



Cisco

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies

NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

A 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: D

NEW QUESTION 3

What is a characteristic of YANG?

- A. It is a Cisco proprietary language that models NETCONF data
- 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 provides loops and conditionals to control flow within models

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

3. Missing Data Model RPC Error Reply Message

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

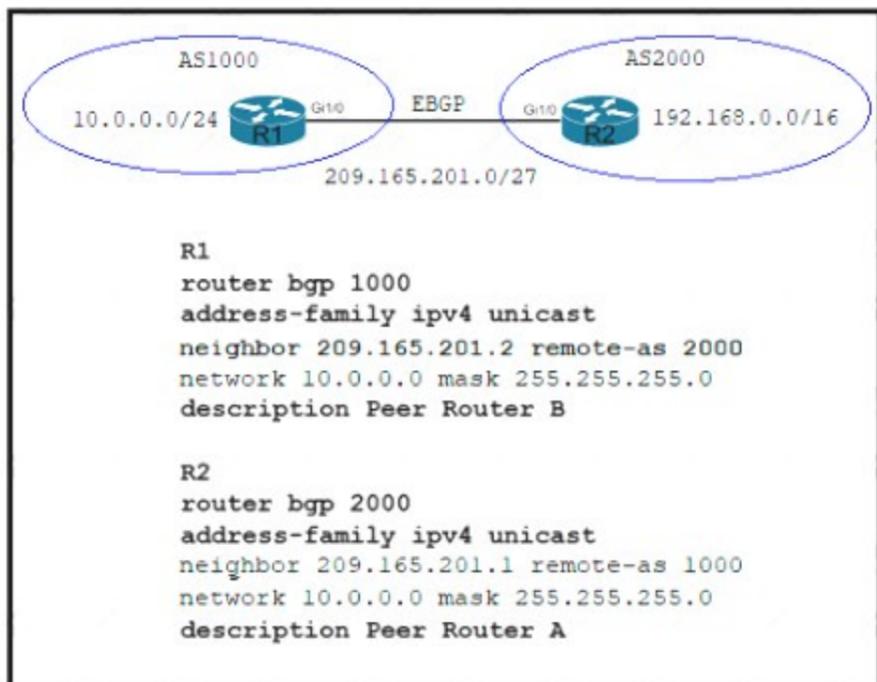
Answer: A

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 6

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. R1#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- B. R2#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- C. R2#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- D. R2#network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.192.0
- E. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 7

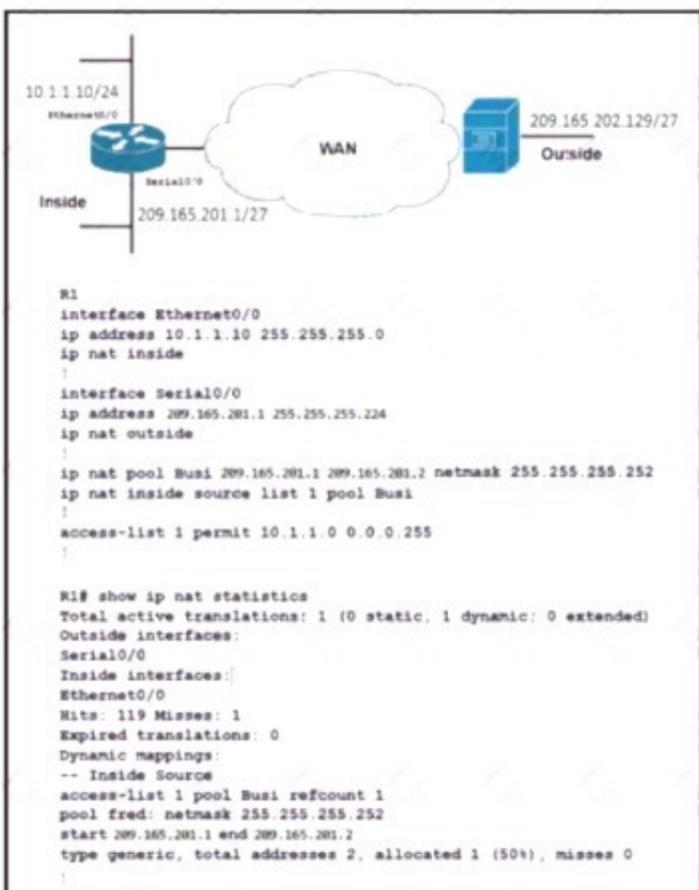
Which encryption hashing algorithm does NTP use for authentication?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer configures NAT on R1 and enters the show command to verify the configuration. What does the output confirm?

