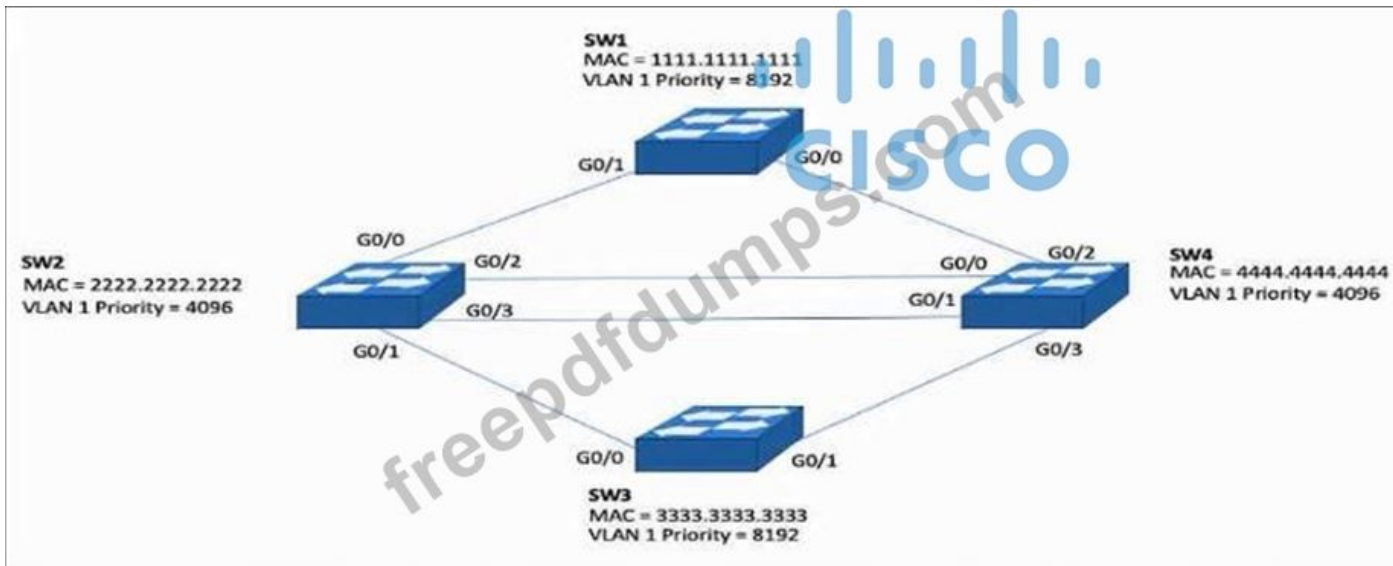
How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?

- A. It enables HSRP to failover to the standby RP on the same device.
- B. It ensures fast failover in the case of link failure.
- C. It enables HSRP to elect another switch in the group as the active HSRP switch.
- D. It enables data forwarding along known routes following a switchover, while the routing protocol reconverges.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 105**

Refer the exhibit.



Which configuration elects SW4 as the root bridge for VLAN 1 and puts G0/2 on SW2 into a blocking state?

- A. 

```
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 0
|
SW2(config)#interface G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree vlan 1 port-priority 64
```
- B. 

```
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 32768
|
SW2(config)#int G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 128
```
- C. 

```
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 32768
|
SW2(config)#interface G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree vlan 1 port-priority 0
```
- D. 

```
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 0
|
SW2(config)#int G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 128
```

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 106**

Which Quality of Service (QoS) mechanism allows the network administrator to control the maximum rate of traffic received or sent on a given interface?

- A. Policing
- B. Marking
- C. Queueing
- D. Classification

Answer: [A \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation

Traffic Policing In general, traffic policing allows you to control the maximum rate of traffic sent or received on an interface and to partition a network into multiple priority levels or class of service (CoS).

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**NEW QUESTION: 107**

An engineer is concerned with the deployment of new application that is sensitive to inter-packet delay variance. Which command configures the router to be the destination of jitter measurements?

- A. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- B. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- C. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000
- D. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Reference:UDP Jitter measures the delay, delay variation (jitter), corruption, misordering and packet loss by generating periodic UDP traffic. This operation always requires IP SLA responder. The command to enable UDP Jitter Operation is "ip sla responder udp-echo {destination-ip-address} [destination-port]

**NEW QUESTION: 108**

Why is an AP joining a different WLC than the one specified through option 43?

- A. The APs broadcast traffic is unable to reach the WLC through Layer 2.
- B. The API is joining a primed WLC
- C. The WLC is running a different software version.
- D. The AP multicast traffic unable to reach the WLC through Layer 3.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 109**

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

The image shows a drag-and-drop interface. On the left, there are three light blue boxes with the following text: "sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links", "uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone", and "cost is based on interface bandwidth". On the right, there are two yellow boxes labeled "EIGRP" and "OSPF". Each yellow box contains two empty rectangular slots for dropping the characteristics.

**Answer:**

The image shows the same drag-and-drop interface as above, but with the characteristics correctly placed into the routing protocol boxes. The EIGRP box contains "sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links" and "cost is based on interface bandwidth". The OSPF box contains "uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone".

**NEW QUESTION: 110**

A system must validate access rights to all its resources and must not rely on a cached permission matrix. If the access level to a given resource is revoked but is not reflected in the permission matrix, the security is violated. Which term refers to this REST security design principle?

- A. economy of mechanism
- B. complete mediation
- C. separation of privilege
- D. least common mechanism

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

A system should validate access rights to all its resources to ensure that they are allowed and should not rely on the cached permission matrix. If the access level to a given resource is being revoked, but that is not being reflected in the permission matrix, it would be violating security.

<https://medium.com/strike-sh/rest-security-design-principles-434bd6ee57ea>

### NEW QUESTION: 111

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Switch1#show run interface Gi0/0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport mode trunk
 negotiation auto
 channel-group 1 mode active
end

Switch1#show run interface Gi0/1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport mode trunk
 negotiation auto
 channel-group 1 mode passive
end

Switch2#show run interface Gi0/0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 negotiation auto
 channel-group 1 mode active
end

Switch2#show run interface Gi0/1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 negotiation auto
 channel-group 1 mode passive
end
```

The port channel between the switches does not work as expected. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Trunking must be enabled on both Interfaces on Switch2.
- B. interface Gi0/1 on Switch2 must be configured as active.
- C. Interface Gi0/0 on Switch2 must be configured as passive.
- D. Interface Gi0/1 on Switch1 must be configured as desirable.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 112

If AP power level is increased from 25 mW to 100 mW. what is the power difference in dBm?

- A. 14 dBm
- B. 20 dBm
- C. 17 dBm
- D. 6 dBm

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 113

Which LISP infrastructure device provides connectivity between non-sites and LISP sites by receiving non-LISP traffic with a LISP site destination?

- A. Pitr
- B. map server
- C. map resolver
- D. Petr

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 114

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch1#
*May 2 15:12:44.477: %SPANTREE-7-RECV_1Q_NON_TRUNK: Received 802.1Q BPDU on non trunk GigabitEthernet0/0 VLAN1.
*May 2 15:12:44.477: %SPANTREE-7-BLOCK_PORT_TYPE: Blocking GigabitEthernet0/0 on VLAN0001. Inconsistent port type.
```

```
hostname Switch1
!
vtp domain DATACENTER1
!
Interface Gi0/0
description TO DC2-Switch2
switchport mode trunk
!
Interface Vlan10
description LAN-10
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

hostname Switch2
!
vtp domain DATACENTER2
!
Interface Gi0/0
description TO DC1-Switch1
switchport mode dynamic desirable
!
Interface Vlan10
description LAN-10
ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
```

An engineer implemented several configuration changes and receives the logging message on switch1. Which action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

- A. Change Switch2 to switch port mode dynamic auto
- B. Change Switch1 to switch port mode dynamic desirable
- C. Change Switch1 to switch port mode dynamic auto
- D. Change the VTP domain to match on both switches

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 115

When is an external antenna used inside a building?

- A. only when using 2.4 GHz
- B. only when using Mobility Express
- C. only when using 5 GHz
- D. when it provides the required coverage

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 116**

What is one benefit of adopting a data modeling language?

- A. deploying machine-friendly codes to manage a high number of devices
- B. augmenting the use of management protocols like SNMP for status subscriptions
- C. augmenting management process using vendor centric actions around models
- D. refactoring vendor and platform specific configurations with widely compatible configurations

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 117**

In cisco SD\_WAN, which protocol is used to measure link quality?

- A. OMP
- B. BFD
- C. RSVP
- D. IPsec

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Explanation

The BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is a protocol that detects link failures as part of the Cisco SD-WAN (Viptela) high availability solution, is enabled by default on all vEdge routers, and you cannot disable it.

**NEW QUESTION: 118**

If a client's radio device receives a signal strength of -67 dBm and the noise floor is -85 dBm, what is the SNR value?

- A. 16 dB
- B. 20 dB
- C. 18 dB
- D. 15 dB

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 119**

```

FastEthernet1/0/47 - Group 1 (version 2)
  State is Standby
    7 state changes, last state change 00:00:02
  Virtual IP address is 10.1.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f001
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f001 (v2 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
    Next hello sent in 0.375 secs
  Authentication MD5, key-string "cisco"
  Preemption enabled, delay min 5 secs
  Active router is 10.1.1.2, priority 255 (expires in 9.396 sec)
  Standby router is local
  Priority 100 (default 100)
  IP redundancy name is "hsrp-Fa1/0/47-1" (default)

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures HSRP and enters the command. Which two facts about the network environment are derived from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The hello and hold timers are set to custom values.
- B. The virtual IP address of the HSRP group is 10.1.1.1.
- C. If the local device fails to receive a hello from the active router for more than 5 seconds, it becomes the active router.
- D. If a router with a higher IP address and same HSRP priority as the active router becomes available, that router becomes the new active router 5 seconds later.
- E. The local device has a higher priority selling than the active router

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 120

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 any
|
<Output Omitted>
|
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
ip access-group EGRESS out
duplex auto
speed auto
media-type rj45
|

```

An engineer must block all traffic from a router to its directly connected subnet 209.165.200.0/24. The engineer applies access control list EGRESS in the outbound direction on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the router. However, the router can still ping hosts on the 209.165.200.0/24 subnet. Which explanation of this behavior is true?

- A. Only standard access control lists can block traffic from a source IP address.
- B. The access control list must contain an explicit deny to block traffic from the router.

- C. Access control lists that are applied outbound to a router interface do not affect traffic that is sourced from the router.
- D. After an access control list is applied to an interface, that interface must be shut and no shut for the access control list to take effect.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 121**

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

The initial interface shows four light blue boxes on the left containing the following characteristics:

- It is responsible for hardware maintenance.
- It provides on-demand scalability.
- Maintenance is handled by a third party.
- Scalability requires time and effort.

On the right, there are two yellow boxes representing deployment types:

- On-Premises:** Two empty light yellow boxes.
- Cloud-Based:** Two empty light yellow boxes.

**Answer:**

The final interface shows the characteristics correctly placed into the deployment type boxes:

- On-Premises:**
  - It is responsible for hardware maintenance.
  - Scalability requires time and effort.
- Cloud-Based:**
  - It provides on-demand scalability.
  - Maintenance is handled by a third party.

**Explanation**

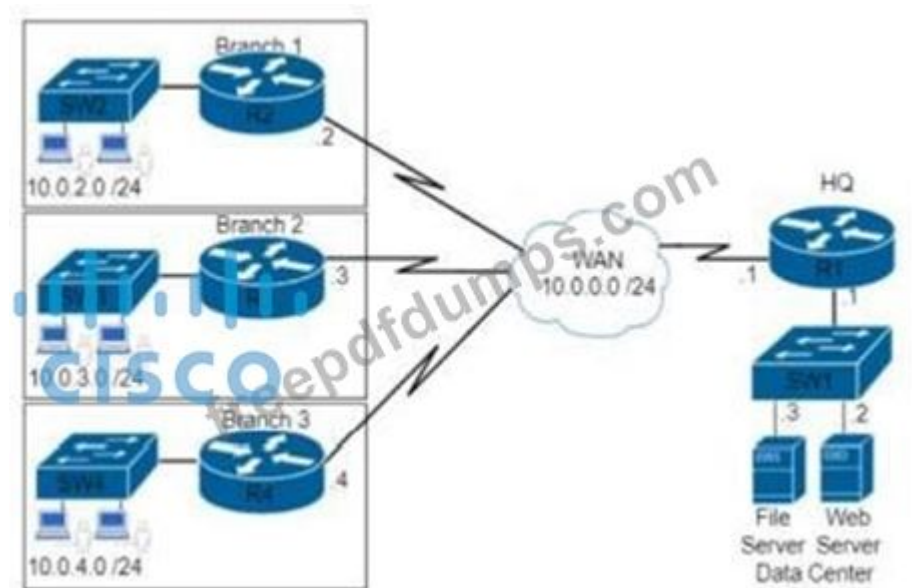
The explanation shows the final state of the deployment type boxes:

- On-Premises:**
  - It is responsible for hardware maintenance.
  - Scalability requires time and effort.
- Cloud-Based:**
  - It provides on-demand scalability.
  - Maintenance is handled by a third party.

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**NEW QUESTION: 122**

An engineer must configure a router to leak routes between two VRFs Which configuration must the engineer apply?



- ip access-list extended acl-to-red permit ip any 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 route-map rm-to-red permit 10 match ip address 50 ip vrf RED rd 1:1 import ipv4 unicast map rm-to-red
- ip access-list extended acl-to-red permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 any route-map rm-to-red permit 10 match ip address acl-to-red ip vrf RED rd 1:1 import ipv4 unicast map rm-to-red
- ip access-list extended acl-to-red permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 any route-map rm-to-red permit 10 match ip address acl-to-red ip vrf RED rd 1:1 import ipv4 unicast route-map acl-to-red
- ip access-list extended acl-to-red permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 any route-map rm-to-red permit 10 match ip address acl-to-red ip vrf RED rd 1:1

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 123**

What is an emulated machine that has dedicated compute memory, and storage resources and a fully installed operating system?

- A. Host
- B. virtual machine
- C. Mainframe
- D. Container

**Answer:** C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 124**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is designing a guest portal on Cisco ISE using the default configuration. During the testing phase, the engineer receives a warning when displaying the guest portal. Which issue is occurring?

- A. The server that is providing the portal has an expired certificate
- B. The connection is using an unsupported protocol
- C. The server that is providing the portal has a self-signed certificate
- D. The connection is using an unsupported browser

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 125**

When is the Design workflow used In Cisco DNA Center?

- A. in a greenfield deployment, with no existing infrastructure
- B. in a greenfield or brownfield deployment, to wipe out existing data
- C. in a brownfield deployment, to modify configuration of existing devices in the network
- D. in a brownfield deployment, to provision and onboard new network devices

**Answer:** A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Design area is where you create the structure and framework of your network, including the physical topology, network settings, and device type profiles that you can apply to devices throughout your network. Use the Design workflow if you do not already have an existing infrastructure. If you have an existing infrastructure, use the Discovery feature.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-c> Reference: <https://synoptek.com/insights/it-blogs/greenfield-vs-brownfield-software-development/>"Greenfield development refers to developing a system for a totally new environment and requires development from a clean slate - no legacy code around. It is an approach used when you're starting fresh and with no restrictions or dependencies."

## NEW QUESTION: 126

Simulation 01

BGP connectivity exists between Headquarters and both remote sites; however, Remote Site 1 cannot communicate with Remote Site 2. Configure BGP according to the topology to goals:

1. Configure R1 and R3 under the BGP process to provide reachability between Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2. No configuration changes are permitted on R2.
2. Ensure that the /32 networks at Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2 can ping each other.

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CISCO

BGP connectivity exists between Headquarters and both remote sites; however, Remote Site 1 cannot communicate with Remote Site 2. Configure BGP according to the topology to achieve these goals: 通过测试

1. Configure R1 and R3 under the BGP process to provide reachability between Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2. No configuration changes are permitted on R2.
2. Ensure that the /32 networks at Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2 can ping each other.



## Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

R1

```
R1#en
R1#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1237 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More-- █
```

```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto 通过测试
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
```

```

ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
router bgp 123
bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 10.0.0.2 remote-as 456
!
address-family ipv4
network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255
redistribute connected
neighbor 10.0.0.2 activate
exit-address-family
!

