

Cisco.350-401.v2022-01-17.q80

Exam Code:	350-401
Exam Name:	Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR)
Certification Provider:	Cisco
Free Question Number:	80
Version:	v2022-01-17
# of views:	973
# of Questions views:	13163
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.350-401.v2022-01-17.q80.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Which line must be added in the Python function to return the JSON object {"cat_9k": "FXS193202SE"}?

```
import json
def get_data():
    test_json = """
    {
        "response": [{
            "managementIpAddress": "10.10.2.253",
            "memorySize": "3398345152",
            "serialNumber": "FXS1932Q2SE",
            "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
            "hostname": "cat_9k"
        }],
        "version": "1.0"
    }
    """
```

- A)
return (json.dumps({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test_json)['response']}))
- B)
return (json.dumps({for d in json.loads(test_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))
- C)
return (json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.dumps(test_json)['response']}))
- D)
return (json.loads({for d in json.dumps(test_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))

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

D. Option C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

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

StealthWatch	detects suspicious web activity
Identity Services Engine	analyzes network behavior and detects anomalies
Web Security Appliance	uses pxGrid to remediate security threats

Answer:

StealthWatch	Web Security Appliance
Identity Services Engine	StealthWatch
Web Security Appliance	Identity Services Engine

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.2 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 120

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 110
```

What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- B. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.
- C. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- D. R1 becomes the standby router.
- E. R1 becomes the active router.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure a password expiry mechanism on the gateway router for all local passwords to expire after 60 days. What is required to complete this task?

- A. No further action is required. The configuration is complete.
- B. Add the username admin privilege 15 common-criteria*policy Administrators password 0 Cisco13579! command.
- C. The password expiry mechanism is on the AAA server and must be configured there.