- A. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to the NAT table
- B. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters
- 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: A

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

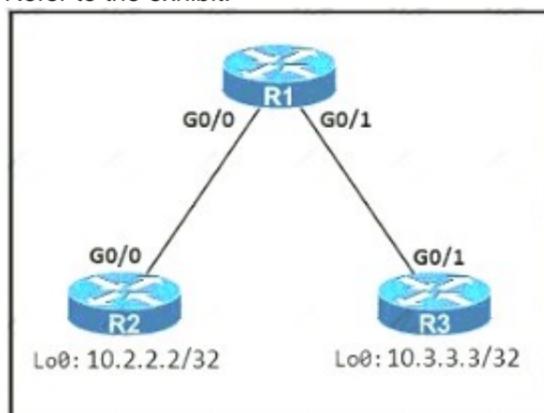
AN engineer is implementing MPLS OAM to monitor traffic within the MPLS domain. Which action must the engineer perform to prevent from being forwarded beyond the service provider domain when the LSP is down?

- A. Disable IP redirects only on outbound interfaces
- B. Implement the destination address for the LSP echo request packet in the 127.x.y.z/8 network
- C. Disable IP redirects on all ingress interfaces
- D. Configure a private IP address as the destination address of the headend router of Cisco MPLS TE.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 21

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: C

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 22

Under which network conditions is an outbound QoS policy that is applied on a router WAN interface most beneficial?

- A. under interface saturation condition
- B. under network convergence condition
- C. under all network condition
- D. under traffic classification and marking conditions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 35

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh| run | b vty

line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 20 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
line vty 5 15
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 20 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 0 15absolute-timeout 600
- B. line vty 0 15 exec-timeout
- C. line vty 01 5exec-timeout 10 0
- D. line vty 0 4exec-timeout 600

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated
 There are four messages sent between the DHCP Client and DHCP Server: DHCPDISCOVER, DHCPOFFER, DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACKNOWLEDGEMENT.
 This process is often abbreviated as DORA (for Discover, Offer, Request, Acknowledgement).

NEW QUESTION 41

What is the output of this code?

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

print(get_credentials())
```

- A. username Cisco
- B. get_credentials
- C. username
- D. CISCO

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibit.

```

PYTHON CODE
import requests
import json

url='http://YOUR_IP/ins'
switchuser='USERID'
switchpassword='PASSWORD'

myheaders={'content-type':'application/json'}
payload={
    "ins_api": {
        "version": "1.0",
        "type": "cli_show",
        "chunk": "0",
        "sid": "1",
        "input": "show version",
        "output_format": "json"
    }
}
response = requests.post(url,data=json.dumps(payload), headers=myheaders,auth=(switchuser,switchpassword)) json()
print(response['ins_api']['outputs']['output']['body']['kickstart_ver_str'])

HTTP JSON Response:
{
  "ins_api": {
    "type": "cli_show",
    "version": "1.0",
    "sid": "eoc",
    "outputs": {
      "output": {
        "input": "show version",
        "msg": "Success",
        "code": "200",
        "body": {
          "bios_ver_str": "07.61",
          "kickstart_ver_str": "7.0(3)I7(4)",
          "bios_cmt_time": "04/06/2017",
          "kick_file_name": "bootflash://rxos7.0.3.17.4.bin",
          "kick_cmt_time": "6/14/1970 2:00:00",
          "kick_fmstmp": "06/14/1970 09:49:04",
          "chassis_id": "Nexus9000 93180YC-FX chassis",
          "cpu_name": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 1.80GHz",
          "memory": 24633488,
          "mem_type": "kB",
          "tr_usescs": 134703,
          "tr_ctime": "Sun Mar 10 15:41:46 2019",
          "tr_reason": "Reset Requested by CLI command reload",
          "tr_sys_ver": "7.0(3)I7(4)",
          "tr_service": "",
          "manufacturer": "Cisco Systems, Inc.",
          "TABLE_package_list": {
            "ROW_package_list": {
              "package_id": []
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
    
