



# 350-401<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (ENCOR)

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### QUESTION 1

Which two results occur if Cisco DNA Center loses connectivity to devices in the SD-Access fabric? (Choose two )

- A. All devices reload after detecting loss of connection to Cisco DNA Center
- B. Already connected users are unaffected, but new users cannot connect
- C. User connectivity is unaffected.
- D. Cisco DNA Center is unable to collect monitoring data in Assurance.
- E. Users lose connectivity

Correct Answer: CD

### QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jun19 11:12: BGP(4):10.1.1.2 rcvd UPDATE w/ attr:nexthop 10.1.1.2, origin ?,  
localpref 100,metric 0,extended community RT:999:999  
*Jun19 11:12: BGP(4):10.1.1.2 rcvd 999:999:192.168.1.99/32,label 29-DENIED due to:  
extended community not supported
```

You have just created a new VRF on PE3. You have enabled debug ip bgp vpnv4 unicast updates on PE1, and you can see the route in the debug, but not in the BGP VPNv4 table. Which two statements are true? (Choose two)

- A. After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE1, the route will be accepted
- B. VPNv4 is not configured between PE1 and PE3
- C. address-family ipv4 vrf is not configured on PE3
- D. PE1 will reject the route due to automatic route filtering
- E. After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE3, the route will be accepted

Correct Answer: AD

Because some PE routers might receive routing information they do not require, a basic requirement is to be able to filter the MP-iBGP updates at the ingress to the PE router so that the router does not need to keep this information in memory. The Automatic Route Filtering feature fulfills this filtering requirement. This feature is available by default on all PE routers, and no additional configuration is necessary to enable it. Its function is to filter automatically VPN-IPv4 routes

that contain a route target extended community that does not match any of the PE's configured VRFs. This effectively discards any unwanted VPN-IPv4 routes silently, thus reducing the amount of information that the PE has to store in



memory -> Answer '\\PE1 will reject the route due to automatic route filtering\\' is correct.

Reference: MPLS and VPN Architectures Book, Volume 1

The reason that PE1 dropped the route is there is no "route-target import 999:999" command on PE1 (so we see the "DENIED due to: extended community not supported" in the debug) so we need to type this command to accept this route ->

Answer '\\After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE1, the route will be accepted\\' is correct.

### QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must simplify the IPsec configuration by enabling IPsec over GRE using IPsec profiles. Which two configuration changes accomplish this? (Choose two).

<pre>access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.1 host 209.165.201.6  crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share hash sha256 encryption aes group 14  crypto isakmp key D@t@c3nt3r address 209.165.201.6  crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac mode transport  crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp set peer 209.165.201.6 set transform-set My_Set match address 100  interface GigabitEthernet0/0 description outside_interface no switchport ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.252 crypto map MAP  interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1400 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0 tunnel destination 209.165.201.6  ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.2 Tunnel100</pre>	<pre>access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.6 host 209.165.201.1  crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share hash sha256 encryption aes group 14  crypto isakmp key D@t@c3nt3r address 209.165.201.1  crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac mode transport  crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp set peer 209.165.201.1 set transform-set My_Set match address 100  interface GigabitEthernet0/1 description outside_interface no switchport ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252 crypto map MAP  interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1400 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1 tunnel destination 209.165.201.1  ip route 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.1 Tunnel100</pre>
---	---

The diagram shows two routers, R1 and R2, connected via a red line labeled IPSEC. R1 is connected to a cloud labeled 10.10.0.0/24. R2 is connected to a cloud labeled 10.20.0.0/24. R1 interface Gi0/0 has IP 209.165.201.1/30. R2 interface Gi0/1 has IP 209.165.201.6/30.

- A. Apply the crypto map to the tunnel interface and change the tunnel mode to tunnel mode ipsec ipv4.
- B. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.
- C. Remove the crypto map and modify the ACL to allow traffic between 10.10.0.0/24 to 10.20.0.0/24.



- D. Remove all configuration related to crypto map from R1 and R2 and eliminate the ACL [>]
- E. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set ACL. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface

Correct Answer: AE

#### QUESTION 4

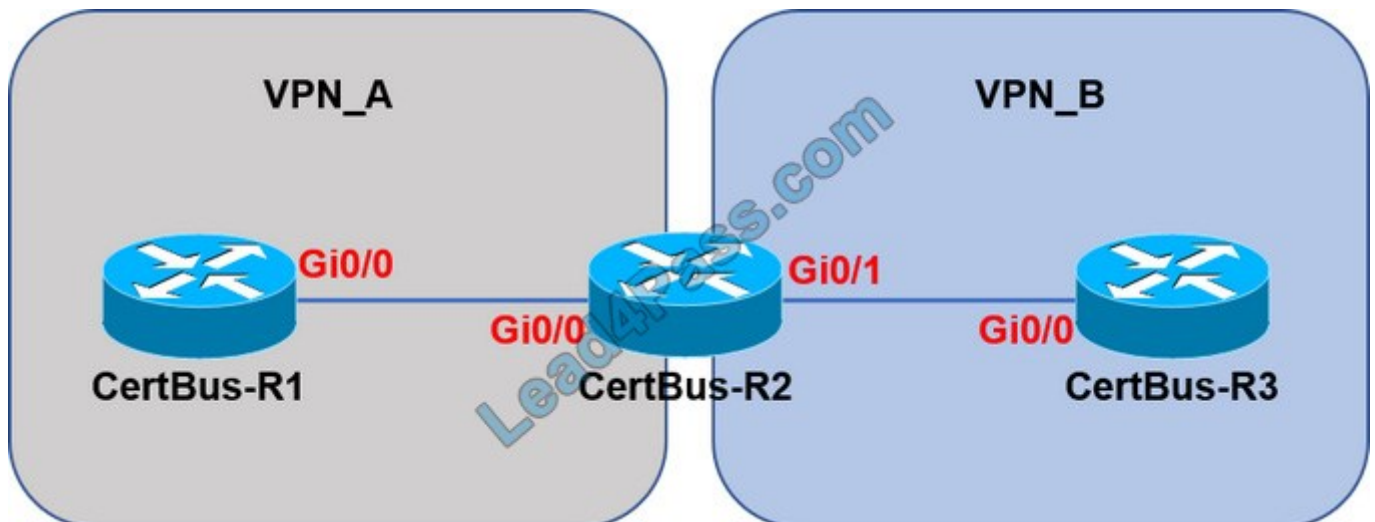
Which function does a fabric AP perform in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It updates wireless clients' locations in the fabric
- B. It connects wireless clients to the fabric.
- C. It manages wireless clients' membership information in the fabric
- D. It configures security policies down to wireless clients in the fabric

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming that R is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?

- A. VRF VPN\_B
- B. Default VRF
- C. Management VRF



D. VRF VPN\_A

Correct Answer: B

There is nothing special with the configuration of Gi0/0 on R1. Only Gi0/0 interface on R2 is assigned to VRF VPN\_A. The default VRF here is similar to the global routing table concept in Cisco IOS

#### QUESTION 6

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"
    }
    """
```