- D. Add the aaa authentication enable default Administrators command.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

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](#))

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: 7

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

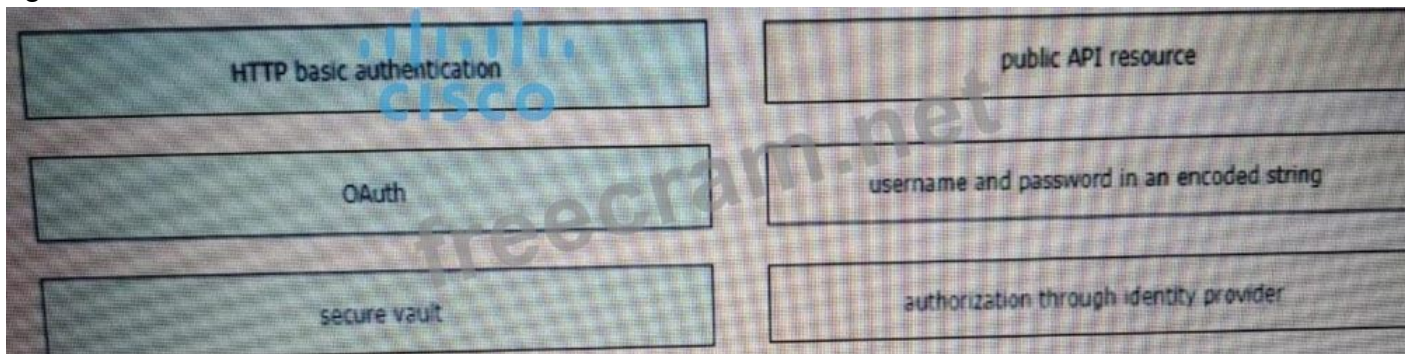
- A. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services
- B. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session
- C. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol 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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

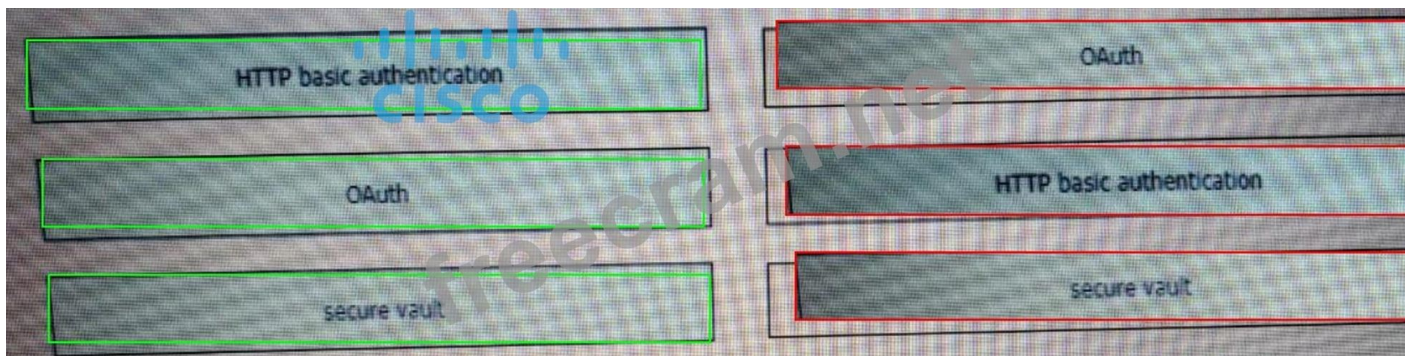
MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication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

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

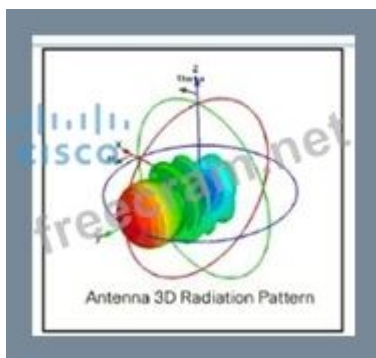


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 10

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

- A. omnidirectional
- B. Yagi
- C. multidirectional
- D. directional patch

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11

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. FlexConnect
- B. Local

- C. Monitor
- D. Rouge detector
- E. Sniffer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

What is the function of the LISP map resolver?

- A. to connect a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network publish the EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site, and respond to map-request messages
- B. to send traffic to non-LISP sites when connected to a service provider that does not accept nonroutable EIDs as packet sources
- C. to advertise routable non-LISP traffic from one address family to LISP sites in a different address family
- D. to decapsulate map-request messages from ITRs and forward the messages to the MS.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

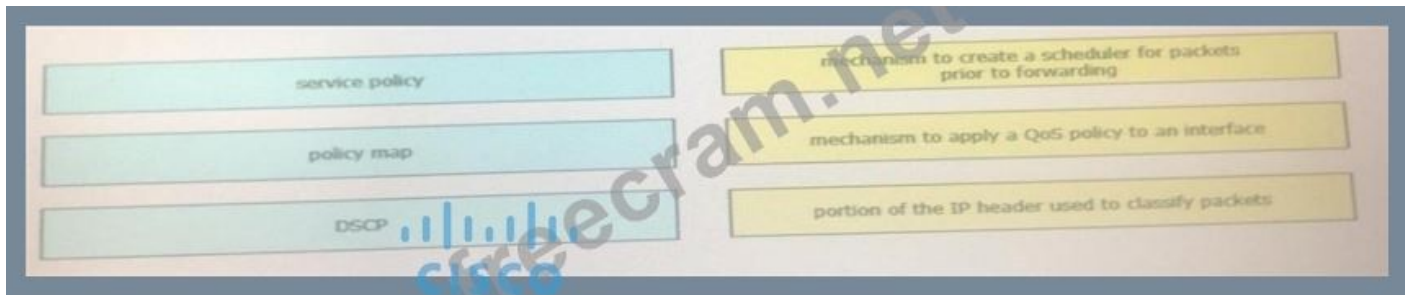
Refer to the exhibit Which single security feature is recommended to provide Network Access Control in the enterprise?

- A. MAB
- B. port security sticky MAC
- C. 802.1X
- D. WebAuth

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 16

How are the different versions of IGMP compatible?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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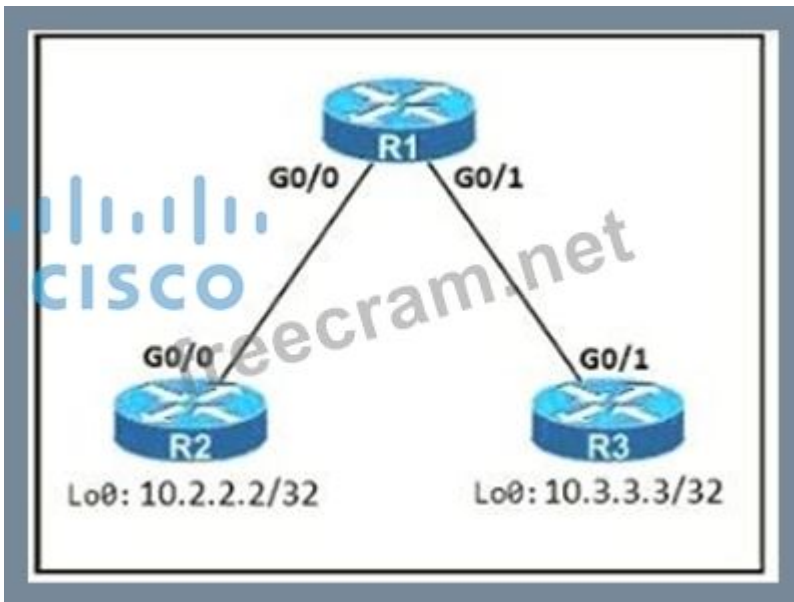
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NEW QUESTION: 17

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 accomplish this task?

A)