```

Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?

- A. NameError: name 'json' is not defined
- B. KeyError 'kickstart_ver_str'
- C. 7.61
- D. 7.0(3)I7(4)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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
    
```

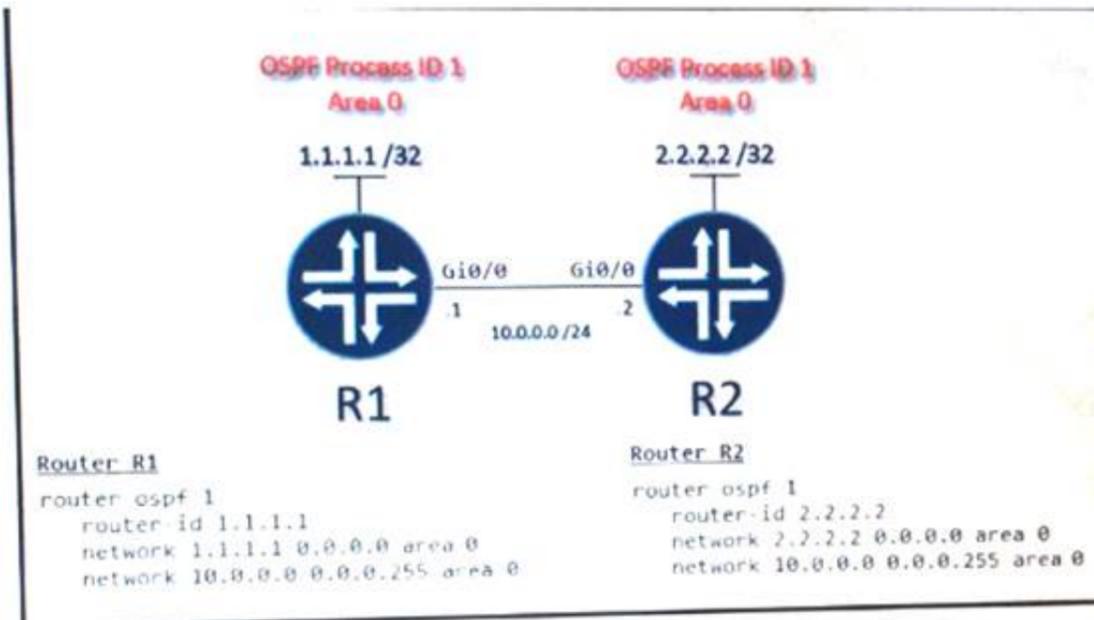
Which action completes the configuration to achieve a dynamic continuous mapped NAT for all users?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring OSPF between router R1 and router R2. The engineer must ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur on the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in area 0. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

- A)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point
- B)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast
- C)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out
- D)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf priority 1

 R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf priority 1

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR while Point-to-point/ multipoint do not elect DR/BDR. Therefore we have to set the two Gi0/0 interfaces to point-to-point or point-to-multipoint network to ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur.

NEW QUESTION 51

Which LISP component is required for a LISP site to communicate with a non-LISP site?

- A. ETR
- B. ITR
- C. Proxy ETR
- D. Proxy ITR

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56

Refer to the exhibit

```
{
  "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
    }
  }
}
```

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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	Cisco-IOS-XE
	PUT

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

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

supports unequal path load balancing	OSPF
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default	EIGRP
makes it easy to segment the network logically	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

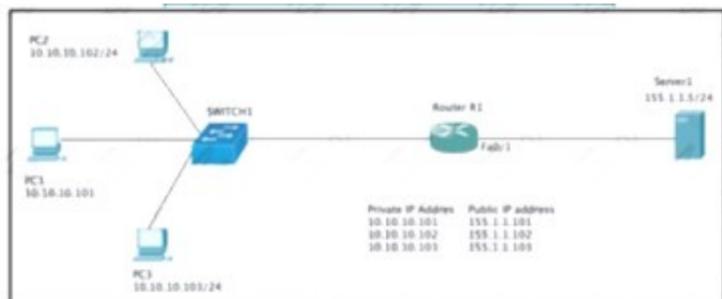
Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 66

Refer to the exhibit.