```

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CHINESE



```

R1#ping 10.0.0.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/4/5 m
s
R1#ping 10.0.0.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/4/5 m
s
R1#

```

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CHINESEDUMPS



```

R1#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 12
BGP table version 12, main routing table version 4
3 network entries using 432 bytes of memory
3 path entries using 252 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 480 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 1188 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 3/0 prefixes, 3/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs

Neighbor        V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ  U
p/Down State/PfxRcd
10.0.0.2        4    156    37      34      0    0    0
0:26:35
R1#

```

```

R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, D damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal, 通过测试
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f
RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
t secondary path,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
> 1.1.1.1/32    0.0.0.0         0         32768 i
*> 2.2.2.2/32   10.0.0.2        0         32768 s 456
i
*> 10.0.0.0/24  0.0.0.0         0         32768 ?
R1#

```

R3

```
R3>en
R3#sh run
Building configuration...
通过测试

Current configuration : 1246 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R3
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More--
```

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
通过测试

interface Ethernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex
!

interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.255
通过测试
```



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```
R1 R3
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  no ip address
  shutdown
  duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
  ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
  duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
  no ip address
  shutdown
  duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
  no ip address
  shutdown
  duplex auto
!
router bgp 123
  bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 456
!
  address-family ipv4
    network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.255.255.255
    redistribute connected
    neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
  exit-address-family
!
```

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CHINESE



```

R3#
R3#show ip bgp summ
BGP router identifier 3.3.3.3, local AS number 123
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4
3 network entries using 432 bytes of memory
3 path entries using 252 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 480 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 1188 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 3/0 prefixes, 3/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ U
p/Down State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.2    *        456      36      34      0    0    0
0:25:57      1
R3#

```

```

R3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status codes: x suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal, s Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f
RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB compressed,
t secondary path,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 2.2.2.2/32    192.168.1.2      0         0 456
i
*> 3.3.3.3/32    0.0.0.0          0         0
*> 192.168.1.0  0.0.0.0          0         0
R3#

```

**Answer:**

Solution:

On R1:

R1(config)#router bgp 123

R1(config-router)#address-family ipv4

R1(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.0.0.2 allowas-in

On R3:

R3(config)#router bgp 123

R3(config-router)# address-family ipv4

R3(config-router-af)#neighbor 192.168.1.2 allowas-in

VERIFICATION:

R3#sh ip route bgp

Gateway of last resort is not set

1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

B 1.1.1.1 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:01:17

2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

B 2.2.2.2 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:05:06

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

B 10.0.0.0 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:01:17

Test Ping from R3 to R1:

R3#ping 1.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

R3#ping 1.1.1.1 source lo0

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

Packet sent with a source address of 3.3.3.3

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

### NEW QUESTION: 127

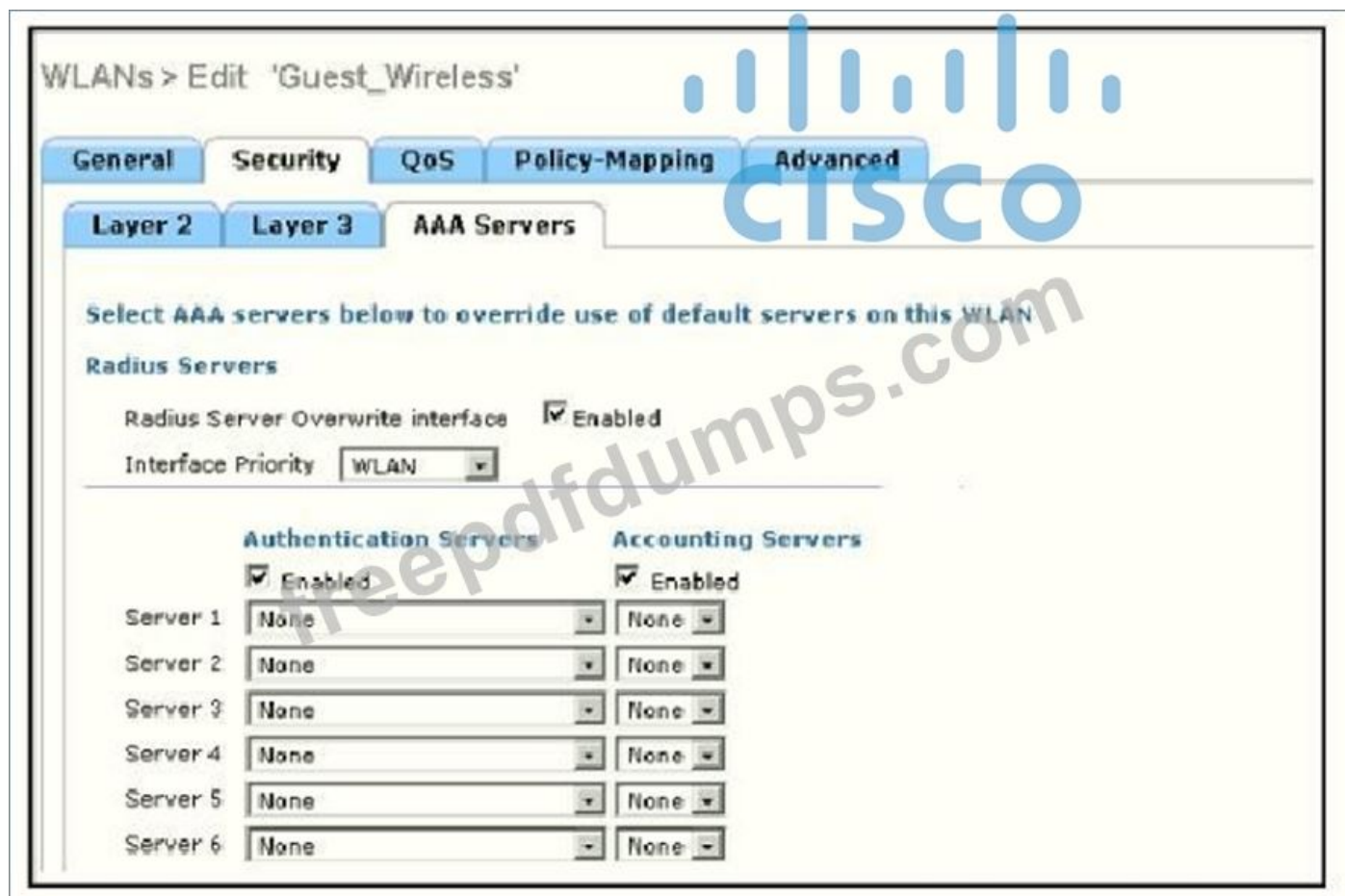
Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

- A. Ansible pushes the configuration to the client. Chef client pulls the configuration from the server.
- B. Ansible uses Ruby to manage configurations. Chef uses YAML to manage configurations.
- C. The Ansible server can run on Linux, Unix or Windows. The Chef server must run on Linux or Unix.
- D. Ansible lacks redundancy support for the master server. Chef runs two masters in an active/active mode.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 128

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming the WLC's interfaces are not in the same subnet as the RADIUS server, which interface would the WLC use as the source for all RADIUS-related traffic?

- A. the controller management interface
- B. any interface configured on the WLC
- C. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration
- D. the controller virtual interface

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 129**

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-model
```

```
aaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none
```

```
aaa session-id common
```

```
R1#sh run | section vty
```

```
line vty 0 4
```

```
password 7 0202039485748
```

```
R1#sh run | include username
```

```
R1#
```

**B.** 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#
```

**C.** 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
```

**D.** R1#sh run | include aaa

```
aaa new-model
```

```
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
```

```
aaa session-id common
```

```
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
transport input none
R1#
```

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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: 130**

A switch is attached to router R1 on its gig 0/0 interface. For security reasons, you want to prevent R1 from sending OSPF hellos to the switch. Which command should be enabled to accomplish this?

- A. R1(config-router)#ip ospf hello disable
- B. R1(config-router)#passive-interface Gig 0/0
- C. R1(config-router)#ip ospf hello-interval 0
- D. R1(config)#passive-interface Gig 0/0

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 131**

In a Cisco SD-Access fabric, which control plane protocol is used for mapping and resolving endpoints?

- A. VXLAN
- B. SXP
- C. LISP
- D. DHCP

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 132**

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the technology types on the right.

Answer:

Explanation

Orchestration

Orchestration means arranging or coordinating multiple systems. It's also used to mean "running the same tasks on a bunch of servers at once, but not necessarily all of them." Configuration Management Configuration Management is part of provisioning. Basically, that's using a tool like Chef, Puppet or Ansible to configure our server. "Provisioning" often implies it's the first time we do it. Config management usually happens repeatedly. Configuration management (CM) is a systems engineering process for establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life Configuration management is all about bringing consistency in the infrastructure.

Configuration Orchestration vs Configuration Management

The first thing that should be clarified is the difference between "configuration orchestration" and "configuration management" tools, both of which are considered IaC tools and are included on this list. Configuration orchestration tools, which include Terraform and AWS CloudFormation, are designed to automate the deployment of servers and other infrastructure. Configuration management tools like Chef, Puppet, and the others on this list help configure the software and systems on this infrastructure that has already been provisioned.

**NEW QUESTION: 133**

What does a northbound API accomplish?

- A. controlled access to switches from automated security applications
- B. programmatic control of abstracted network resources through a centralized controller
- C. access to controlled network resources from a centralized node
- D. communication between SDN controllers and physical switches

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 134

the following system log message is presented after a network administrator configures a GRE tunnel:  
%TUN-5-RECURDOWN Interface Tunnel 0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing Why is tunnel 0 disabled?

- A. Because the tunnel cannot reach its tunnel destination
- B. Because the best path to the tunnel destination is through the tunnel itself
- C. Because dynamic routing is not enabled
- D. Because the router cannot recursively identify its egress forwarding interface

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 135

Simulation 02

Configure HSRP between DISTRO-SW1 and DISTRO-SW2 on VLAN 100 for hosts connected to ACCESS-SW1 to achieve these goals:

1. Configure group number 1 using the virtual IP address of 192.168.1.1/24.
2. Configure DISTRO-SW1 as the active router using a priority value of 110 and DISTRO-SW2 as the standby router.
3. Ensure that DISTRO-SW2 will take over the active role when DISTRO-SW1 goes down, and when DISTRO-SW1 recovers, it automatically resumes the active role.



Guidelines Topology Tasks

DISTRO-SW1  
Interface VLAN100  
192.168.1.2

Access-SW1  
Interface VLAN100  
192.168.1.100

DISTRO-SW2  
Interface VLAN100  
192.168.1.3

PC-1  
Mgmt0

VLAN 100

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DISTRO-SW1

DISTRO-SW2

DISTRO-SW1>

```

DISTRO-SW1>
DISTRO-SW1#sh run
DISTRO-SW1#sh running-config
Building configuration...
通过测试

Current configuration : 1661 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 02:15:58 PST Fri May 20 2022
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname DISTRO-SW1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!

```

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CHINESEDUMPS  
通过测试

CISCO

```
!
hostname DISTRO-SW1
! CHINESEDUMPS
boot-start-marker 通过测试
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
!
!
!
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.1
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.2
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.3
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.100
!
ip dhcp pool CISCO123
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
 default-router 192.168.1.1
!
!
!
ip cef
no ip igmp snooping
no ipv6 cef
!
!
```

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CHINESEDUMPS  
通过测试

```
!
interface Port-channel1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 100
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 100
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/2
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 100
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface Ethernet0/3
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 100
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface Vlan100
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!

```

CHINESEDUMPS  
通过测试

```
!
interface Vlan100
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
line con 0
logging synchronous
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
login
```

CHINESEDUMPS  
通过测试

CISCO

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CHINESEDUMPS  
通过测试

## DISTRO-SW2

```
no ipv6 cef
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
interface Port-channel1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 100
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 100
switchport mode trunk
!
```

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通过测试

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```

!
interface Ethernet0/1
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport trunk native vlan 100
  switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/2
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport trunk native vlan 100
  switchport mode trunk
  channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface Ethernet0/3
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport trunk native vlan 100
  switchport mode trunk
  channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface vlan100
  ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
!

```

**Answer:**

DISTRO-SW1

Sw1

int vlan 100

standby 1 ip 192.168.1.1

standby 1 priority 110

standby 1 preempt

copy run start

DISTRO-SW2

SW2

int vlan 100

standby 1 ip 192.168.1.1

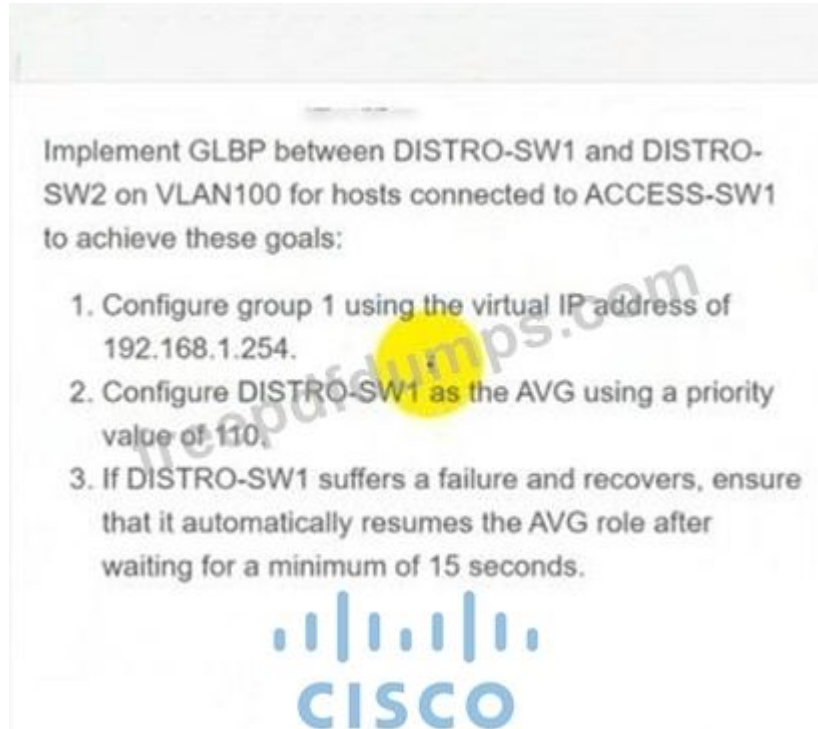
standby 1 preempt

copy run start

OR


MINOR CHANGE IN ABOVE HSRP SCENERIO

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



Implement GLBP between DISTRO-SW1 and DISTRO-SW2 on VLAN100 for hosts connected to ACCESS-SW1 to achieve these goals:

1. Configure group 1 using the virtual IP address of 192.168.1.254.
2. Configure DISTRO-SW1 as the AVG using a priority value of 110.
3. If DISTRO-SW1 suffers a failure and recovers, ensure that it automatically resumes the AVG role after waiting for a minimum of 15 seconds.



Check the IP address 1.254 check the minimum 15 seconds solution get change.

DISTRO-SW1

Sw1

```
int vlan 100
```

```
glbp 1 ip 192.168.1.254
```

```
glbp 1 priority 110
```

```
glbp 1 timers 5 15
```

```
glbp 1 preempt
```

```
copy run start
```

DISTRO-SW2

SW2

```
int vlan 100
```

```
glbp 1 ip 192.168.1.254
```

```
glbp 1 timers 5 15
```

```
glbp 1 preempt
```

```
copy run start
```

### NEW QUESTION: 136

What Is the difference between the MAC address table and TCAM?

**A.** The MAC address table supports partial matches. TCAM requires an exact match.

**B.** The MAC address table is contained in TCAM ACL and QoS information is stored in CAM.

**C.** Router prefix lookups happen in TCAM. MAC address table lookups happen In CAM.

D. TCAM is used to make L2 forwarding decisions. CAM is used to build routing tables

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

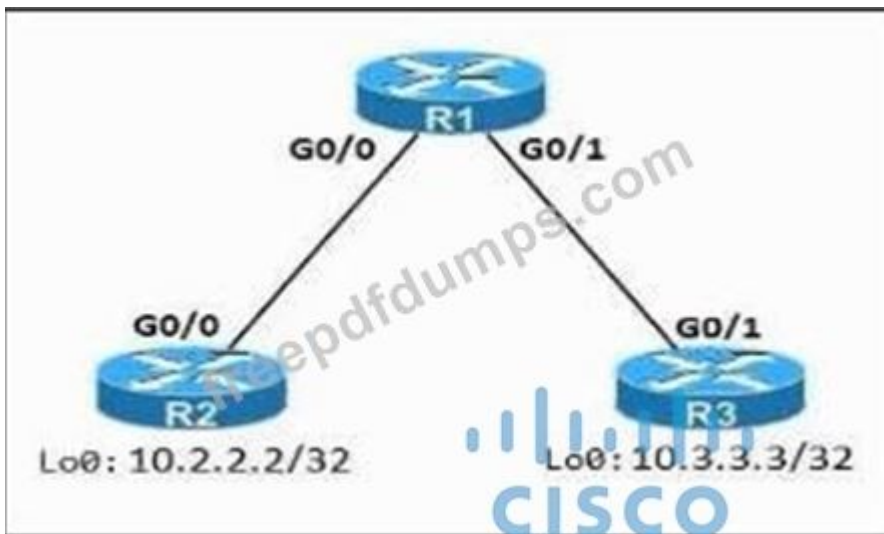
"TCAM is most useful for building tables for searching on longest matches such as IP routing tables organized by IP prefixes. The TCAM table stores ACL, QoS and other information generally associated with upper-layer processing. As a result of using TCAM, applying ACLs does not affect the performance of the switch."