```
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
```

B)

```
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
```

C)

```
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
```

D)

```
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
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 18

What is a characteristic of YANG?

- A. It provides loops and conditionals to control how within models
- B. It allows model developers to create custom data types
- C. It structures data in an object-oriented fashion to promote model reuse
- D. It is a Cisco proprietary language that models NETCONF data

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

What is one difference between saltstack and ansible?

- A. SaltStack is constructed with minion, whereas Ansible is constructed with YAML
- 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 uses an API proxy agent to program Cisco boxes on agent mode, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet connection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a script that appends the output of the show process cpu sorted command to a file.

- A. action 4.0 ens-event "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- B. action 4.0 publish-event "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- C. action 4.0 cli command "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- D. action 4.0 syslog command "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools they describe on the right.

utilizes a pull model

utilizes a push model

multimaster architecture

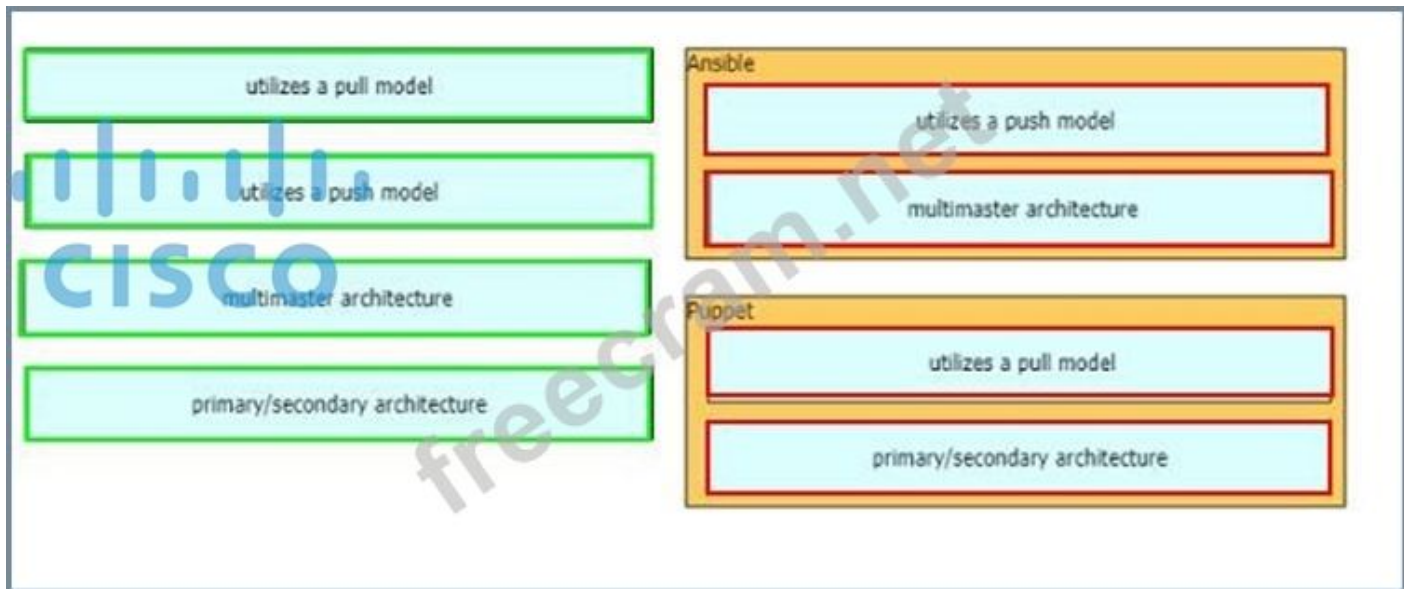
primary/secondary architecture

Ansible

Puppet

CISCO

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 23

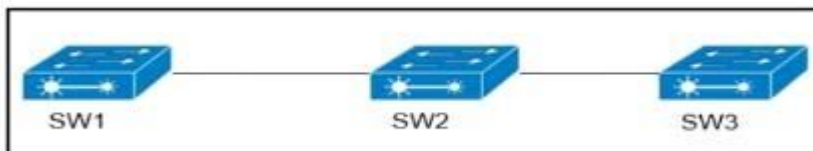
What is a benefit of a virtual machine when compared with a physical server?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to exhibit.



VLANs 50 and 60 exist on the trunk links between all switches All access ports on SW3 are configured for VLAN 50 and SW1 is the VTP server Which command ensures that SW3 receives frames only from VLAN 50?

- A. SW1 (config)#vtp pruning
- B. SW3(config)#vtp mode transparent
- C. SW2(config)#vtp pruning
- D. SW1 (config)#vtp mode transparent

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

SW3 does not have VLAN 60 so it should not receive traffic for this VLAN (sent from SW2). Therefore we should configure VTP Pruning on SW3 so that SW2 does not forward VLAN 60 traffic to SW3. Also notice that we need to configure pruning on SW1 (the VTP Server), not SW2.

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

In an SD-WAN deployment, which action in the vSmart controller is responsible for?