- return (json.dumps({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test\_json)['response']}))
- return (json.dumps({for d in json.loads(test\_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))
- return (json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.dumps(test\_json)['response']}))
- 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

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 7

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

A. An NSF-aware device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network

B. The standby route processor temporarily forwards packets until route convergence is complete

C. An NSF-capable device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network

D. The standby route processor immediately takes control and forwards packets along known routes

Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 8

Which IPv6 migration method relies on dynamic tunnels that use the 2002::/16 reserved address space?

A. GRE

B. 6RD

C. 6to4

D. ISATAP

Correct Answer: C

6to4 tunnel is a technique which relies on reserved address space 2002::/16 (you must remember this range). These tunnels determine the appropriate destination address by combining the IPv6 prefix with the globally unique destination 6to4 border router's IPv4 address, beginning with the 2002::/16 prefix, in this format: 2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48 For example, if the border-router-IPv4-address is 64.101.64.1, the tunnel interface will have an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4001:1::/64, where 4065:4001 is the hexadecimal equivalent of 64.101.64.1. This technique allows IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over the IPv4 network without explicit tunnel setup but we have to implement it on all routers on the path.

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#### QUESTION 9

To increase total throughput and redundancy on the links between the wireless controller and switch, the customer enabled LAG on the wireless controller. Which EtherChannel mode must be configured on the switch to allow the WLC to connect?

A. Auto



- B. Active
- C. On
- D. Passive

Correct Answer: C

Link aggregation (LAG) is a partial implementation of the 802.3ad port aggregation standard. It bundles all of the controller's distribution system ports into a single 802.3ad port channel. Restriction for Link aggregation:

+ LAG requires the EtherChannel to be configured for 'mode on' on both the controller and the Catalyst switch. ...  
Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-mobility-documents/lag-link-aggregation/ta-p/3128669>

#### QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit. What happens to access interfaces where VLAN 222 is assigned?