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/cam-content-addressable-memory-vs-tcam-ternary-conte>

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**NEW QUESTION: 137**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny Telnet traffic from the loopback interface of router R3 to the Loopback interface of router R2 during, the weekend hours. All other traffic between the loopback interfaces of routers R3 and R2 must be allowed at all times Which command set accomplishes this task?

A)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic Friday Sunday 00:00 to 00:00

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

B)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

C)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic Saturday Sunday 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

D)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

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

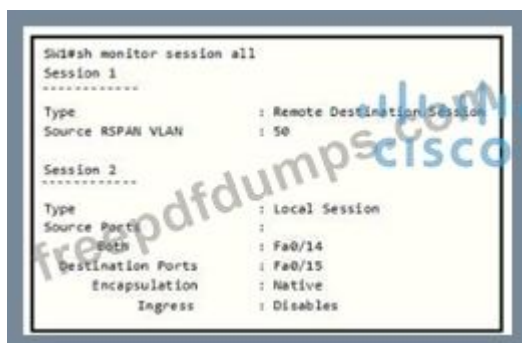
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

We cannot filter traffic that is originated from the local router (R3 in this case) so we can only configure the ACL on R1 or R2. "Weekend hours" means from Saturday morning through Sunday night so we have to configure: "periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59". Note: The time is specified in 24-hour time (hh:mm), where the hours range from 0 to 23 and the minutes range from 0 to 59.

### NEW QUESTION: 138

Refer to the exhibit.



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 (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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: 139

```
event manager applet config-alert
event cli pattern "conf t.*" sync yes
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must be notified when a user switches to configuration mode. Which script should be applied to receive an SNMP trap and a critical-level log message?

- A. 

```
action 1.0 snmp-trap strdata "Configuration change alarm"
action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg "Configuration change alarm"
```
- B. 

```
action 1.0 snmp-trap strdata "Configuration change critical alarm"
```
- C. 

```
action 1.0 snmp-trap strdata "Configuration change alarm"
action 2.0 syslog msg "Configuration change alarm"
```
- D. 

```
action 1.0 snmp-trap strdata "Configuration change alarm"
action 1.1 syslog priority critical msg "Configuration change alarm"
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 140

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Person#1:
First Name is Johnny
Last Name is Table
Hobbies are:
• Running
• Video games

Person#2:
First Name is Billy
Last Name is Smith
Hobbies are:
• Napping
• Reading
```

Which JSON syntax is derived from this data?

- A) 

```
{["First Name": "Johnny", "Last Name": "Table", "Hobbies": ["Running", "Video games"]], ["First Name": "Billy", "Last Name": "Smith", "Hobbies": ["Napping", "Reading"]]}
```
- B)

```
{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Reading'}]}
```

C)

```
{[['First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Hobbies': 'Video games'], {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Hobbies': 'Reading'}]}
```

D)

```
{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}
```

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 141

Which threat defence mechanism, when deployed at the network perimeter, protects against zero-day attacks?

- A. intrusion prevention
- B. stateful inspection
- C. sandbox
- D. SSL decryption

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/security/amp-appliances/datasheet-c78-733182.htm> analysis and sandboxing: Secure Malware Analytics' highly secure environment helps you execute, analyze, and test malware behavior to discover previously unknown ZERO-DAY threats. The integration of Secure Malware Analytics' sandboxing technology into Malware Defense results in more dynamic analysis checked against a larger set of behavioral indicators. "

### NEW QUESTION: 142

Refer to the exhibit. What is generated by the script?

```
from ncclient import manager

with manager.connect(host=host, port=830, username=user, hostkey_verify=False) as m:
    c = m.get_config(source='running', data_xml)
    with open("%s.xml" % host, "w") as f:
        f.write(c)
```

- A. the router processes
- B. the running configuration
- C. the cdp neighbors
- D. the routing table

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

### NEW QUESTION: 143

Which component handles the orchestration plane of the Cisco SD-WAN?

- A. cSmart
- B. vBond
- C. vManage
- D. WAN Edge

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 144**

Which IP SLA operation requires the IP SLA responder to be configured on the remote end?

- A. ICMP jitter
- B. UDP jitter
- C. TCP connect
- D. ICMP echo

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 145**

An engineer is configuring Local WebAuth on a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller. According to RFC 5737, WHICH VIRTUAL IP address must be used in this configuration?

- A. 192.168.0.1
- B. 192.0.2.1
- C. 172.20.10.1
- D. 1.1.1.1

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 146**

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

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 147**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret StrongP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
  login authentication ADMIN
```

An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required?

- A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command
- B. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command
- C. Add the autocommand keyword to the username command
- D. Add the autocommand keyword to the aaa authentication command

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Explanation

The autocommand causes the specified command to be issued automatically after the user logs in. When the command is complete, the session is terminated. Because the command can be any length and can contain embedded spaces, commands using the autocommand keyword must be the last option on the line. In this specific question, we have to enter this line username CCNP autocommand show running-config.

**NEW QUESTION: 148**

What is one characteristic of VXLAN?

- A. It supports a maximum of 4096 VLANs.
- B. It supports multitenant segments.
- C. It uses STP to prevent loops in the underlay network.
- D. It uses the Layer 2 header to transfer packets through the network underlay.

**Answer:** [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 149**

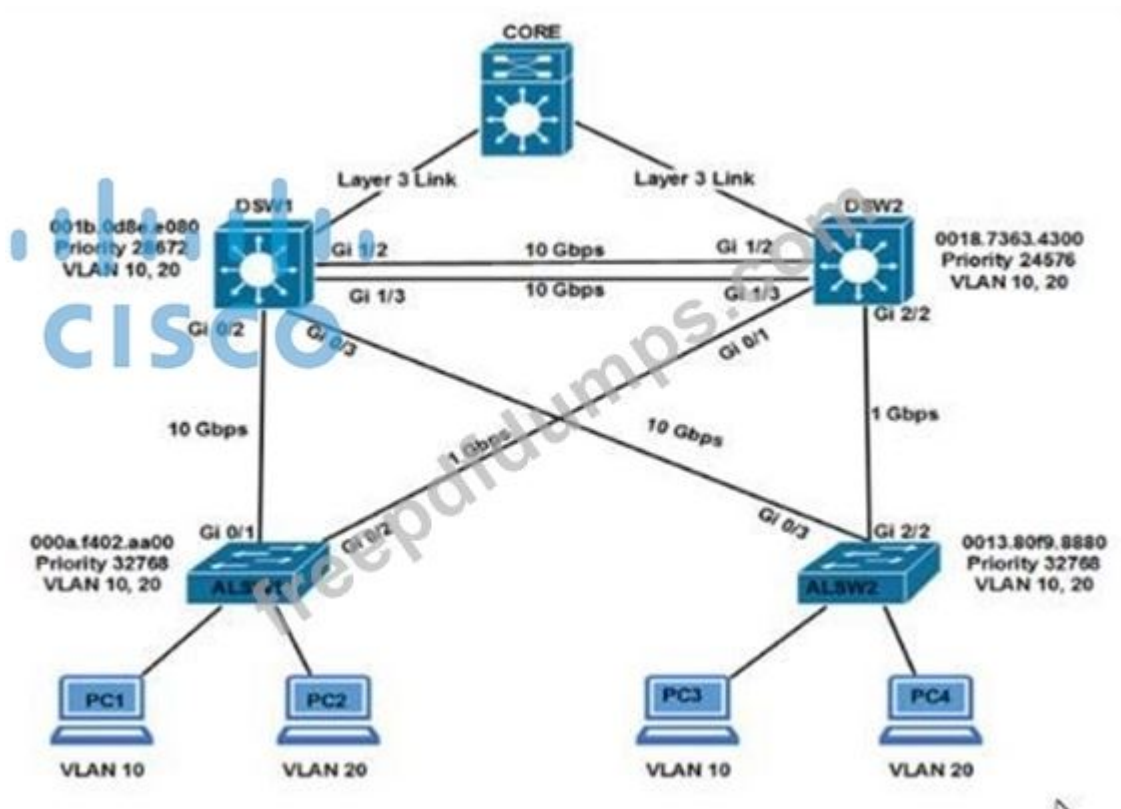
Which benefit is realized by implementing SSO?

- A. minimal network downtime following an RP switchover
- B. IP first-hop redundancy
- C. physical link redundancy
- D. communication between different nodes for cluster setup

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 150**

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming all links are functional, which path does PC1 take to reach DSW1?

- A. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to DSW1.
- B. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to ALSW2 to DSW1.
- C. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW1.
- D. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to CORE to DSW1.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 151

Refer to the exhibit.

```
import json
from requests import get

Headers = { "Content-Type" : "application/yang-data+json",
            "Accept" : "application/yang-data+json" }

Devices = open("devices.txt", "r")

for Device in Devices.readlines():
    Hostname, IP, Login, Pass = Device.strip().split(",")
    URL = f"https://{IP}/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native"
    Creds = (Login, Pass)
    response = get(URL, auth = Creds, headers = Headers, verify = False)
```

How should the script be completed so that each device configuration is saved into a JSON-formatted file under the device name?

Append to the body of the for loop:

```
with open(f"{Hostname}.json", "w") as OutFile:  
    OutFile.write(Response.text)
```

A.

Insert after the for loop:

```
with open(f"{Hostname}.json", "w") as OutFile:  
    OutFile.write(json.dumps(Response.text))
```

B.

Insert immediately before the for loop:

```
with open(f"{Hostname}.json", "w") as OutFile:  
    OutFile.write(json.load(Devices))
```

C.

Insert after the for loop:

```
with open(f"{Hostname}.json", "w") as OutFile:  
    OutFile.write(Response)
```

D.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 152**

Which Python snippet should be used to store the devices data structure in a JSON file?

```

import json
Devices = {'Switches': [{'name': 'AccSw1',
                        'ip': '2001:db8:4166:6961:5::1'},
                  {'name': 'AccSw2',
                        'ip': '2001:db8:12b1:31a7:ffe::2'}],
          'Routers': [{'name': 'CE1', 'ip': '2001:db8:31ac:a97a:8::1'},
                    {'name': 'CE2', 'ip': '2001:db8:7ac8:9ab7::2'}
                    ]
}

```

A)  
with open("devices.json", "w") as OutFile:  
 json.dumps(Devices)

B)  
OutFile = open("devices.json", "w")  
OutFile.write(str(Devices))  
OutFile.close()

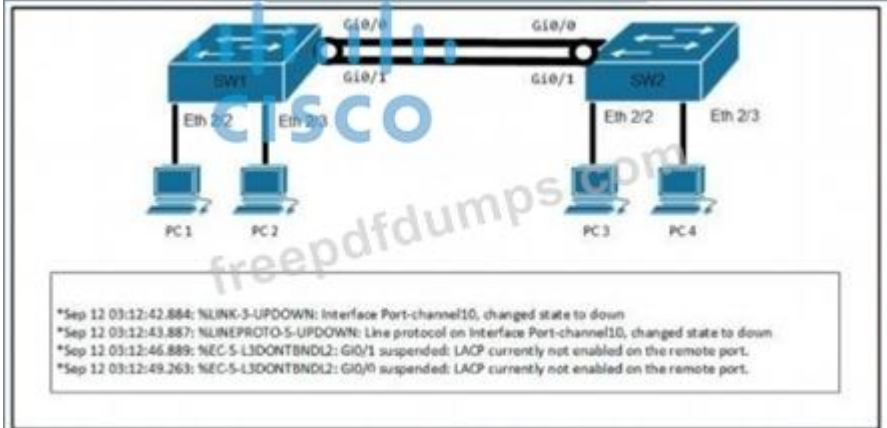
C)  
OutFile = open("devices.json", "w")  
json.dump(Devices, OutFile)  
OutFile.close()

D)  
with open("devices.json", "w") as OutFile:  
 Devices = json.load(OutFile)

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 153**



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer troubleshoots an issue with the port channel between SW1 and SW2. which command resolves the issue?

- A)

SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode desirable

B)

SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode active

C)

SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

D)

SW2(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode on

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 154



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a trunk between switch sw1 and switch SW2 using DTP, but the trunk does not form. Which command should the engineer apply to switch SW2 to resolve this issue?

A. switchport mode access

B. switchport nonegotiate

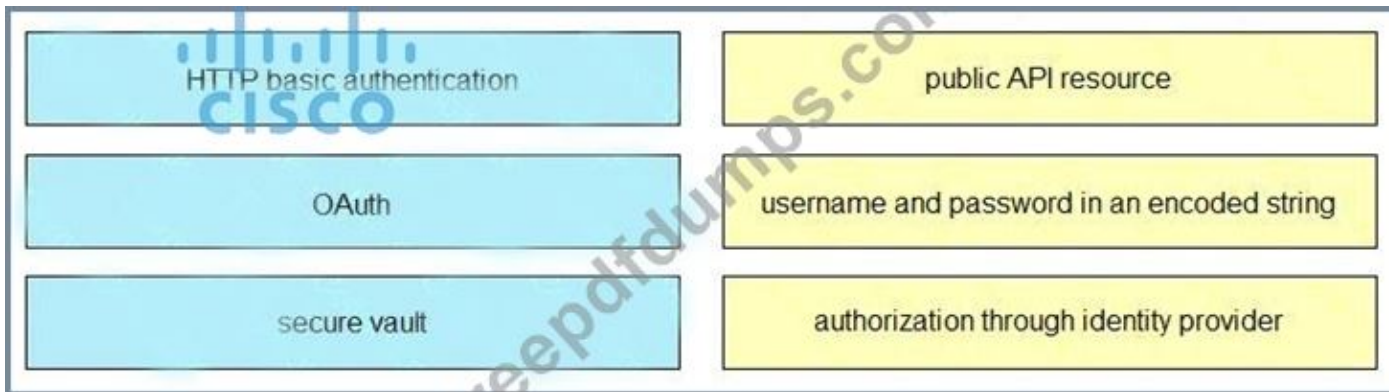
C. no switchport

D. switchport mode dynamic desirable

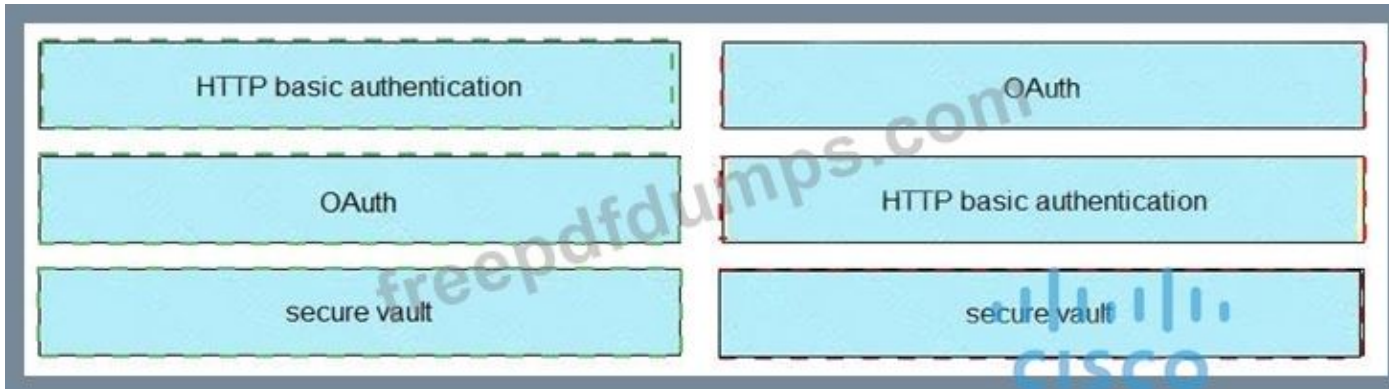
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 155