- A. distribute policies that govern data forwarding performed within the SD-WAN fabric
- B. gather telemetry data from vEdge routers
- C. onboard vEdge nodes into the SD-WAN fabric
- D. handle, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the SD-WAN fabric

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

What is the function of a VTEP in VXLAN?

- A. encapsulate and de-encapsulate traffic into and out of the VXLAN fabric
- B. provide the routing underlay and overlay for VXLAN headers
- C. dynamically discover the location of end hosts in a VXLAN fabric
- D. statically point to end host locations of the VXLAN fabric

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What does the cisco REST response indicate?

- A. Cisco DNA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat9000-1
- B. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for cat3850-1
- C. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for RouterASR-1
- D. Cisco DNA Center is unable to communicate with cat9000-1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

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

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

Answer:

GET	DELETE
POST	PUT
DELETE	GET
PUT	POST

NEW QUESTION: 35

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/configurationguide>

NEW QUESTION: 36

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

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

EIGRP

-
-
-

OSPF

-
-
-

Answer:

- The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.
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EIGRP

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OSPF

- The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.
- It relies on the Diffused Update Algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination.
- It requires a process ID that is local to the router.

NEW QUESTION: 37

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration change will force BR2 to reach 209.165.201.0/27 via BR1?

A. Set the MED to 1 on PE2 toward BR2 outbound.

B. Set the weight attribute to 65.535 on BR1 toward PE1.

C. Set the origin to igp on BR2 toward PE2 inbound.

D. Set the local preference to 150 on PE1 toward BR1 outbound

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

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:



NEW QUESTION: 40

Refer to the exhibit.

```

ip sla 10
icmp-echo 192.168.10.20
timeout 500
frequency 3
ip sla schedule 10 life forever start-time now
track 10 ip sla 10 reachability
  
```

The IP SLA is configured in a router. An engineer must configure an EEM applet to shut down the interface and bring it back up when there is a problem with the IP SLA.

Which configuration should the engineer use?