Which set of commands on router r R1 Allow deterministic translation of private hosts PC1, PC2, and PC3 to addresses in the public space?

A)

```

RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
    
```

B)

```

RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
    
```

C)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat pool POOL 155.1.1.101 155.1.1.103 netmask 255.255.255.0
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL
```

D)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/1 overload
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

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

Explanation:

The TCP port 6514 has been allocated as the default port for syslog over Transport Layer Security (TLS).

NEW QUESTION 70

Refer to the exhibit

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree int fa1/0/7
```

Vlan	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.	Nbr	Type
VLAN0001	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0010	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0020	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0030	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0040	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge

How was spanning-tree configured on this interface?

- A. By entering the command spanning-tree portfast trunk in the interface configuration mode.
- B. By entering the command spanning-tree portfast in the interface configuration mode
- C. By entering the command spanning-tree mst1 vlan 10,20,30,40 in the global configuration mode
- D. By entering the command spanning-tree vlan 10,20,30,40 root primary in the interface configuration mode

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

An engineer must configure HSRP group 300 on a Cisco IOS router. When the router is functional, it must be the must be the active HSRP router. The peer router has been configured using the default priority value. Which command set is required?

- A)


```
standby 300 priority 110
standby 300 timers 1 110
```
- B)


```
standby version 2
standby 300 priority 110
standby 300 preempt
```
- C)


```
standby 300 priority 90
standby 300 preempt
```
- D)


```
standby version 2
standby 300 priority 90
standby 300 preempt
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1"
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1"
    "GigabitEthernet1/2"
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  }
}
```

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3",
  },
}
```

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1"
  "interfaces": [
    "GigabitEthernet1/1"
    "GigabitEthernet1/2"
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  }
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

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

supports virtual links	EIGRP
can automatically summarize networks at the boundary	OSPF
requires manual configuration of network summarization	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

supports virtual links	EIGRP
can automatically summarize networks at the boundary	OSPF
requires manual configuration of network summarization	

(Note: Red arrows in the original image point from the characteristics to the correct protocol boxes.)

NEW QUESTION 88

Refer to the exhibit.

```
username admin privilege 15 password 0 Cisco13579!
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authentication enable default none
!
aaa common-criteria policy Administrators
  min-length 1
  max-length 127
  char-changes 4
  lifetime month 2
!
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89

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 dynamic desirable
- B. switchport nonegotiate
- C. no switchport
- D. switchport mode access

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91

In a Cisco SD-Access solution, what is the role of the Identity Services Engine?

- A. It is leveraged for dynamic endpoint to group mapping and policy definition.
- B. It provides GUI management and abstraction via apps that share context.
- C. it is used to analyze endpoint to app flows and monitor fabric status.
- D. It manages the LISP EID database.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

Refer to me exhibit.

```

%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.0.0.2 on FastEthernet0/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
%OSPF-6-AREACHG: 10.0.0.1/32 changed from area 0 to area 1
%OSPF-4-ERRRCV: Received invalid packet: mismatch area ID, from
backbone area must be virtual-link but not found from 10.0.0.2,
FastEthernet0/0
    
```

What is the cause of the log messages?

- A. hello packet mismatch
- B. OSPF area change
- C. MTU mismatch
- D. IP address mismatch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99

Which TCP setting is tuned to minimize the risk of fragmentation on a GRE/IP tunnel?