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

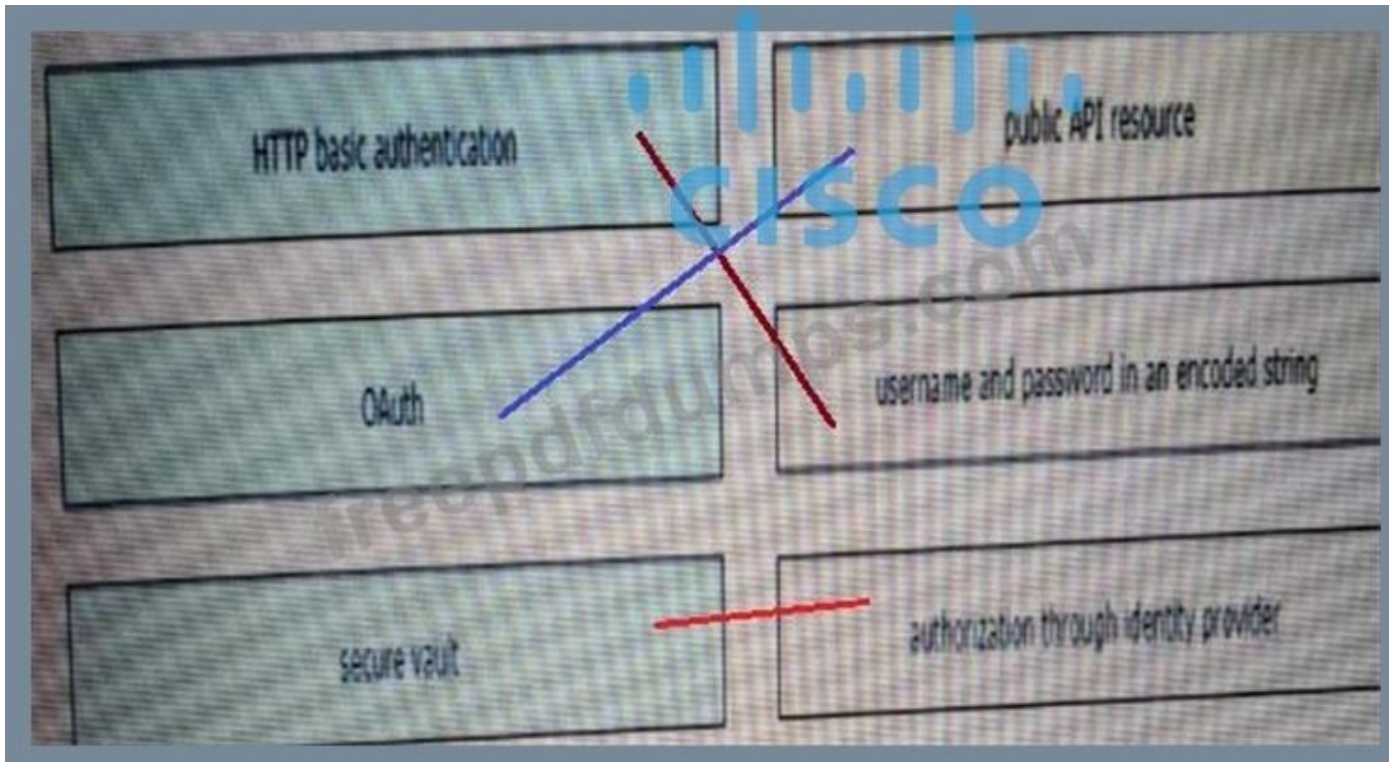


**Answer:**



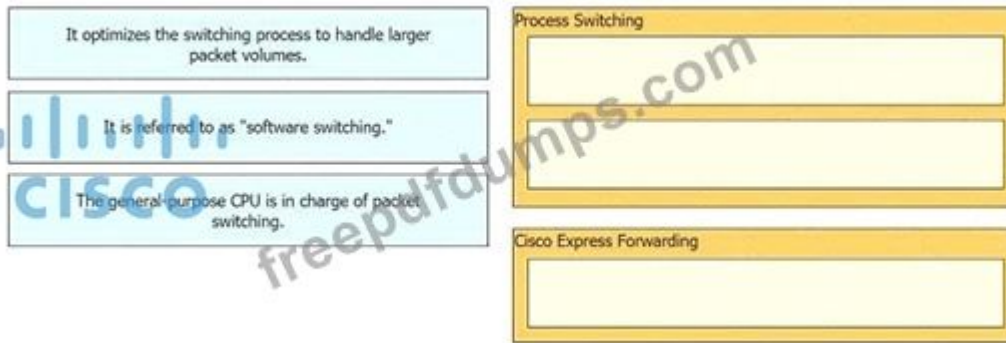
Explanation

A picture containing text, clock, device, meter Description automatically generated

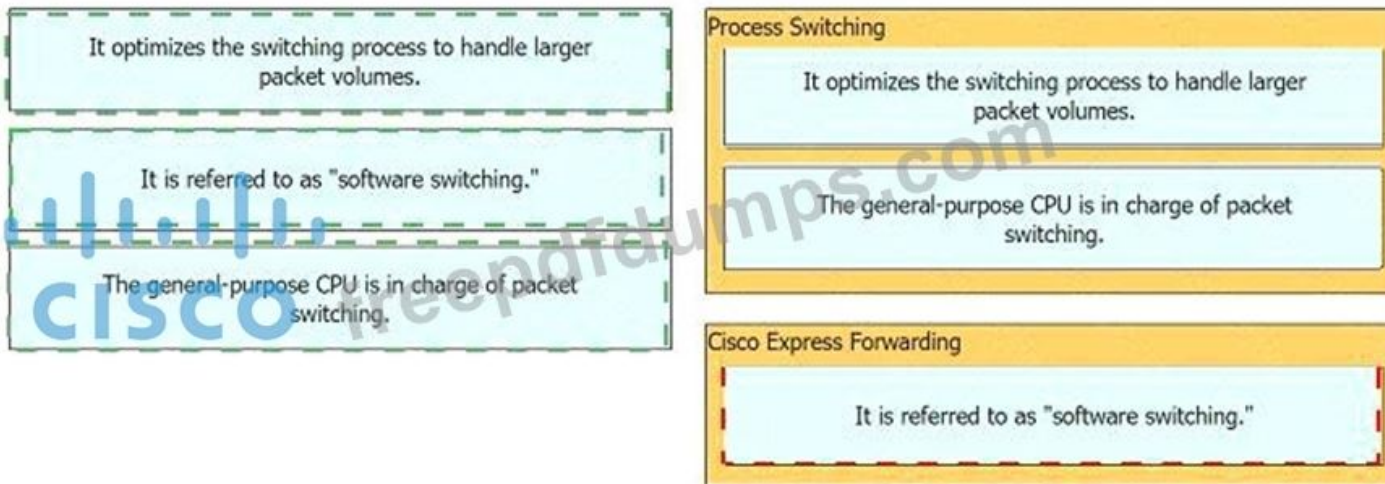


**NEW QUESTION: 156**

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the switching architectures on the right.



**Answer:**



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



**NEW QUESTION: 157**

How does CEF switching differ from process switching on Cisco devices?

- A. CEF switching saves memory by sorting adjacency tables in dedicate memory on the line cards, and process switching stores all tables in the main memory
- B. CEF switching uses adjacency tables built by the CDP protocol, and process switching uses the routing table
- C. CEF switching uses dedicated hardware processors, and process switching uses the main processor
- D. CEF switching uses proprietary protocol based on IS-IS for MAC address lookup, and process switching uses in MAC address table

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching is a proprietary form of scalable switching intended to tackle the problems associated with demand caching. With CEF switching, the information which is conventionally stored in a route cache is split up over several data structures. The CEF code is able to maintain these data structures in the Gigabit Route Processor (GRP), and also in slave processors such as the line cards in the 12000 routers. The data structures that provide optimized lookup for efficient packet forwarding include:

\* The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table - CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.

Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.

\* Adjacency table - Nodes in the network are said to be adjacent if they can reach each other with a single hop across a link layer. In addition to the FIB, CEF uses adjacency tables to prepend Layer 2 addressing information. The adjacency table maintains Layer 2 next-hop addresses for all FIB entries.

CEF can be enabled in one of two modes:

\* Central CEF mode - When CEF mode is enabled, the CEF FIB and adjacency tables reside on the route processor, and the route processor performs the express forwarding. You can use CEF mode when line cards are not available for CEF switching, or when you need to use features not compatible with distributed CEF switching.

\* Distributed CEF (dCEF) mode - When dCEF is enabled, line cards maintain identical copies of the FIB and adjacency tables. The line cards can perform the express forwarding by themselves, relieving the main processor - Gigabit Route Processor (GRP) - of involvement in the switching operation. This is the only switching method available on the Cisco 12000 Series Router.

dCEF uses an Inter-Process Communication (IPC) mechanism to ensure synchronization of FIBs and adjacency tables on the route processor and line cards.

For more information about CEF switching, see Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) White Paper.

**NEW QUESTION: 158**

Which technology reduces the implementation of STP and leverages both unicast and multicast?

- A. VXLAN
- B. VSS
- C. VLAN
- D. VPC

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 159**

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

Refer to the exhibit. 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 (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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"/>
```

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/storage-networking/management/200933-YANG-NETCONF-Confi>

## NEW QUESTION: 160

Refer to the exhibit.

```
monitor session 1 source vlan 10 - 12 rx
monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

An engineer must configure a SPAN session. What is the effect of the configuration?

- A. Traffic received on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to Interface g0/1.
- B. Traffic sent on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- C. Traffic received on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- D. Traffic sent on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to interface g0/1.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

## NEW QUESTION: 161

A customer has a wireless network deployed within a multi-tenant building. The network provides client access, location-based services, and is monitored using Cisco DNA Center. The security department wants to locate and track malicious devices based on threat signatures. Which feature is required for this solution?

- A. Cisco aWIPS policies on the WLC
- B. malicious rogue rules on the WLC
- C. Cisco aWIPS policies on Cisco DNA Center
- D. malicious rogue rules on Cisco DNA Center

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 162

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 is currently operating as the HSRP primary with a priority of 110 router1 fails and router2 take over the forwarding role. Which command on router1 causes it to take over the forwarding role when it return to service?

- A. standby 2 priority
- B. standby 2 preempt
- C. standby 2 track
- D. standby 2 timers

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 163

What is a benefit of a virtual machine when compared with a physical server?

- A. Virtual machines increase server processing performance.
- B. The CPU and RAM resources on a virtual machine cannot be affected by other virtual machines.
- C. Deploying a virtual machine is technically less complex than deploying a physical server.
- D. Multiple virtual servers can be deployed on the same physical server without having to buy additional hardware.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 164

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Vlan503 - Group 1
State is Active
 1 state change, last state change 32w6d
Virtual IP address is 10.0.3.241
Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01 (v1 default)
Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
Next hello sent in 0.064 secs
Preemption enabled
Active router is local
Standby router is 10.0.3.242, priority 100 (expires in 10/624 sec)
Priority 110 (configured 110)
Group name is "hsrp-V1503-1" (default)
```

Which two facts does the device output confirm? (Choose two.)

- A. The device is using the default HSRP hello timer

- B. The standby device is configured with the default HSRP priority.
- C. The device sends unicast messages to its peers
- D. The device is configured with the default HSRP priority
- E. The device's HSRP group uses the virtual IP address 10.0.3.242

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 165**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch1# show interfaces trunk
! Output omitted for brevity
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native
Gi1/0/20 auto 802.1q trunking 10

Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Gi1/0/20 1-4094

Switch2# show interfaces trunk
! Output omitted for brevity
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native
Gi1/0/20 auto 802.1q trunking 10

Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Gi1/0/20 1-4094
```

The trunk does not work over the back-to-back link between Switch1 interface Gig1/0/20 and Switch2 interface Gig1/0/20. Which configuration fixes the problem?

- A)
 

```
Switch1(config)#interface gig1/0/20
Switch1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic auto
```
- B)
 

```
Switch2(config)#interface gig1/0/20
Switch2(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
```
- C)
 

```
Switch1(config)#interface gig1/0/20
Switch1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
Switch2(config)#interface gig1/0/20
Switch2(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```
- D)
 

```
Switch2(config)#interface gig1/0/20
Switch2(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic auto
```

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 166**



Refer to the exhibit. Clients report that they cannot connect to this SSID using the provided PSK. Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. Define the correct Radio Policy.
- B. Select the PSK under authentication key management.
- C. Apply the changes to this SSID.
- D. Apply the correct interface to this WLAN.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 167**

Drag and drop the solutions that comprise Cisco Cyber Threat Defense from the left onto the objectives they accomplish on the right.



**Answer:**



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated with medium confidence



**NEW QUESTION: 168**

How is a data modeling language used?

- A. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed
- B. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped, validated, and replicated
- C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure
- D. To provide human readability to scripting languages

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 169**

```
ip nat pool Internet 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.100 netmask 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside source route-map Users pool Internet
!
ip access-list standard Users
10 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map Users permit 10
match ip address Users
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which action completes the configuration to achieve a dynamic continuous mapped NAT for all users?

- A. Configure a one-to-one type NAT pool
- B. Increase the NAT pool size to support 254 usable addresses
- C. Configure a match-host type NAT pool

D. Reconfigure the pool to use the 192.168.1.0 address range

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 170**

How does Cisco Trustsec enable more access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?

A. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition

B. uses flexible NetFlow

C. classifies traffic based on the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address correct

D. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

The Cisco TrustSec solution simplifies the provisioning and management of network access control through the use of software-defined segmentation to classify network traffic and enforce policies for more flexible access controls. Traffic classification is based on endpoint identity, not IP address, enabling policy change without network redesign.

**NEW QUESTION: 171**

In a Cisco SD-Access solution, which protocol is used by an extended node to connect to a single edge node?

A. VXLAN

B. IS-IS

C. 802.1Q

D. CTS

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html#Network>

**NEW QUESTION: 172**

Which two operational models enable an AP to scan one or more wireless channels for rogue access points and at the same time provide wireless services to clients? (Choose two.)

A. Monitor

B. Local

C. Sniffer

D. FlexConnect

E. Rogue detector

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 173**

Which protocol infers that a YANG data model is being used?

A. SNMP

B. NX-API

- C. REST
- D. RESTCONF

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Explanation

YANG (Yet another Next Generation) is a data modeling language for the definition of data sent over network management protocols such as the NETCONF and RESTCONF.

#### NEW QUESTION: 174

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### NEW QUESTION: 175

Which technology is used as the basis for the cisco sd-access data plane?

- A. IPsec
- B. LISP
- C. VXLAN
- D. 802.1Q

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Explanation

A virtual network identifier (VNI) is a value that identifies a specific virtual network in the data plane.

#### NEW QUESTION: 176

A customer requests a design that includes GLBP as the FHRP The network architect discovers that the members of the GLBP group have different throughput capabilities Which GLBP load balancing method supports this environment?