- A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state down
- B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state unreachable
- C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state unreachable
- D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state down

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The -ip sla 10 will ping the IP 192.168.10.20 every 3 seconds to make sure the connection is still up. We can configure an EEM applet if there is any problem with this IP SLA via the command -event track 10 state down.

NEW QUESTION: 41

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

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

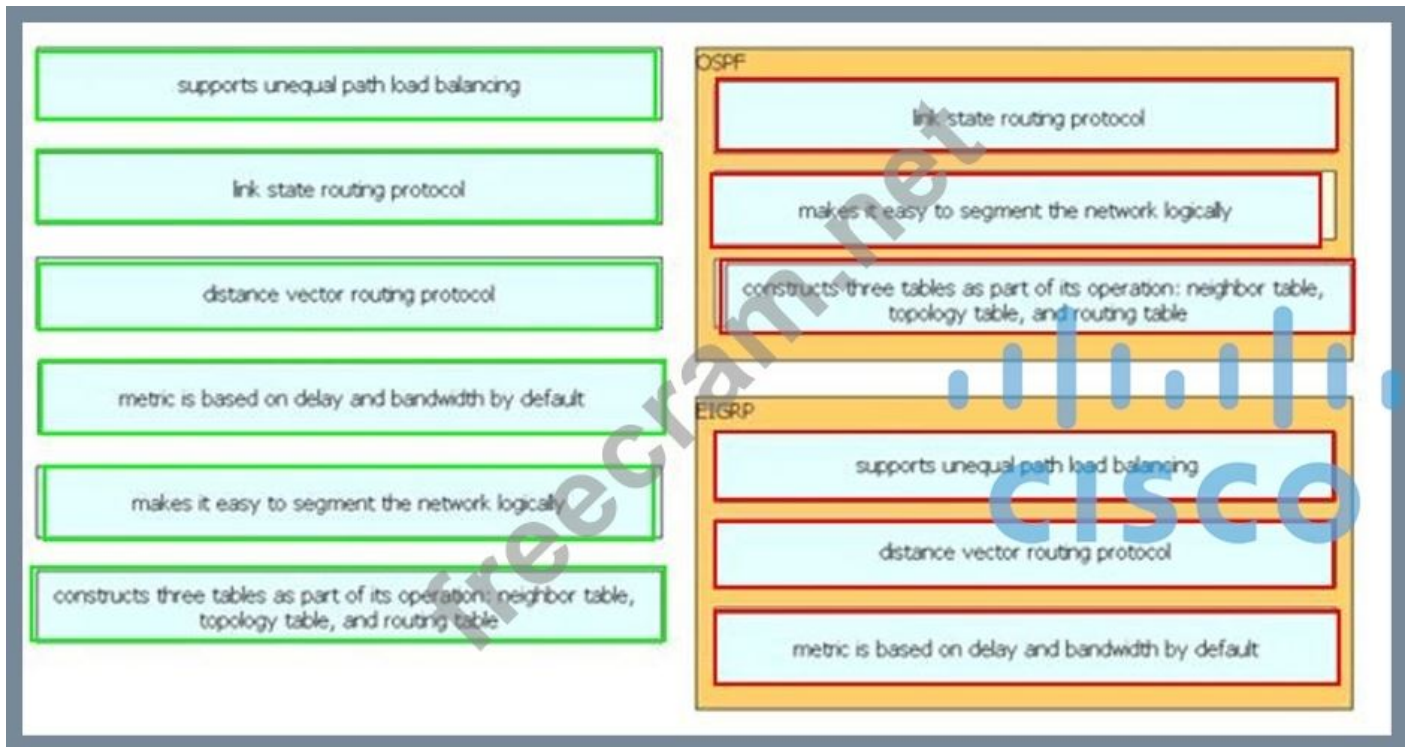
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

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

supports unequal path load balancing	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">OSPF</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">EIGRP</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 20px;"></div>
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default	
makes it easy to segment the network logically	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 44

Which JSON syntax is valid?

A)

```
{ "switch": { "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"] }
```

B)

```
{ 'switch': { 'name': 'dist1', 'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3'] } }
```

C)

```
{ "switch": { "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"] } }
```

D)

```
{ /"switch"/: { /"name"/: "dist1", /"interfaces"/: ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"] } }
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
'name': 'dist1',
'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']
}
}
```

}

NEW QUESTION: 45

In cisco SD_WAN, which protocol is used to measure link quality?