- A. MTU
- B. Window size
- C. MRU
- D. MSS

Answer: D

Explanation:

The TCP Maximum Segment Size (TCP MSS) defines the maximum amount of data that a host is willing to accept in a single TCP/IP datagram. This TCP/IP datagram might be fragmented at the IP layer. The MSS value is sent as a TCP header option only in TCP SYN segments. Each side of a TCP connection reports its MSS value to the other side. Contrary to popular belief, the MSS value is not negotiated between hosts. The sending host is required to limit the size of data in a single TCP segment to a value less than or equal to the MSS reported by the receiving host. TCP MSS takes care of fragmentation at the two endpoints of a TCP connection, but it does not handle the case where there is a smaller MTU link in the middle between these two endpoints. PMTUD was developed in order to avoid fragmentation in the path between the endpoints. It is

NEW QUESTION 102

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

DELETE
PUT
GET
POST

NEW QUESTION 104

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

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Tunnel100 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Tunnel
Internet address is 192.168.200.1/24
MTU 17912 bytes, BW 100 Kbit/sec, DLY 50000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec), retries 3
Tunnel source 209.165.202.129 (GigabitEthernet0/1)
Tunnel Subblocks:
  src-track:
    Tunnel100 source tracking subblock associated with GigabitEthernet0/1
    Set of tunnels with source GigabitEthernet0/1, 1 members (includes iterators), on interface <OK>
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
Key disabled, sequencing disabled
Checksumming of packets disabled
Tunnel TTL 255, Fast tunneling enabled
Tunnel transport MTU 1476 bytes
```

A network engineer configures a GRE tunnel and enters the show Interface tunnel command. What does the output confirm about the configuration?

- A. The keepalive value is modified from the default value.
- B. Interface tracking is configured.
- C. The tunnel mode is set to the default.
- D. The physical interface MTU is 1476 bytes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0: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/CPU0:BRDR-1#show run router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute bgp 65001 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 area 0
  mpls traffic-eng
  interface Loopback0
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.92
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.3132
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0

RP/0/0/CPU0: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
```

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?

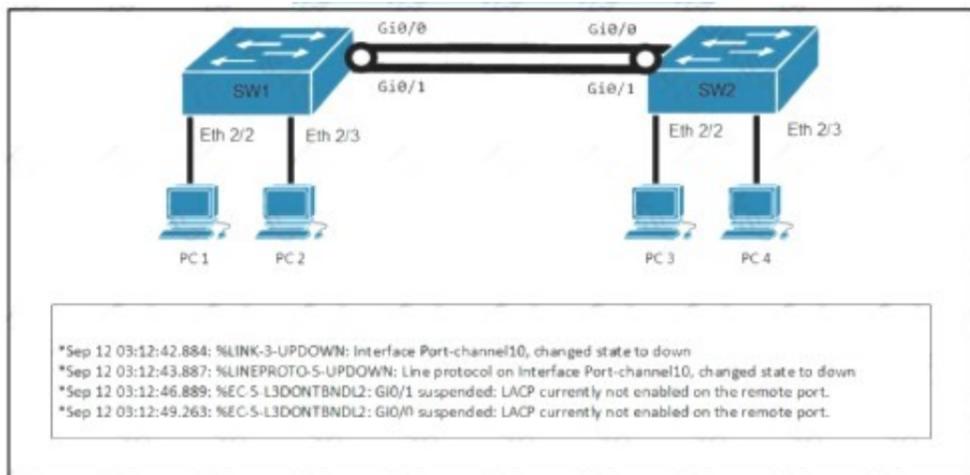
- router ospf 1
 - default-information originate always
 - end
- router ospf 1
 - redistribute bgp 65001 metric 100 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 - end
- router ospf 1
 - default-metric 100
 - end
- router ospf 1
 - default-information originate
 - end

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111

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: B

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 117

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 121

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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
    