- A. host dependent
- B. least connection
- C. round robin
- D. weighted

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Explanation

Weighted: Defines weights to each device in the GLBP group to define the ratio of load balancing between the devices. This allows for a larger weight to be assigned to bigger routers that can handle more traffic. protocol is used by an extended

### NEW QUESTION: 177

An engineer must create an EEM applet that sends a syslog message in the event a change happens in the network due to trouble with an OSPF process. Which action should the engineer use?

```
event manager applet LogMessage
  event routing network 172.30.197.0/24 type all
```

- A. action 1 syslog pattern "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- B. action 1 syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- C. action 1 syslog msg "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- D. action 1 syslog send "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

### NEW QUESTION: 178

```
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 diagram shows two switches, SW1 and SW2, connected via their GigabitEthernet 0/0 ports. SW1 is connected to PC1 and PC3, and SW2 is connected to PC2 and PC4. The connection between SW1 and SW2 is labeled as not operational.

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

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

Answer: D,E [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)



summarises can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

summarises can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

**Answer:**

summarises can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

summarises can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

summarises can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

summarises can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

**Explanation**

OSPF

summarises can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

summarises can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

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**NEW QUESTION: 182**

How do EIGRP metrics compare to OSPF metrics?

**A.** The EIGRP administrative distance for external routes is 170. and the OSPF administrative distance for external routes is 110

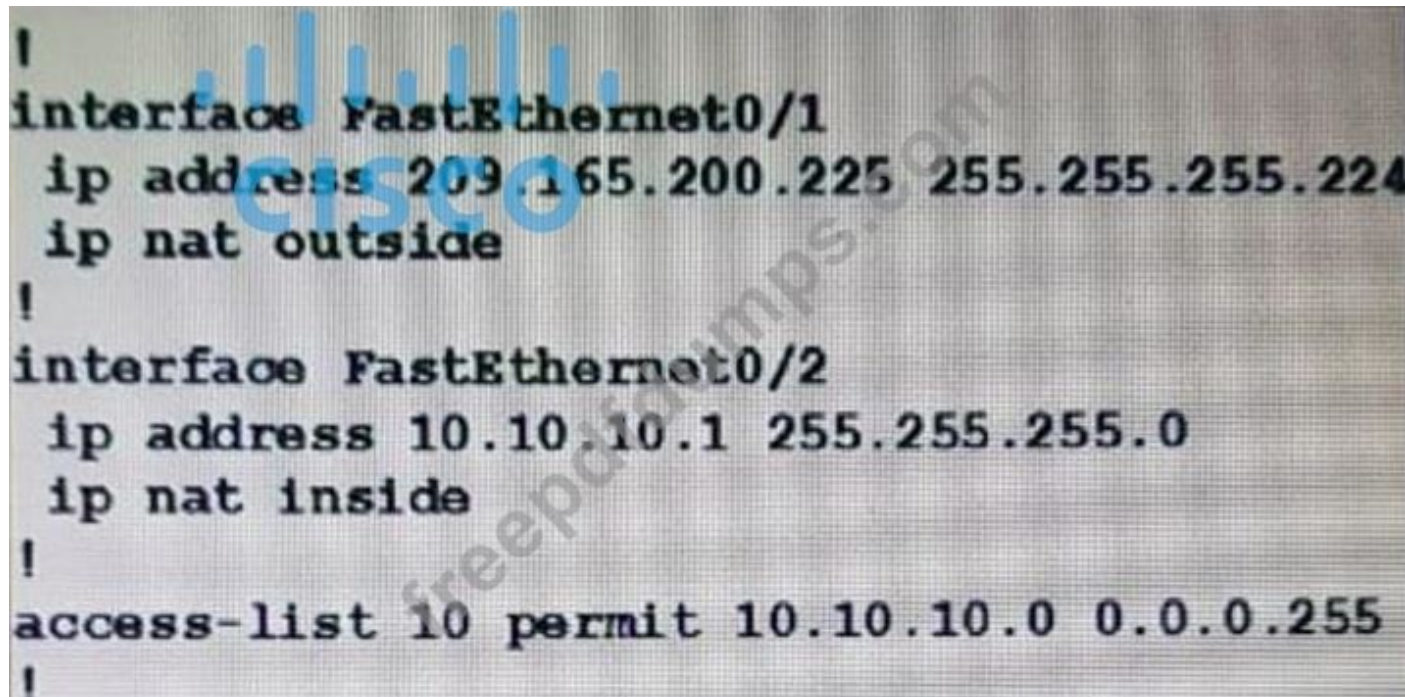
B. EIGRP uses the Dijkstra algorithm, and OSPF uses The DUAL algorithm

C. EIGRP metrics are based on a combination of bandwidth and packet loss, and OSPF metrics are based on interface bandwidth.

D. The EIGRP administrative distance for external routes is 170. and the OSPF administrative distance for external routes is undefined

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 183



```
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
 ip nat outside
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nat inside
!
access-list 10 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
!
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command allows hosts that are connected to FastEthernet0/2 to access the Internet?

A. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/1 overload

B. ip nat outside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload

C. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload

D. ip nat outside source static 209.165.200.225 10.10.10.0 overload

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 184

Which VXLAN component is used to encapsulate and decapsulate Ethernet frames?

A. VTEP

B. VNI

C. EVPN

D. GRE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 185



Answer:

```
<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:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:network>
                  <ios-bgp:with-mask>
                    <ios-bgp:number>192.168.5.0 </ios-bgp:number>
                    <ios-bgp:mask>255.255.255.0</ios-bgp:mask>
                  </ios-bgp:with-mask>
                </ios-bgp:network>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

192.168.5.0    255.255.255.0    with-mask    mask    subnet-mask

Explanation

Text, letter Description automatically generated

```
<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:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:network>
                  <ios-bgp:with-mask>
                    <ios-bgp:number>192.168.5.0 </ios-bgp:number>
                    <ios-bgp:mask>255.255.255.0</ios-bgp:mask>
                  </ios-bgp:with-mask>
                </ios-bgp:network>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

**NEW QUESTION: 188**

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 22 use?

- A. c0:07:0c:ac:00:22
- B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:16
- C. c0:42:01:67:05:16
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:22

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 189**

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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

#### **NEW QUESTION: 190**

What is a characteristics of traffic policing?

- A. must be applied only to outgoing traffic
- B. can be applied in both traffic directions
- C. lacks support for marking or remarking
- D. queues out-of-profile packets until the buffer is full

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 191**

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 new controller assigns an IP address from the new subnet to the client
- C. The client database on the original controller is updated the anchor entry, and the new controller database is updated with the foreign entry.
- D. The client entry on the original controller is passed to the database on the new controller.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 192**

What are two characteristics of Cisco SD-Access elements? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node.
- B. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.
- C. The border node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.
- D. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.
- E. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 193**

Which technology uses network traffic telemetry, contextual information, and file reputation to provide insight into cyber threats?

- A. security intelligence
- B. threat defense
- C. security services
- D. segmentation

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

## NEW QUESTION: 194

```
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet": {
    "name": "1",
    "vrf": {
      "forwarding": "MANAGEMENT"
    },
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary": {
          "address": "10.0.0.151",
          "mask": "255.255.255.0"
        }
      }
    },
    "mop": {
      "enabled": false
    },
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet-negotiation": {
      "auto": true
    }
  }
}
```

Refer to the exhibit Drag and drop the snippets into the RESTCONF request to form the request that returns this response Not all options are used

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/

HTTP Verb-

Body- N/A

Headers- -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST	Accept	Cisco-IOS-XE
interface/GigabitEthernet/1/	GET	PUT

### Answer:

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/ interface/GigabitEthernet/1/

HTTP Verb-

Body- N/A

Headers- -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST	Accept	Cisco-IOS-XE
interface/GigabitEthernet/1/	GET	PUT

Explanation

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/interface/GigabitEthernet/1/

HTTP Verb- GET

Body- N/A

Headers- Accept -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST	Cisco-IOS-XE
	PUT

### NEW QUESTION: 195

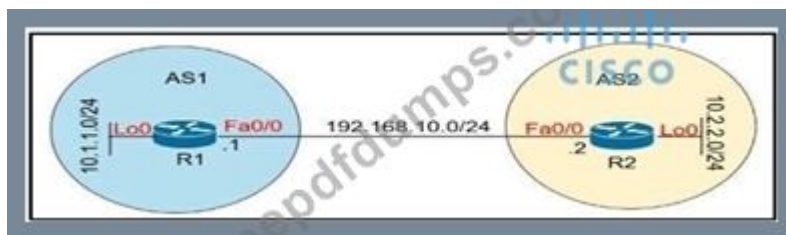
What is the function of a fabric border node in a Cisco SD-Access environment?

- A. To collect traffic flow information toward external networks
- B. To attach and register clients to the fabric
- C. To handle an ordered list of IP addresses and locations for endpoints in the fabric.
- D. To connect the Cisco SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

### NEW QUESTION: 196

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration establishes EBGP neighborship between these two directly connected neighbors and exchanges the loopback network of the two routers through BGP?

A)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

C)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
```

D)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

With BGP, we must advertise the correct network and subnet mask in the "network" command (in this case network 10.1.1.0/24 on R1 and network 10.2.2.0/24 on R2). BGP is very strict in the routing advertisements. In other words, BGP only advertises the network which exists exactly in the routing table. In this case, if you put the command "network x.x.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0" or "network x.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0" or "network x.x.x.x mask 255.255.255.255" then BGP will not advertise anything.

It is easy to establish eBGP neighborship via the direct link. But let's see what are required when we want to establish eBGP neighborship via their loopback interfaces. We will need two commands:

+ the command "neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2" on R1 and "neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgpmultihop

2" on R1. This command increases the TTL value to 2 so that BGP updates can reach the BGP neighbor which is two hops away.

+ Answer 'R1 (config) #router bgp 1

R1 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2

R1 (config-router) #network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2 (config) #router bgp 2

R2 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1

R2 (config-router) #network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

Quick Wireless Summary

Cisco Access Points (APs) can operate in one of two modes: autonomous or lightweight

+ Autonomous: self-sufficient and standalone. Used for small wireless networks.

+ Lightweight: A Cisco lightweight AP (LAP) has to join a Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) to function.

LAP and WLC communicate with each other via a logical pair of CAPWAP tunnels.

- Control and Provisioning for Wireless Access Point (CAPWAP) is an IETF standard for control messaging for setup, authentication and operations between APs and WLCs. CAPWAP is similar to LWAPP except the following differences:

+CAPWAP uses Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) for authentication and encryption to protect traffic between APs and controllers. LWAPP uses AES.

+ CAPWAP has a dynamic maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery mechanism.

+ CAPWAP runs on UDP ports 5246 (control messages) and 5247 (data messages) An LAP operates in one of six different modes:

+ Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every 180 seconds on unused channels

+ FlexConnect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (H-REAP), mode: allows data traffic to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The FlexConnect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it's disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). FlexConnect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).

+ Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS

+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

Mobility Express is the ability to use an access point (AP) as a controller instead of a real WLAN controller. But this solution is only suitable for small to midsize, or multi-site branch locations where you might not want to invest in a dedicated WLC. A Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 Aps

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**NEW QUESTION: 197**

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

**Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

The `ip tcp adjust-mss` only affects TCP streams. Other kinds of IP traffic - UDP, SCTP, DCCP, ICMP, ESP, AH, to name just a few - won't be influenced by the `ip tcp adjust-mss` command, and so their datagrams must be fragmented at the IP layer. That's why it is necessary to properly `configure the ip mtu` command to let the router know how large the fragments of non-TCP-carrying IP packets can be.

**NEW QUESTION: 198**

Which AP mode allows an engineer to scan configured channels for rogue access points?

- A. monitor
- B. local
- C. bridge
- D. sniffer

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 199**

What is a Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. installed as an application on an already installed operating system
- B. runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system
- C. also referred to as a "bare metal hypervisor" because it sits directly on the physical server
- D. supports over-allocation of physical resources

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 200**

Which option must be used to support a WLC with an IPv6 management address and 100 Cisco Aironet 2800 Series access points that will use DHCP to register?

- A. 52

- B. 60
- C. 43
- D. 82

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 201

How does Cisco Trustsec enable more flexible access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?

- A. uses flexible NetFlow
- B. classifies traffic based on the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address
- C. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition
- D. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 202

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1#
Router1#show run int tunnel 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 95 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel destination 192.168.10.2
end

Router1#show ip int br
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status  Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0 192.168.1.1    YES manual up      up
GigabitEthernet0/1 unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/2 unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/3 unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Loopback0          192.168.10.1   YES manual up      up
Tunnel0            172.16.1.1     YES manual up      down
Router1#
```

Which command must be applied to Router 1 to bring the GRE tunnel to an up/up state?

- A. Router1 (config)#interface tunnel0
- B. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
- C. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source Loopback0
- D. Routed (config if funnel mode gre multipoint

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 203

what is a benefit of using a Type 2 hypervisor instead of a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. Improved security because the underlying OS is eliminated
- B. ability to operate on hardware that is running other OSs
- C. better application performance
- D. Improved density and scalability

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 204**

A network engineer configures BGP between R1 and R2. Both routers use BGP peer group CORP and are set up to use MD5 authentication. This message is logged to the console of router R1:

```
*May 5 39:85:86.070: %TCP-6-BADAUTH" Invalid MD5 digest from 10.10.10.1 (29832) to 10.120.10.1 (179) tebleid -0
```

Which two configurations allow a peering session to form between R1 and R2? (Choose two.)

Which two configuration allow peering session to form between R1 and R2? Choose two.)

- A. R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.120.10.1 peer-group CORP R1(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
- B. R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP R1(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
- C. R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP R2(config-router)#neighbor PEER password Cisco
- D. R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP R2(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
- E. R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.120.10.1 peer-group CORP R2(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco

**Answer: B,E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 205**

What is one fact about Cisco SD-Access wireless network deployments?

- A. The WLC is part of the fabric underlay
- B. The access point is part the fabric overlay
- C. The access point is part of the fabric underlay
- D. The wireless client is part of the fabric overlay

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

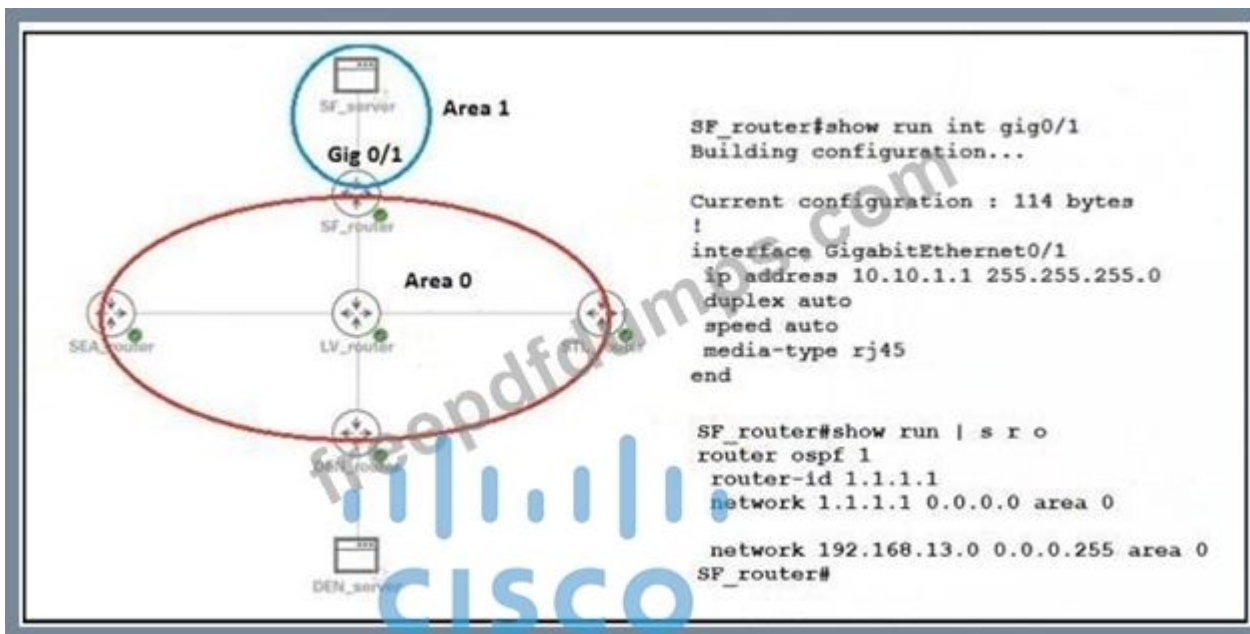
**NEW QUESTION: 206**

A company plans to implement intent-based networking in its campus infrastructure. Which design facilitates a migrate from a traditional campus design to a programmer fabric designer?

- A. Layer 2 access
- B. two-tier
- C. three-tier
- D. routed access

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 207**



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be added to enable GigabitEthernet 0/1 to participate in OSPF?

- A. SF\_router (config-router)# network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- B. SF\_rouier (conng)# network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
- C. SF\_router (conflg-routerp) network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
- D. SF\_rouler (contlg-rouler)# network 10.10.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 208**

What is used to perform OoS packet classification?

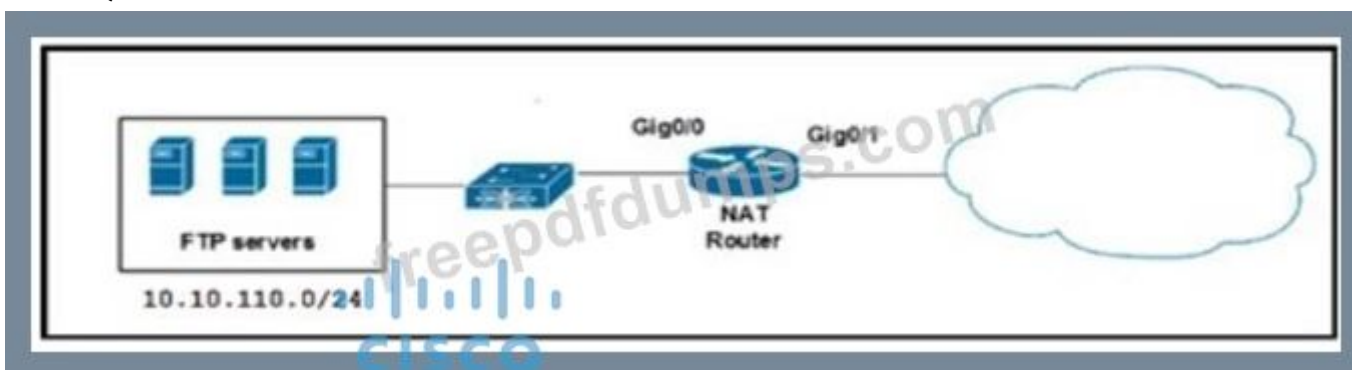
- A. the Options field in the Layer 3 header
- B. the Type field in the Layer 2 frame
- C. the Flags field in the Layer 3 header
- D. the TOS field in the Layer 3 header

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Type of service, when we talk about PACKET, means layer 3

**NEW QUESTION: 209**



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must load balance traffic that comes from the NAT Router and is destined to 10.10.110.10, to several FTP servers. Which two commands sets should be applied? (Choose two).