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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

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>
```



Client	ISP
IP: 192.168.1.2	IP: 192.168.1.1
BGP AS: 65001	BGP AS: 65000

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:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```

Client	ISP
IP: 192.168.1.2	IP: 192.168.1.1
BGP AS: 65001	BGP AS: 65000

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring an EtherChannel between Switch1 and Switch2 and notices the console message on switch2. Based on the output, which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure the same port channel interface number on both switches
- B. Configure the same EtherChannel protocol on both switches
- C. Configure less member ports on Switch2.
- D. Configure more member ports on Switch1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48

What is the data policy in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. Set of statements that defines how data is forwarded based on IP packet information and specific VPNs
- B. group of services tested to guarantee devices and links liveliness within the SD-WAN overlay
- C. detailed database mapping several kinds of addresses with their corresponding location
- D. list of ordered statements that define node configurations and authentication used within the SD-WAN overlay

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

- A. TCP
- B. HTTPS
- C. SSH
- D. HTTP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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:

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: 50

Drag and drop the wireless elements on the left to their definitions on the right.

beamwidth	a graph that shows the relative intensity of the signal strength of an antenna within its space
polarization	the relative increase in signal strength of an antenna in a given direction
radiation patterns	measures the angle of an antenna pattern in which the relative signal strength is half-power below the maximum value
gain	radiated electromagnetic waves that influence the orientation of an antenna within its electromagnetic field

Answer:

beamwidth	radiation patterns
polarization	gain
radiation patterns	beamwidth
gain	polarization

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

A network engineer must configure a router to send logging messages to a syslog server based on these requirements:

uses syslog IP address: 10.10.10.1

uses a reliable protocol

must not use any well-known TCP/UDP ports

Which configuration must be used?

- A. logging host 10.10.10.1 transport tcp port 1024
- B. logging host 10.10.10.1 transport udp port 1024
- C. logging origin-id 10.10.10.1
- D. logging host 10.10.10.1 transport udp port 1023

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

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 C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures CoPP and enters the show command to verify the implementation. What is the result of the configuration?

A. All traffic will be policed based on access-list 120.

B. Class-default traffic will be dropped.

C. If traffic exceeds the specified rate, it will be transmitted and remarked.

D. ICMP will be denied based on this configuration.

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

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

A. VXLAN

B. IPsec

C. 802.1Q

D. LISP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which component of the Cisco Cyber Threat Defense solution provides user and flow context analysis?

- A. Cisco Web Security Appliance
- B. Advanced Malware Protection
- C. Cisco Firepower and FireSIGHT
- D. Cisco Stealth watch system

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

- A. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- 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. R2#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- E. R1#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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

- A. Increase the NAT pool size to support 254 usable addresses
- B. Configure a one-to-one type NAT pool
- C. Reconfigure the pool to use the 192.168.1.0 address range
- D. Configure a match-host type NAT pool

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer the exhibit.



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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which three methods does Cisco DNA Centre use to discover devices? (Choose three)

- A. CDP
- B. SNMP
- C. LLDP
- D. ping

E. NETCONF

F. a specified range of IP addresses

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are three ways for you to discover devices:

- Use Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) and provide a seed IP address.
- Specify a range of IP addresses. (A maximum range of 4096 devices is supported.)
- Use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and provide a seed IP address.

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
20 deny ip any any
```

An engineer must modify the access control list EGRESS to allow all IP traffic from subnet 10.1.10.0/24 to 10.1.2.0/24. The access control list is applied in the outbound direction on router interface GigabitEthernet 0/1. Which configuration commands can the engineer use to allow this traffic without disrupting existing traffic flows?