```

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

NEW QUESTION 122

Where is radio resource management performed in a cisco SD-access wireless solution?

- A. DNA Center
- B. control plane node
- C. wireless controller
- D. Cisco CMX

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fabric wireless controllers manage and control the fabric-mode APs using the same general model as the traditional local-mode controllers which offers the same operational advantages such as mobility control and radio resource management. A significant difference is that client traffic from wireless endpoints is not tunnelled from the APs to the wireless controller. Instead, communication from wireless clients is encapsulated in VXLAN by the fabric APs which build a tunnel to their first-hop fabric edge node. Wireless traffic is tunneled to the edge nodes as the edge nodes provide fabric services such as the Layer 3 Anycast Gateway, policy, and traffic enforcement. <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html>

NEW QUESTION 123

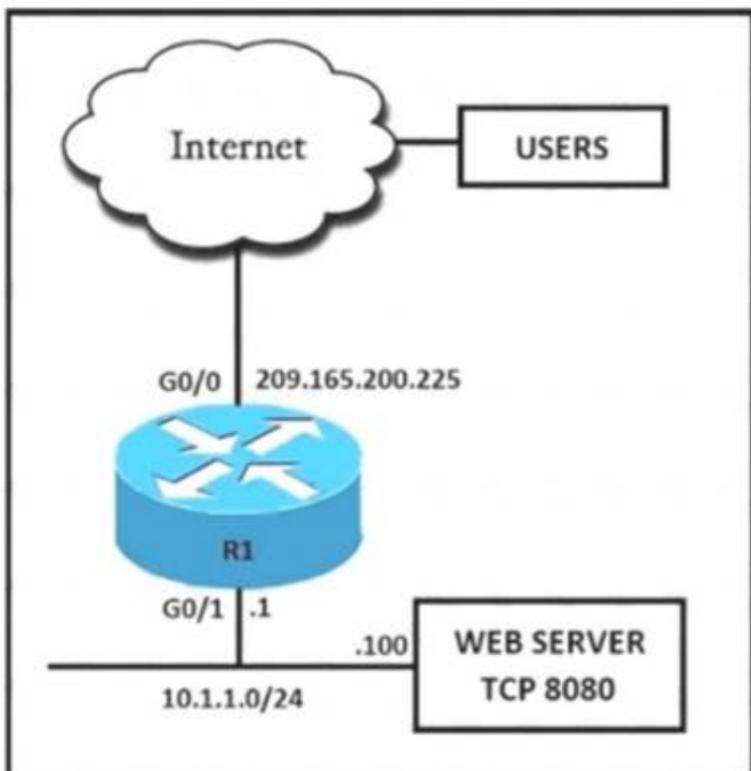
An engineer is troubleshooting the Ap join process using DNS. Which FQDN must be resolvable on the network for the access points to successfully register to the WLC?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

Refer to the exhibit.



External users require HTTP connectivity to an internal company web server that is listening on TCP port 8080. Which command set accomplishes this requirement?

A)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

```
interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
```

```
ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.1 8080 209.165.200.225 80
```

B)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside
```

```
interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
```

```
ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 8080 interface G0/0 80
```

C)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

D)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

```
interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
```