A)

```
interface gig0/0
ip address 10.10.110.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
Interface gig0/1
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252
ip nat outside
```

B)

```
ip nat pool ftp-pool 10.10.110.2 10.10.110.9 netmask 255.255.255.0
access-list 23 permit 10.10.110.10
ip nat inside destination-list 23 pool ftp-pool
```

C)

```
ip nat pool ftp-pool 10.10.110.2 10.10.110.9 netmask 255.255.255.0 type rotary
access-list 23 permit 10.10.110.10
ip nat inside destination-list 23 pool ftp-pool
```

D)

```
ip nat pool ftp-pool 10.10.110.2 10.10.110.9 netmask 255.255.255.0 type rotary
access-list 23 permit 10.10.110.10
ip nat outside destination-list 23 pool ftp-pool
```

E)

```
interface gig0/0
ip address 10.10.110.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
Interface gig0/1
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252
ip nat inside
```

A. Option E

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option A

**Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

## NEW QUESTION: 210

Drag anti drop the characteristics from the ten onto the configuration models on the right.

Administrators require deep syntax and context knowledge for the configured entities.
This model states what is wanted but not how it is achieved.
Puppet is a tool that uses this configuration model.
This model defines a set of commands that must be executed in a certain order for the system to achieve the desired state.

Procedural
Declarative

**Answer:**

The diagram compares two configuration models:

- Procedural:**
  - Administrators require deep syntax and context knowledge for the configured entities.
  - This model defines a set of commands that must be executed in a certain order for the system to achieve the desired state.
- Declarative:**
  - Puppet is a tool that uses this configuration model.
  - This model states what is wanted but not how it is achieved.

**Explanation**

**Procedural**

- Administrators require deep syntax and context knowledge for the configured entities.
- This model defines a set of commands that must be executed in a certain order for the system to achieve the desired state.

**Declarative**

- Puppet is a tool that uses this configuration model.
- This model states what is wanted but not how it is achieved.

**NEW QUESTION: 211**

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced' configuration page with the following settings:

- General:** Allow AAA Override (Disabled), Coverage Hole Detection (Enabled), Enable Session Timeout (Disabled), Aironet IE (Disabled), Diagnostic Channel (Disabled), Override Interface ACL (IPv4: None, IPv6: None), Layer2 Acl (None), URL ACL (None), P2P Blocking Action (Disabled), Client Exclusion (Disabled), Maximum Allowed Clients (0), Static IP Tunneling (Disabled), Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy (Disabled), Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio (200).
- DHCP:** DHCP Server (Override), DHCP Addr. Assignment (Required).
- OEAP:** Split Tunnel (Enabled).
- Management Frame Protection (MFP):** MFP Client Protection (Optional).
- DTIM Period (in beacon intervals):** 802.11a/n (1 - 255) (1), 802.11b/g/n (1 - 255) (1).
- NAC:** NAC State (None).

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is investigating why guest users are able to access other guest user devices when the users are connected to the customer guest WLAN. What action resolves this issue?

- A. implement MFP client protection
- B. implement split tunneling
- C. implement P2P blocking
- D. implement Wi-Fi direct policy

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

This control determines whether the Wireless LAN Controller is configured to prevent clients connected to the same Wireless Local Area Controller from communicating with each other.

Wireless Client Isolation prevents wireless clients from communicating with each other over the RF. Packets that arrive on the wireless interface are forwarded only out the wired interface of an Access Point. One wireless client could potentially compromise another client sharing the same wireless network.

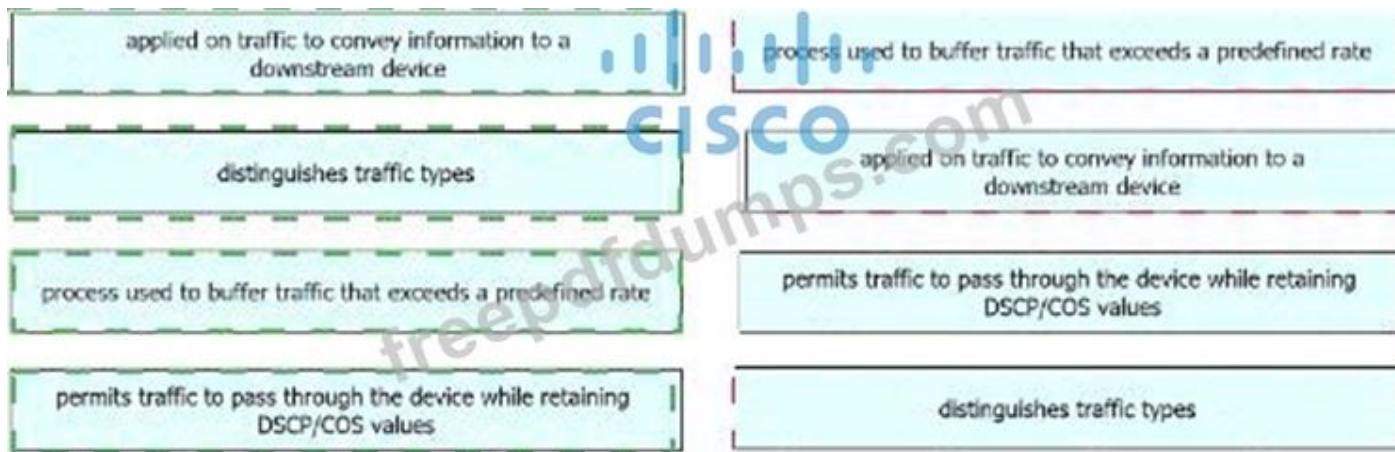
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**NEW QUESTION: 212**

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.

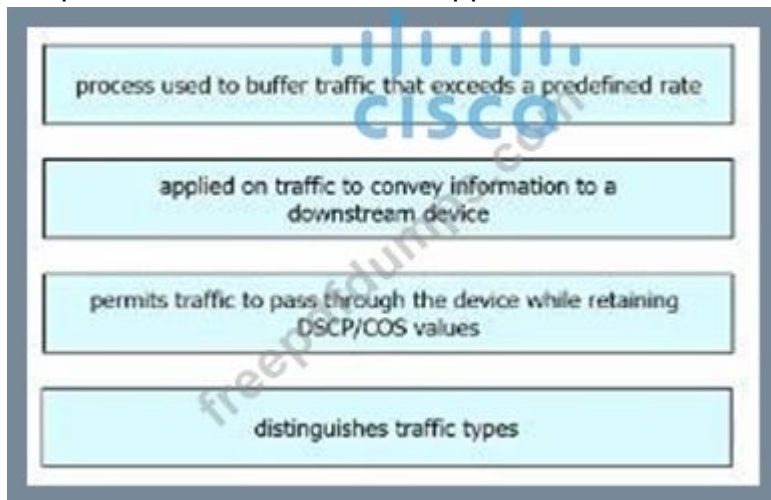
applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device	shaping
distinguishes traffic types	marking
process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate	trust
permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values	classification

**Answer:**



Explanation

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



### NEW QUESTION: 213

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

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

Answer: C (**LEAVE A REPLY**)

### NEW QUESTION: 214

Refer to the exhibit.

```

flow record Recorder
  match ipv4 protocol
  match ipv4 source address
  match ipv4 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
!
flow exporter Exporter
  destination 192.168.100.22
  transport udp 2055
!
flow monitor Monitor
  exporter Exporter
  record Recorder
!
et-analytics
  ip flow-export destination 192.168.100.22 2055
!
interface gi1
  ip flow monitor Monitor input
  ip flow monitor Monitor output
  et-analytics enable
!

```

An engineer must add the SNMP interface table to the NetFlow protocol flow records. Where should the SNMP table option be added?

- A. under the interface
- B. under the flow record
- C. under the flow monitor
- D. under the flow exporter

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

option interface-table

This command causes the periodic sending of an options table, which will allow the collector to map the interface SNMP indexes provided in the flow records to interface names. The optional timeout can alter the frequency at which the reports are sent.

Router(config)# flow exporter FLOW-EXPORTER-1

Router(config-flow-exporter)# option interface-table

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/fnetflow/command/reference/fnf\\_book/fnf\\_02.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/fnetflow/command/reference/fnf_book/fnf_02.html)

### NEW QUESTION: 215

Based on the router's API output in JSON format below, which Python code will display the value of the 'role' key?

```
{
  "response": [{
    "family": "Routers",
    "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
    "hostname": "BorderA",
    "role": "BORDER ROUTER",
    "lastUpdateTime": 1577420167054,
    "serialNumber": "FXS8799Q1SE",
    "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
    "upTime": "5 days, 9:22:32:17",
    "lastUpdated": "2021-03-05 23:30:37"
  ]
}
```

- json\_data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(json\_data["response"]["family"]["role"])
- json\_data = response.json()  
print(json\_data["response"][family]["role"])
- json\_data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(json\_data[response][0][role])
- json\_data = response.json()  
print(json\_data["response"][0]["role"])

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

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 216**

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated Refer to the Exhibit. Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. What should be the first line of the script?

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

**Answer:** [D \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 217**

Drag and drop the descriptions of the VSS technology from the left to the right. Not all options are used.

supports devices that are geographically separated

supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices

supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series

combines exactly two devices

supports up to nine devices

uses proprietary cabling

VSS

**Answer:**

supports devices that are geographically separated

supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices

supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series

combines exactly two devices

supports up to nine devices

uses proprietary cabling

VSS

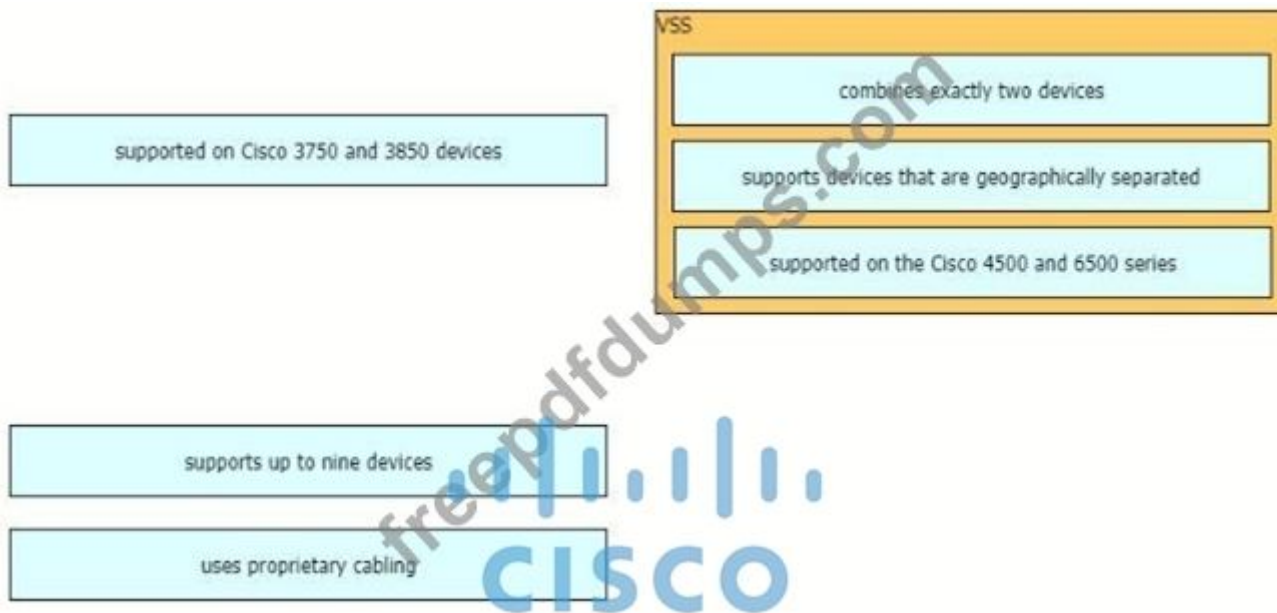
combines exactly two devices

supports devices that are geographically separated

supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series

Explanation

Graphical user interface Description automatically generated



**NEW QUESTION: 218**

A client device roams between wireless LAN controllers that are mobility peers, Both controllers have dynamic interface on the same client VLAN which type of roam is described?

- A. inter-subnet
- B. inter-controller
- C. intra-controller
- D. intra-VLAN

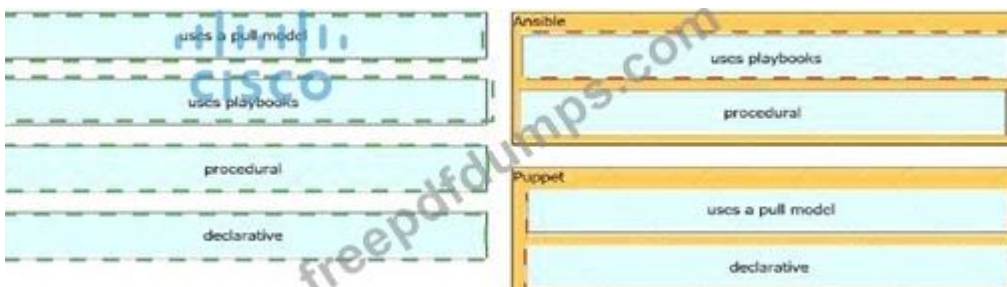
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 219**

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools that they describe on the right.



**Answer:**



Explanation



**NEW QUESTION: 220**

Which method creates an EEM applet policy that is registered with EEM and runs on demand or manually?

**A.** event manager applet ondemand

event register

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

**B.** event manager applet ondemand

event manual

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

**C.** event manager applet ondemand

event none

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

**D.** event manager applet ondemand

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

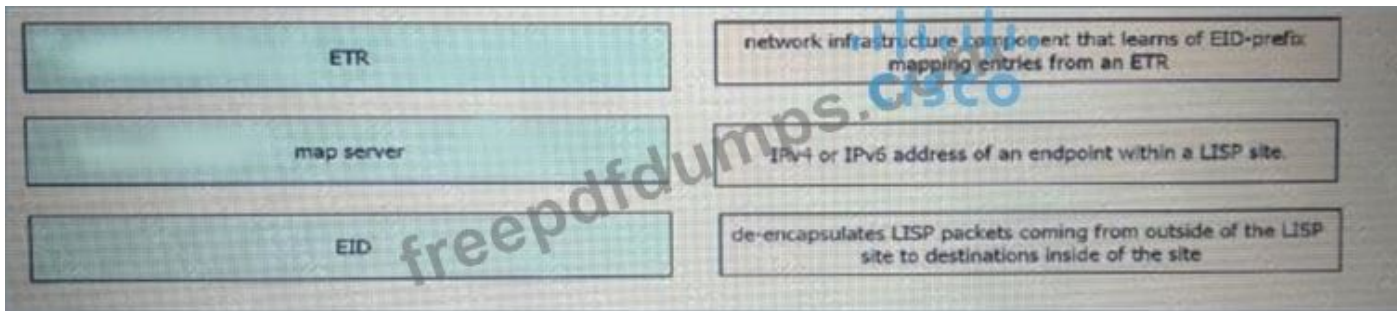
An EEM policy is an entity that defines an event and the actions to be taken when that event occurs.

There are two types of EEM policies: an applet or a script.

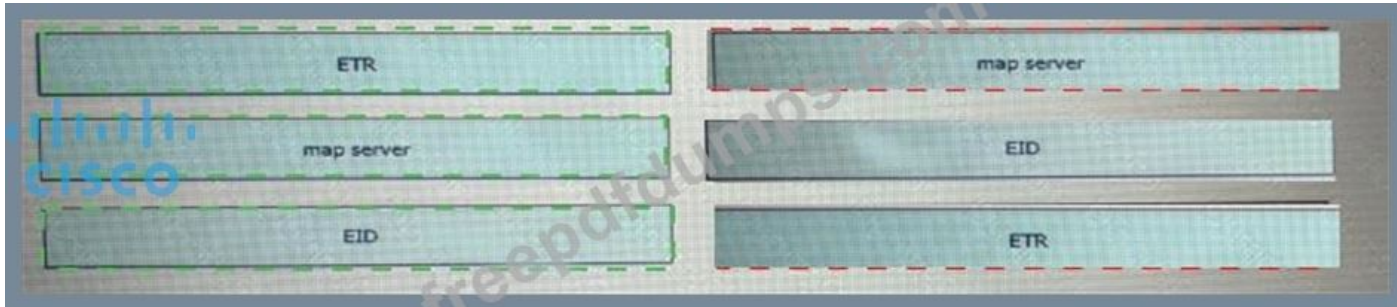
An applet is a simple form of policy that is defined within the CLI configuration. answer 'event manager applet

ondemand event register action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

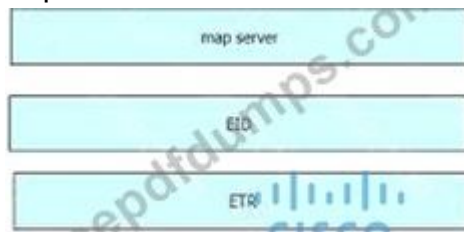
<="" p="" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 10px;"></p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 691 931 730" data-label="Text">
<p>There are two ways to manually run an EEM policy. EEM usually schedules and runs policies on the basis of an event specification that is contained within the policy itself.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 734 803 752" data-label="Text">
<p>The event none command allows EEM to identify an EEM policy that can be manually triggered.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 756 921 794" data-label="Text">
<p>To run the policy, use either the action policy command in applet configuration mode or the event manager run command in privileged EXEC mode.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 798 907 837" data-label="Text">
<p>Reference: <a href="https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/configuration/xr-3s/eem-xr-3s-book/eem-policy-cli.html">https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/configuration/xr-3s/eem-xr-3s-book/eem-policy-cli.html</a></p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 861 252 879" data-label="Section-Header">
<p><b>NEW QUESTION: 221</b></p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 883 723 901" data-label="Text">
<p>Drag and drop the LIPS components on the left to the correct description on the right.</p>
</div>



**Answer:**



**Explanation**



**NEW QUESTION: 222**

What is the role of the RP in PIM sparse mode?