A)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  5 permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

C)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS2
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
  permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
  deny ip any any
!
interface g0/1
  no ip access-group EGRESS out
  ip access-group EGRESS2 out
```

D)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

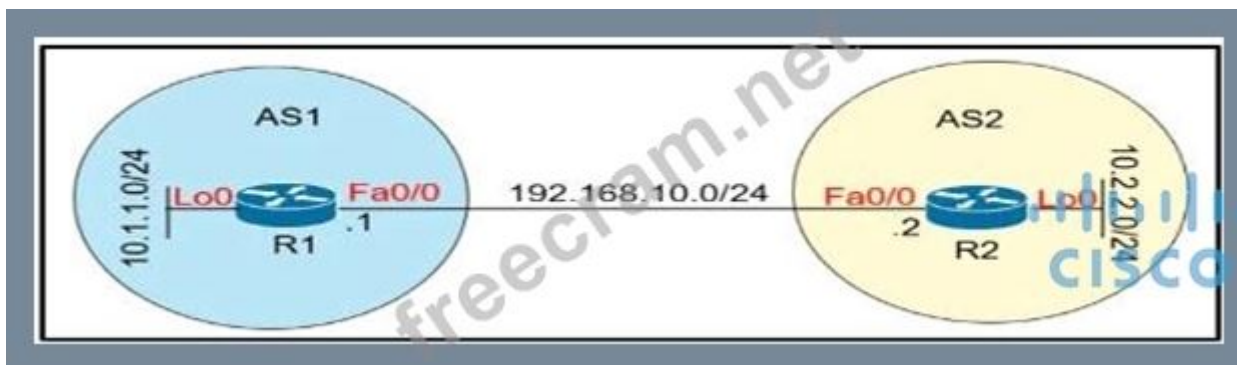
How is Layer 3 roaming accomplished in a unified wireless deployment?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

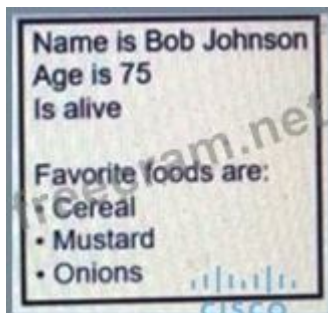
+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

+ 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

NEW QUESTION: 71

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive': true, Favourite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}

B. Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive': true, Favourite Foods: Cereal Mustard Onions

C. Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive': true, Favourite Foods: ['Cereal', 'Mustard', 'Onions']}

D. Name: Bob Johnson, Age: seventy-five, Alive': true, Favourite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
1 * {
2     "Name": "Bob Johnson",
3     "Age": 75,
4     "Alive": true,
5     "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]
6 }
```

Results

valid JSON

NEW QUESTION: 72

Refer to the exhibit.

```
with manager.connect(host=192.168.0.1, port=22,
                    username='admin', password='password1', hostkey_verify=True,
                    device_params={'name':'nexus'}) as m:
```

What does the snippet of code achieve?

- A. It creates a temporary connection to a Cisco Nexus device and retrieves a token to be used for API calls.
- B. It opens a tunnel and encapsulates the login information, if the host key is correct.
- C. It opens an ncclient connection to a Cisco Nexus device and maintains it for the duration of the context.
- D. It creates an SSH connection using the SSH key that is stored, and the password is ignored.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

ncclient is a Python library that facilitates client-side scripting and application development around the NETCONF protocol.

The above Python snippet uses the ncclient to connect and establish a NETCONF session to a Nexus device (which is also a NETCONF server).

NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Refer to the exhibit. PC-1 must access the web server on port 8080. To allow this traffic, which statement must be added to an access control list that is applied on SW2 port G0/0 in the inbound direction?

- A. permit host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080
- B. permit host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080
- C. permit host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- D. permit host 192.168.0.5 it 8080 host 172.16.0.2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The inbound direction of G0/0 of SW2 only filter traffic from Web Server to PC-1 so the source IP address and port is of the Web Server.

NEW QUESTION: 75

How is 802.11 traffic handled in a fabric-enabled SSID?