E)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

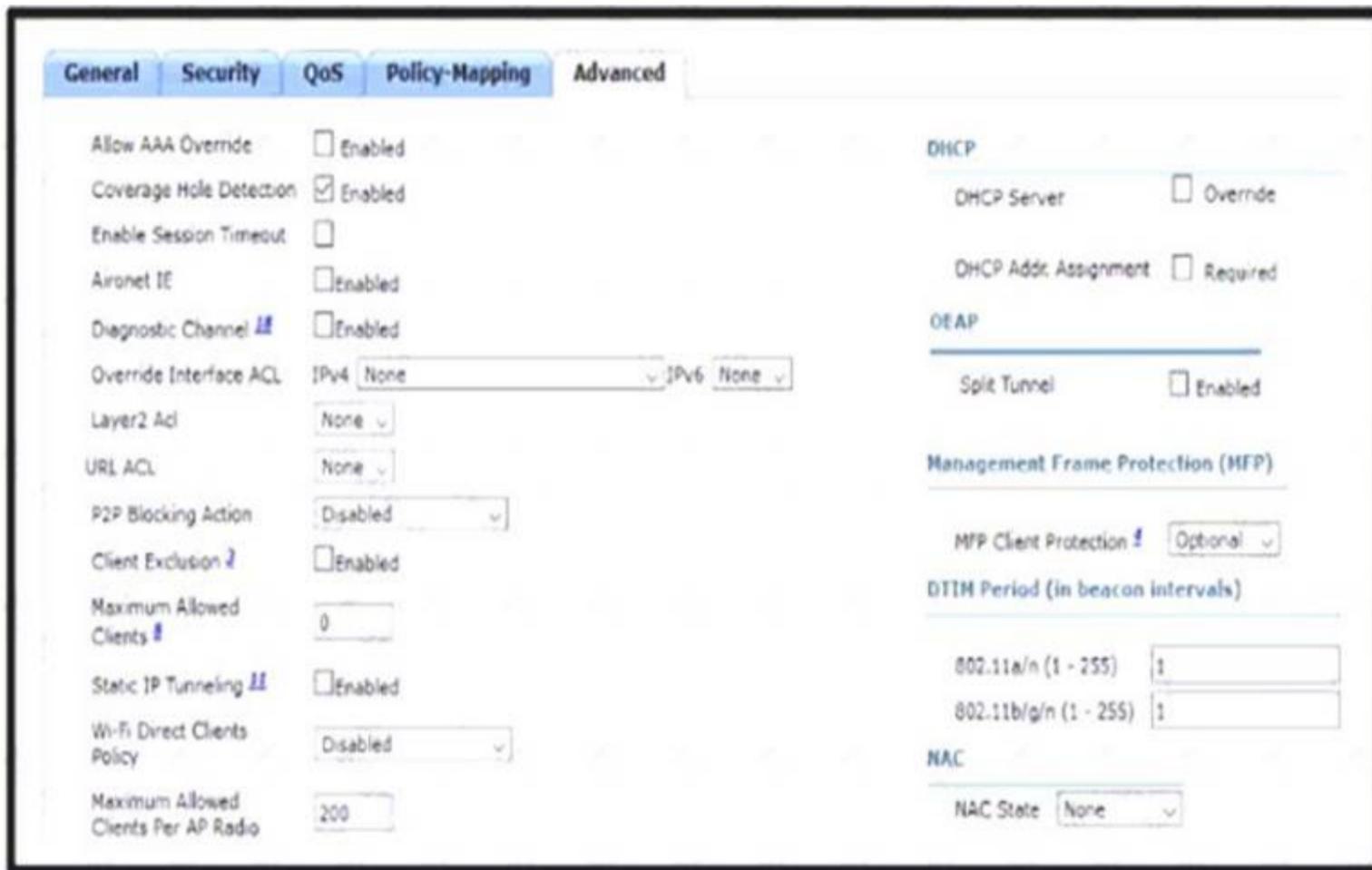
At which Layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136

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: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 140

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 from between R1 and R2? Choose two.)

- A)


```
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP
R2(config-router)#neighbor PEER password Cisco
```
- B)


```
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP
R2(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
```
- C)


```
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP
R1(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
```
- D)


```
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.120.10.1 peer-group CORP
R1(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
```

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 141

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144

How does an on-premises infrastructure compare to a cloud infrastructure?

- A. On-premises can increase compute power faster than cloud
- B. On-premises requires less power and cooling resources than cloud
- C. On-premises offers faster deployment than cloud
- D. On-premises offers lower latency for physically adjacent systems than cloud.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147

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: ACF

Explanation:

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 148

What is a characteristic of a virtual machine?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

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

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm	OSPF <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
uses Diffused Update Algorithm	
uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric	EIGRP <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
uses an election process	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 154

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: C

Explanation:

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 156

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: B

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 158

Which new enhancement was implemented in Wi-Fi 6?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162

What is a fact about Cisco EAP-FAST?

- A. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
- B. It requires a client certificate.
- C. It is an IETF standard.
- D. It operates in transparent mode.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

A company has an existing Cisco 5520 HA cluster using SSO. An engineer deploys a new single Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC to test new features. The engineer successfully configures a mobility tunnel between the 5520 cluster and 9800 WLC. Client connected to the corporate WLAN roam seamlessly between access points on the 5520 and 9800 WLC. After a failure on the primary 5520 WLC, all WLAN services remain functional; however, Client roam between the 5520 and 9800 controllers without dropping their connection. Which feature must be configured to remedy the issue?

- A. mobility MAC on the 5520 cluster
- B. mobility MAC on the 9800 WLC
- C. new mobility on the 5520 cluster
- D. new mobility on the 9800 WLC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170

.....

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