- A. The RP responds to the PIM join messages with the source of requested multicast group
- B. The RP maintains default aging timeouts for all multicast streams requested by the receivers.
- C. The RP acts as a control-plane node and does not receive or forward multicast packets.
- D. The RP is the multicast that is the root of the PIM-SM shared multicast distribution tree.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**Explanation**

Multicast Distribution Shared Tree - Unlike source trees that have their root at the source, shared trees use a single common root placed at some chosen point in the network. This shared root is called a rendezvous point (RP). Source:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-5/configuration\\_guide/ip\\_m](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/ip_m)  
<https://netcraftsmen.com/pim-sparse-mode/>

**NEW QUESTION: 223**

Why would a log file contain a \* next to the date?

- A. The network device is not configured to use NTP.
- B. The network device was receiving NTP time when the log messages were recorded.
- C. The network device is not configured to use NTP time stamps for logging
- D. The network device was unable to reach The NTP server when the log messages were recorded

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 224**

Which antenna type should be used for a site-to-site wireless connection?

- A. Omnidirectional
- B. dipole
- C. patch
- D. Yagi

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

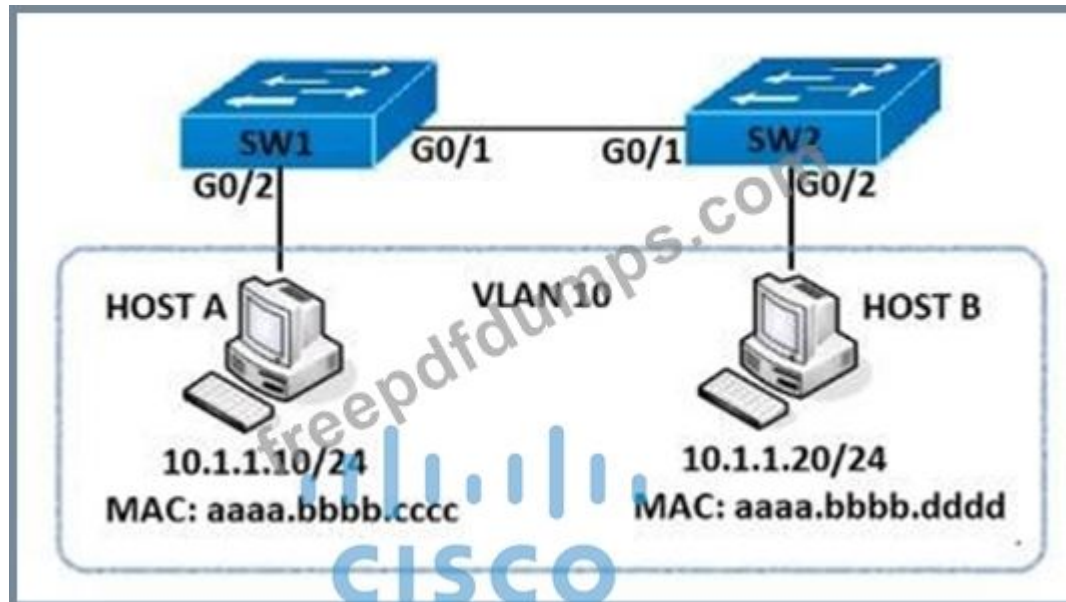
Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

Yagi Antenna

- Used to communicate in one direction (Unidirectional)
- They have a longer range in comparison to Omni Antennas
- Typically only communicate with one other radio, however can talk to multiple
- More common to see used in remote locations

**NEW QUESTION: 225**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny HTTP traffic from host A to host B 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

**Answer:**

```

SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# [ deny ] 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)# [ permit ] 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)# [ action drop ]

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

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

```

action drop

action forward

filter

permit

deny

match

Explanation

Deny

Permit

Action drop

Action forward

**NEW QUESTION: 226**

Which outcome is achieved with this Python code?

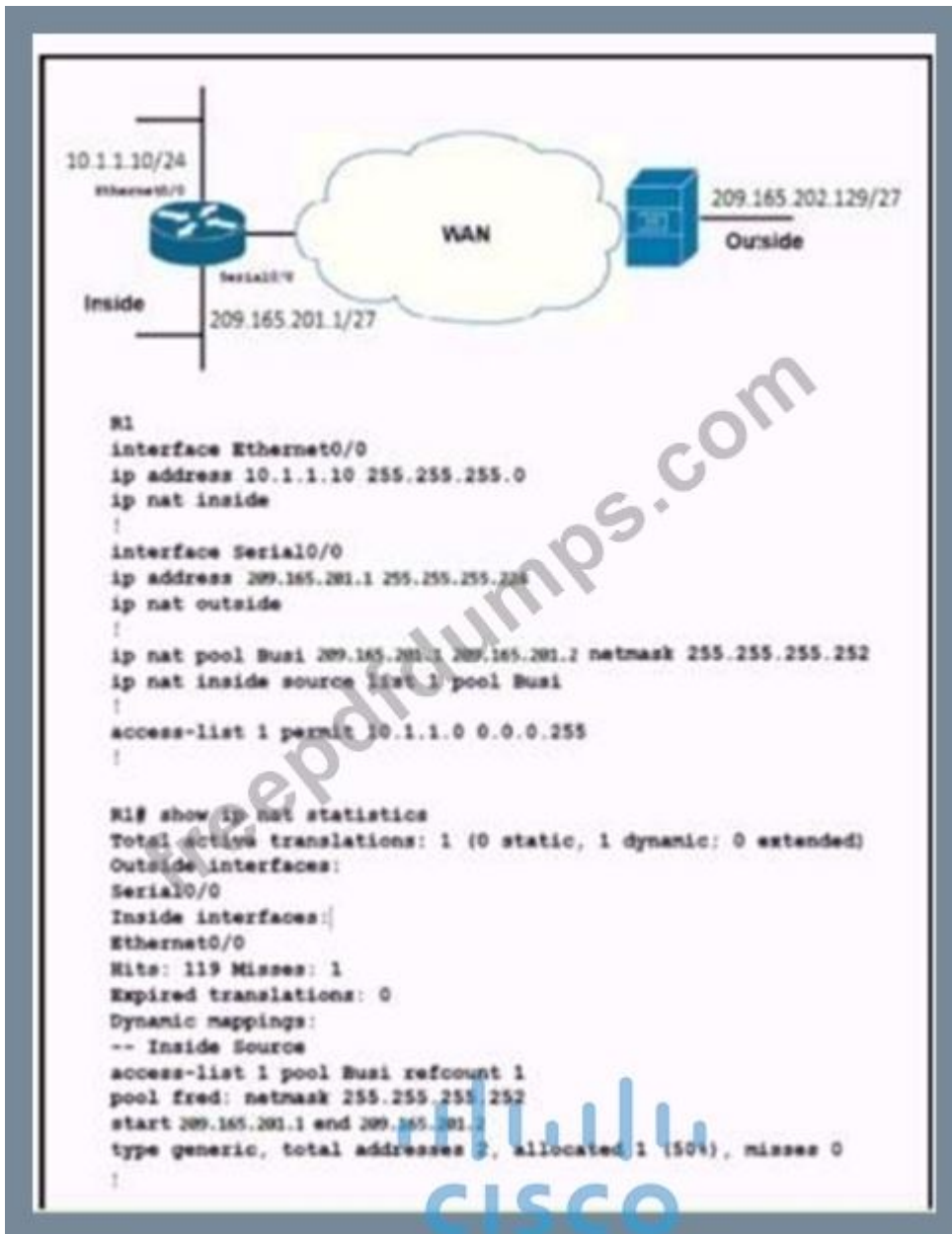
```
client.connect ( ip, port= 22, username= usr, password= pswd )
stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command ( 'show ip bgp 192.168.101.0 bestpath\n ' )
print (stdout)
```

- A. displays the output of the show command in a formatted way
- B. connects to a Cisco device using Telnet and exports the routing table information
- C. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the BGP table for the prefix
- D. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the routing table information

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 227**



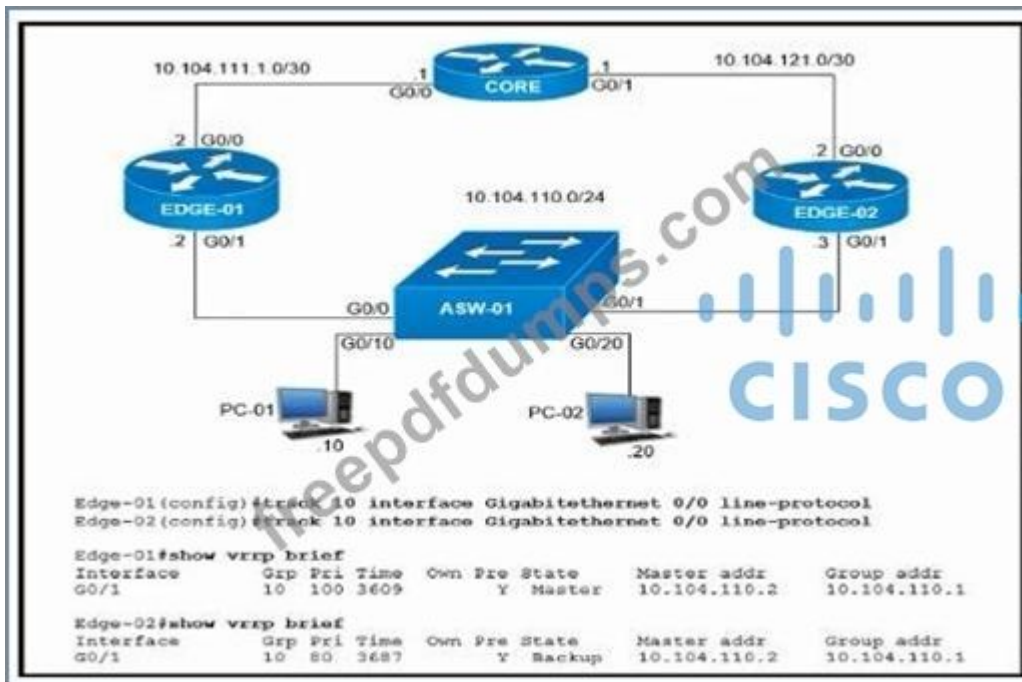
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures show command to verify the configuration What does the output confirm?

- A. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters
- B. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to NAT table
- C. A Telnet from 160.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.10 has been initiated.
- D. R1 is configured with PAT overload parameters

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 228

Refer to the exhibit.



Object tracking has been configured for VRRP-enabled routers Edge-01 and Edge-02 Which commands cause Edge-02 to preempt Edge-01 in the event that interface G0/0 goes down on Edge-01?

A)

```
Edge-01(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-01(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 30
```

B)

```
Edge-02(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-02(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 30
```

C)

```
Edge-02(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-02(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 10
```

D)

```
Edge-01(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-01(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 10
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 229

What is the API keys option for REST API authentication?

A. a one-time encrypted token

B. a username that is stored in the local router database

C. a predetermined string that is passed from client to server

D. a credential that is transmitted unencrypted

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 230

What is the role of the vSmart controller in a Cisco SD-WN environment?

- A. it manages the control plane.
- B. it performs authentication and authorization
- C. it manages the data plane
- D. it is the centralized network management system

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 231**

When does a Cisco StackWise primary switch lose its role?

- A. when the priority value of a stack member is changed to a higher value
- B. when a switch with a higher priority is added to the stack
- C. when a stack member fails
- D. when the stack primary is reset

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 232**

An engineer is implementing a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to improve the streaming experience for the clients of a video-on-demand server. Which action must the engineer perform to configure extended discovery to support the MPLS LDP session between the headend and tailend routers?

- A. Configure the interface bandwidth to handle TCP and UDP traffic between the LDP peers
- B. Configure an access list on the interface to permit TCP and UDP traffic
- C. Configure a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on both ends of the session
- D. Configure a targeted neighbor session.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 233**

Which algorithms are used to secure REST API from brute attacks and minimize the impact?

- A. SHA-512 and SHA-384
- B. MD5 algorithm-128 and SHA-384
- C. SHA-1, SHA-256, and SHA-512
- D. PBKDF2, BCrypt, and SCrypt

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

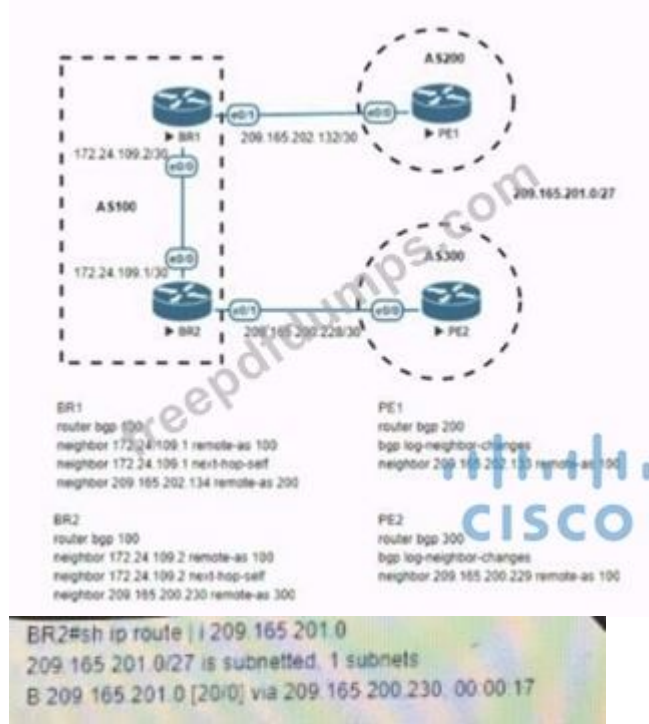
Explanation

One of the best practices to secure REST APIs is using password hash. Passwords must always be hashed to protect the system (or minimize the damage) even if it is compromised in some hacking attempts. There are many such hashing algorithms which can prove really effective for password security e.g. PBKDF2, bcrypt and scrypt algorithms.

Other ways to secure REST APIs are: Always use HTTPS, Never expose information on URLs (Usernames, passwords, session tokens, and API keys should not appear in the URL), Adding Timestamp in Request, Using OAuth, Input Parameter Validation.

Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/security-essentials/>

**NEW QUESTION: 234**



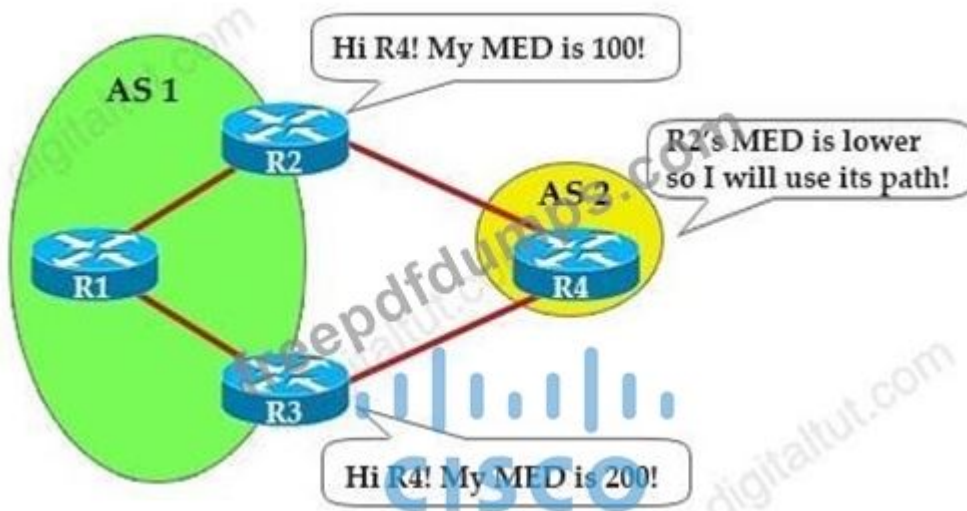
Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration change will force BR2 to reach 209 165 201 0/27 via BR1?

- A. Set the weight attribute to 65.535 on BR1 toward PE1.
- B. Set the local preference to 150 on PE1 toward BR1 outbound
- C. Set the MED to 1 on PE2 toward BR2 outbound.
- D. Set the origin to igp on BR2 toward PE2 inbound.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Diagrama Descripción generada automáticamente MED Attribute: + Optional nontransitive attribute (nontransitive means that we can only advertise MED to routers that are one AS away) + Sent through ASes to external BGP neighbors + Lower value is preferred (it can be considered the external metric of a route) +



Default value is 0

**NEW QUESTION: 235**

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login authorizationlist tacacs+
tacacs-server host 192.168.0.202
tacacs-server key ciscotestkey
line vty 0 4
login authentication authorizationlist
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. When users attempt to connect to vty lines 0 through 4, the device will authenticate them against TACACS+ if local authentication fails
- B. The device will authenticate all users connecting to vty lines 0 through 4 against TACACS+
- C. The device will allow users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4 using the password ciscotestkey
- D. The device will allow only users at 192.166.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 236

An engineer configures GigabitEthernet 0/1 for VRRP group 115. The router must assume the primary role when it has the highest priority in the group. Which command set is required to complete this task?

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
vrrp 115 ip 10.10.10.1
vrrp 115 authentication 406530697
Router(config-if)# vrrp 115 priority 100
Router(config-if)# standby 115 priority 100
Router(config-if)# standby 115 preempt
Router(config-if)# vrrp 115 track 1 decrement 10
Router(config-if)# vrrp 115 preempt
Router(config-if)# vrrp 115 track 1 decrement 100
Router(config-if)# vrrp 115 preempt
```

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 237

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. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checked. If that check fail. a local database is checked.
- B. A local database is checked first. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked.
- C. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a database is checked?