- A. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VLAN on the WLC
- B. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VXLAN on the WLC
- C. converted by the AP into 802.3 and encapsulated into VXLAN
- D. converted by the AP into 802.3 and encapsulated into a VLAN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

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

DHCP request	Step 1
DHCP offer	Step 2
DHCP discover	Step 3
DHCP ack	Step 4

Answer:

DHCP request	DHCP discover
DHCP offer	DHCP offer
DHCP discover	DHCP request
DHCP ack	DHCP ack

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NEW QUESTION: 77

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

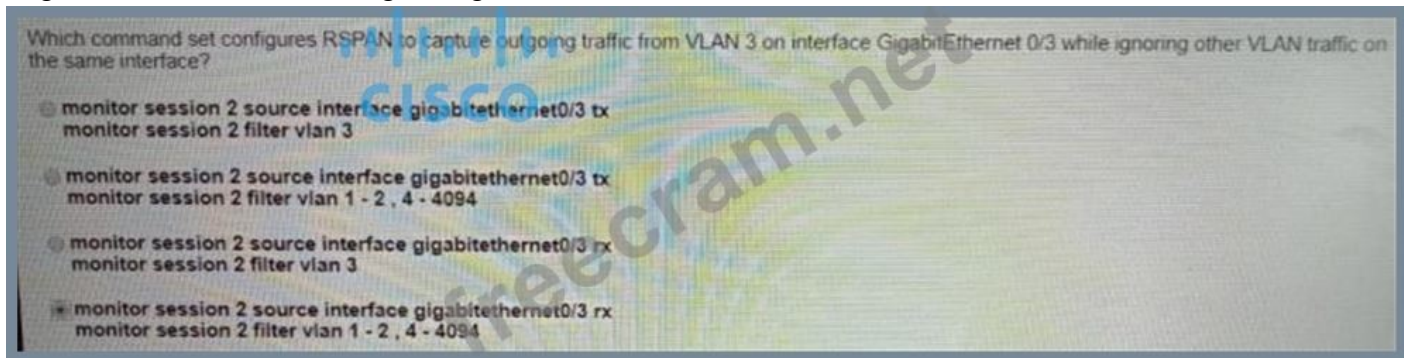
- A. It creates device packs through the use of an SDK
- B. It uses an API call to interrogate the devices and register the returned data.
- C. It obtains MIBs from each vendor that details the APIs available.
- D. It imports available APIs for the non-Cisco device in a CSV format.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experience for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

- A. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- B. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.
- C. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- D. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

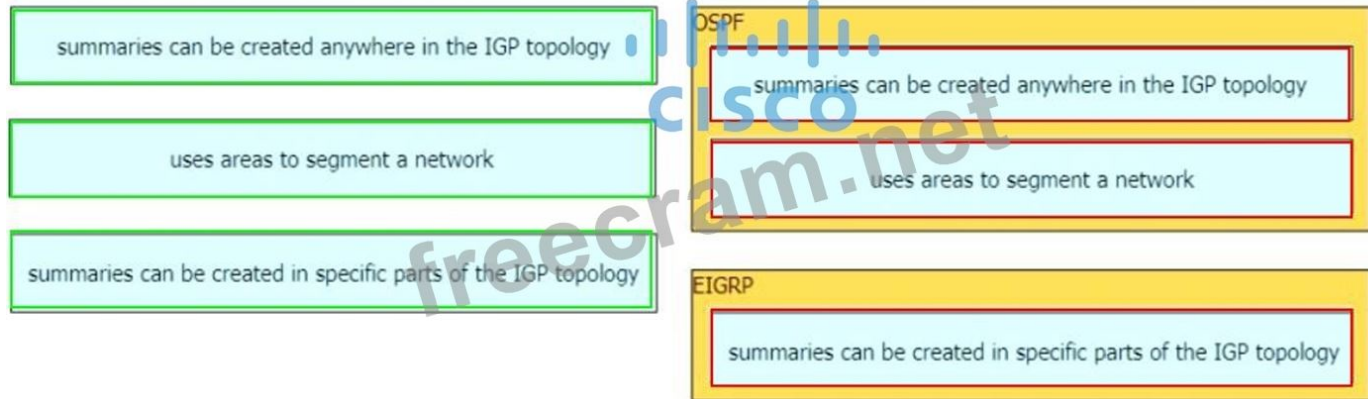
The interface shows three light blue boxes on the left with descriptions and two yellow boxes on the right for routing protocols. The descriptions are:

- summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology
- uses areas to segment a network
- summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

The routing protocols are:

- OSPF
- EIGRP

Answer:



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