D. A local database is checked first. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 238

What is a characteristic of a Type I hypervisor?

- A. It is installed on an operating system and supports other operating systems above it.
- B. Problems in the base operating system can affect the entire system.
- C. It is referred to as a hosted hypervisor.
- D. It is completely independent of the operating system.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 239

```
ip sla 100
  udp-echo 10.10.10.15 6336
  frequency 30
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has configured an IP SLA for UDP echo's. Which command is needed to start the IP SLA to test every 30 seconds and continue until stopped?

- A. ip sla schedule 100 life forever
- B. ip sla schedule 100 start-time now life 30
- C. ip sla schedule 100 start-time now life forever
- D. ip sla schedule 30 start-time now life forever

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

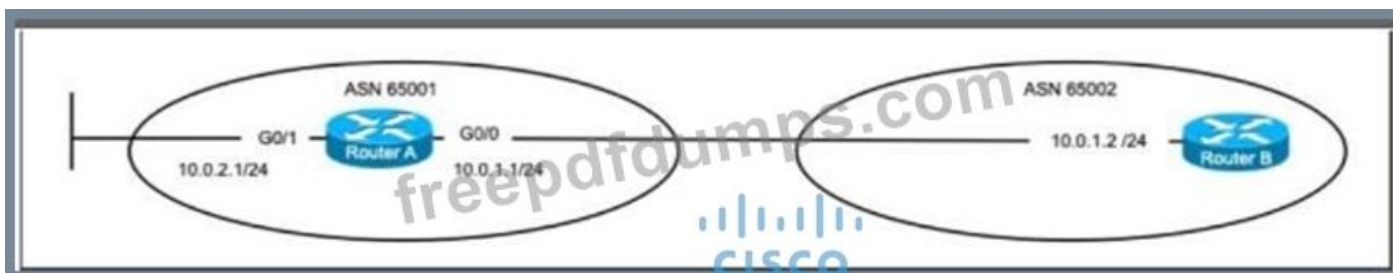
#### NEW QUESTION: 240

How do the RIB and the FIB differ?

- A. FIB contains routes learned through a dynamic routing protocol, and the RIB contains routes that are static or directly connected.
- B. RIB contains the interface for a destination, and the FIB contains the next hop information.
- C. RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.
- D. FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the data plane.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 241



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an eBGP neighborship to Router B on Router A.

The network that is connected to GO/1 on Router A must be advertised to Router B.  
Which configuration should be applied?

- A. 

```
router bgp 65001
neighbor 10.0.1.2 remote-as 65002
network 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.0
```
- B. 

```
router bgp 65001
neighbor 10.0.1.2 remote-as 65002
redistribute static
```
- C. 

```
router bgp 65002
neighbor 10.0.1.2 remote-as 65002
network 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.0
```
- D. 

```
router bgp 65001
neighbor 10.0.1.2 remote-as 65002
network 10.0.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 242**

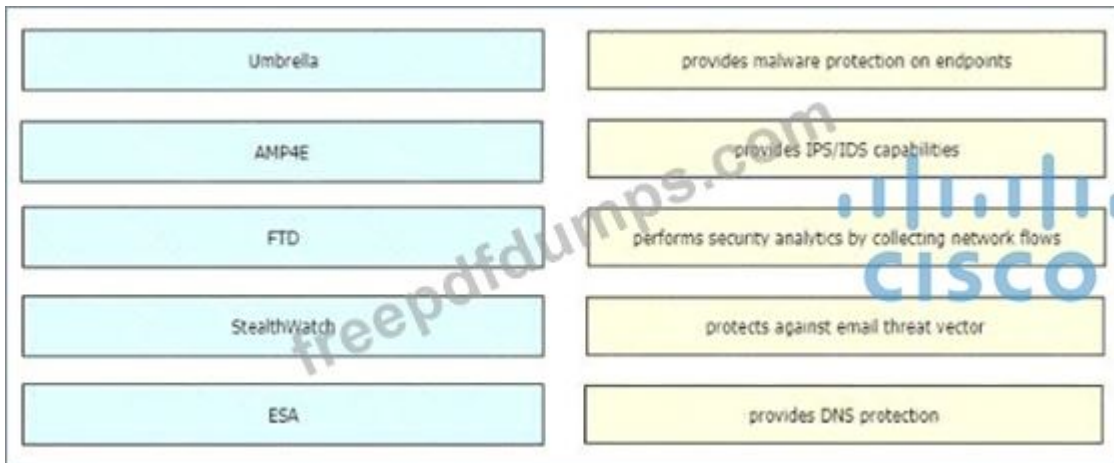
Which element is unique to a Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. host hardware
- B. host OS
- C. VM OS
- D. memory

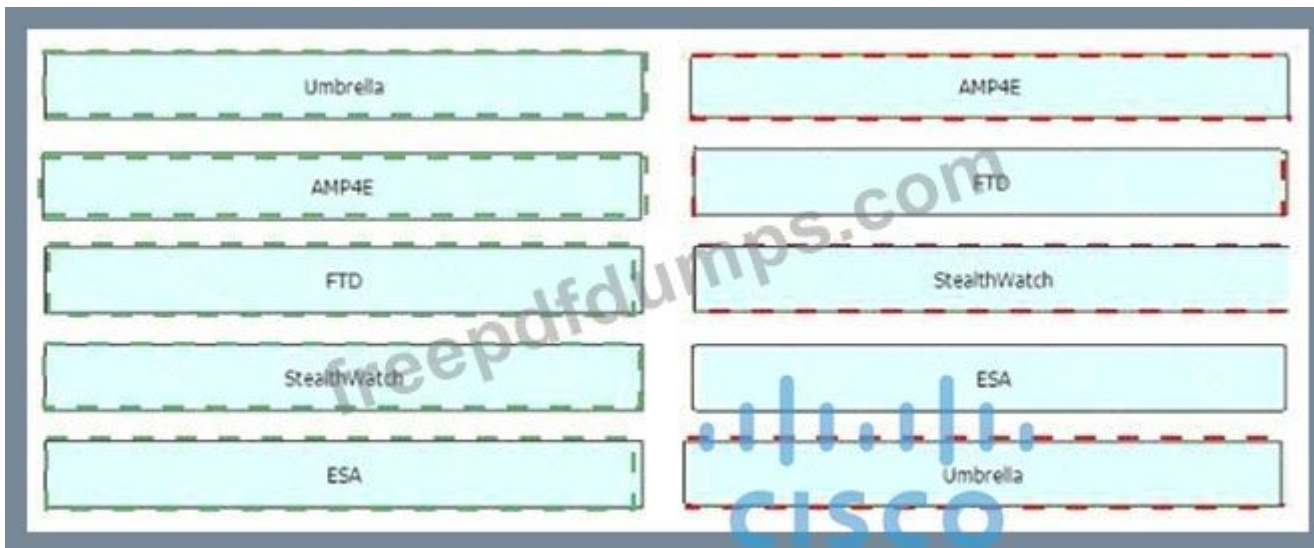
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 243**

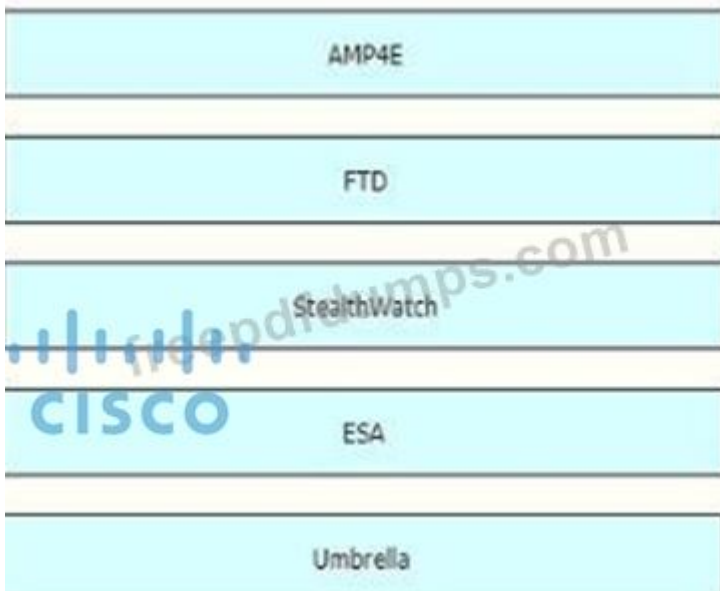
Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



**Answer:**



**Explanation**



**NEW QUESTION: 244**

What is a benefit of data modeling languages like YANG?

- A. They enable programmers to change or write their own application within the device operating system.
- B. They create more secure and efficient SNMP OIDs.

- C. They make the CLI simpler and more efficient.
- D. They provide a standardized data structure, which results in configuration scalability and consistency.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) is a language which is only used to describe data models (structure). It is not XML or JSON.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 245**

Which definition describes JWT in regard to REST API security?

- A. an encrypted JSON token that is used for authentication
- B. an encrypted JSON token that is used for authorization
- C. an encoded JSON token that is used to securely exchange information
- D. an encoded JSON token that is used for authentication

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

JWT: JSON Web Tokens are an open and standard (RFC 7519) way for you to represent your user's identity securely during a two-party interaction. That is to say, when two systems exchange data you can use a JSON Web Token to identify your user without having to send private credentials on every request.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 246**

Which statement about TLS is accurate when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It is not supported on Cisco devices
- B. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server
- C. It requires certificates for authentication
- D. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests

**Answer:** B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 247**

Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 within REST APIs?

- A. username/role combination
- B. access tokens
- C. cookie authentication
- D. basic signature workflow

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The most common implementations of OAuth (OAuth 2.0) use one or both of these tokens:

+ access token: sent like an API key, it allows the application to access a user's data; optionally, access tokens can expire.

+ refresh token: optionally part of an OAuth flow, refresh tokens retrieve a new access token if they have expired. OAuth2 combines Authentication and Authorization to allow more sophisticated scope and validity control.

**NEW QUESTION: 248**

Which technology provides a secure communication channel for all traffic at Layer 2 of the OSI model?

- A. MACsec
- B. IPsec
- C. SSL
- D. Cisco Trustsec

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the

**NEW QUESTION: 249**

Which option works with a DHCP server to return at least one WLAN management interface IP address during the discovery phase and is dependent upon the VCI of the AP?

- A. Option 43
- B. Option 125
- C. Option 42
- D. Option 15

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 250**

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?

```
R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
transport input none
R1#

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 02050D480809

R1#sh run | include username
R1#

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#

R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
password 7 02050D480809

R1#sh run | include username
R1#
```

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

**Answer:** [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 251**

What is the function of the fabric control plane node in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric
- B. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric
- C. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric
- D. It provides integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments

**Answer:** [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 252**

An engineer must protect the password for the VTY lines against over-the-shoulder attacks. Which configuration should be applied?

- A. service password-encryption
- B. username netadmin secret 9 \$9\$vFpMf8elb4RVV8\$seZ/bDA
- C. username netadmin secret 7\$1\$42J36k33008Pyh4QzwXyZ4

D. line vty 0 15 password XD822j

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

```
cisco(config)#username test privilege 15 password test777
cisco(config)#do s running-config | include user
username test privilege 15 password 0 test777
cisco(config)#service password-encryption
cisco(config)#do s running-config | include user
username test privilege 15 password 7 044F0E151B761B19
cisco(config)#
cisco(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
cisco(config)#
```

#### **NEW QUESTION: 253**

What is a characteristic of YANG?

- A. It provides loops and conditionals to control how within models
- B. It is a Cisco proprietary language that models NETCONF data
- C. It structures data in an object-oriented fashion to promote model reuse
- D. It allows model developers to create custom data types

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 254**

A network engineer must configure a switch to allow remote access for all feasible protocols. Only a password must be requested for device authentication and all idle sessions must be terminated in 30 minutes. Which configuration must be applied?

- line vty 0 15  
password cisco  
transport input all  
exec-timeout 0 30
- line console 0  
password cisco  
exec-timeout 30 0
- line vty 0 15  
password cisco  
transport input telnet ssh  
exec-timeout 30 0
- username cisco privilege 15 cisco  
line vty 0 15  
transport input telnet ssh  
login local  
exec-timeout 0 30

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 255

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh run | b vty
line vty 0 4
  session-timeout 30
  exec-timeout 120 0
  session-limit 30
  login local
line vty 5 15
  session-timeout 30
  exec-timeout 30 0
  session-limit 30
  login local
```

Security policy requires all idle-exec sessions to be terminated in 600 seconds. Which configuration achieves this goal?

- A. line vty 01 5  
exec-timeout 10 0
- B. line vty 0 15  
absolute-timeout 600
- C. line vty 0 15  
exec-timeout
- D. line vty 0 4  
exec-timeout 600

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 256**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][0]["enabled"]
u'false'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][1]["enabled"]
u'true'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][2]["enabled"]
u'false'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][0]["description"]
u'my description'

```

Which Python code snippet prints the descriptions of disabled interfaces only?

- A)

```

for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:
    if interface["disabled"] != 'true':
        print(interface["description"])

```
- B)

```

for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:
    print(interface["enabled"])
    print(interface["description"])

```
- C)

```

for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:
    if interface["enabled"] != 'false':
        print(interface["description"])

```
- D)

```

for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:
    if interface["enabled"] != 'true':
        print(interface["description"])

```

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 257**

```
interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 !
 access-list 10 permit 10.10.10.1
 !
 monitor session 10 type erspan-source
 source interface Gi1
 destination
 erspan-id 10
 ip address 192.168.1.1
 !
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command filters the ERSPAN session packets only to interface GigabitEthernet1?

- A. source interface gigabitethernet1 ip 10.10.10.1
- B. destination ip 10.10.10.1
- C. source ip 10.10.10.1
- D. filter access-group 10

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 258**

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 uses SSH to interact with Cisco devices, whereas Ansible uses an event bus
- D. SaltStack is constructed with minion, whereas Ansible is constructed with YAML

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 259**

When using TLS for syslog, which configuration allows for secure and reliable transportation of messages to its default port?

- A. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport tcp port 6514
- B. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport udp port 6514
- C. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport tcp port 514
- D. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport udp port 514

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

The TCP port 6514 has been allocated as the default port for syslog over Transport Layer Security (TLS).

Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5425>

### **NEW QUESTION: 260**

Which two mechanisms are available to secure NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. Encrypted authentication
- B. IPsec
- C. IP prefix list-based
- D. IP access list-based
- E. TACACS-based authentication

**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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