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

- A. STP BPDU guard is enabled
- B. A description "RSPAN" is added
- C. They are placed into an inactive state
- D. They cannot provide PoE

Correct Answer: C

Exam C



```
SW5#sh int status
Port      Name      Status      Vlan      Duplex  Speed  Type
Et0/0     Et0/0     connected   trunk     a-full  auto   RJ45
Et0/1     Et0/1     notconnect  1         auto    auto   RJ45
Et0/2     Et0/2     notconnect  1         auto    auto   RJ45
Et0/3     Et0/3     inactive    222      a-full  auto   RJ45
Po5       Po5       notconnect  unassigned auto    auto
```

**QUESTION 11**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.

Select and Place:

applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device	shaping
distinguishes traffic types	marking
process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate	trust
permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values	classification

Correct Answer:

	process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate
	applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device
	permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values
	distinguishes traffic types

Marking = applied on traffic to convey Information to a downstream device  
 Classification = distinguish traffic types  
 Trust = Permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values  
 shaping = process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate





## QUESTION 12

An engineer has deployed a single Cisco 5520 WLC with a management IP address of 172.16.50.5/24. The engineer must register 50 new Cisco AIR-CAP2802I-E-K9 access points to the WLC using DHCP option 43. The access points are connected to a switch in VLAN 100 that uses the 172.16.100.0/24 subnet. The engineer has configured the DHCP scope on the switch as follows:

```
Network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.0
Default Router 172.16.100.1
Option 43 Ascii 172.16.50.5
```

The access points are failing to join the wireless LAN controller. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. configure option 43 Hex F104.AC10.3205
- B. configure option 43 Hex F104.CA10.3205
- C. configure dns-server 172.16.50.5
- D. configure dns-server 172.16.100.1

Correct Answer: A

172.16.50.5 in hex is We will have the answer from this paragraph: "TLV values for the Option 43 suboption: Type + Length + Value. Type is always the suboption code 0xf1. Length is the number of controller management IP addresses times

4 in hex. Value is the IP address of the controller listed sequentially in hex. For example, suppose there are two controllers with management interface IP addresses, 192.168.10.5 and 192.168.10.20. The type is 0xf1. The length is 2 \* 4 = 8 =

0x08. The IP addresses translates to c0a80a05 (192.168.10.5) and c0a80a14 (192.168.10.20). When the string is assembled, it yields f108c0a80a05c0a80a14. The Cisco IOS IT Certification Guaranteed, The Easy Way! 81command that is

added to the DHCP scope is option 43 hex f108c0a80a05c0a80a14."

Reference: Click

Therefore in this question the option 43 in hex should be "F104.AC10.3205 (the management IP address of 172.16.50.5 in hex is AC.10.32.05).

## QUESTION 13

If a VRRP master router fails, which router is selected as the new master router?

- A. router with the highest priority
- B. router with the highest loopback address



- C. router with the lowest loopback address
- D. router with the lowest priority

Correct Answer: A

---

#### QUESTION 14

A network engineer is configuring Flexible Netflow and enters these commands

```
Sampler Netflow1 Mode random one-out-of 100 Interface fastethernet 1/0 Flow-sampler netflow1
```

Which are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional Netflow? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

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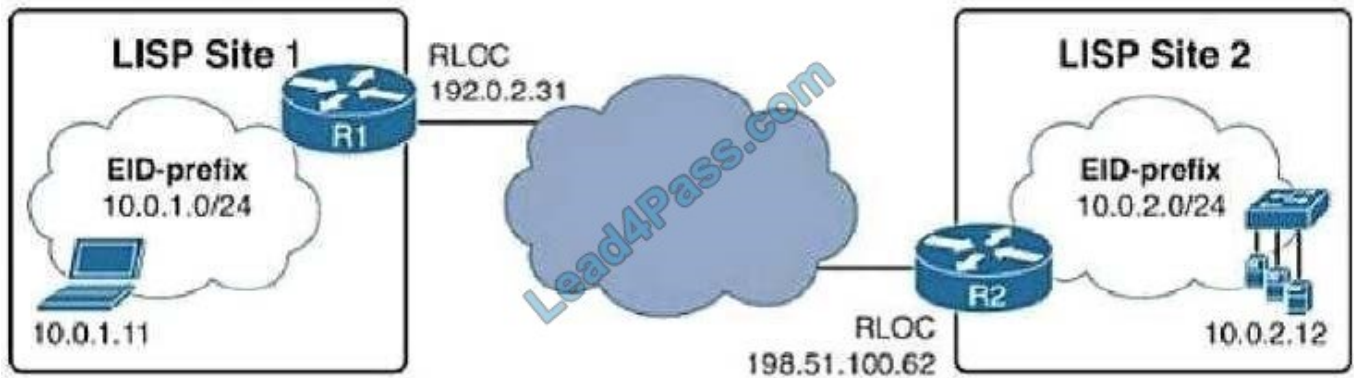
#### QUESTION 15

Which statement about LISP encapsulation in an EIGRP OTP implementation is true?

- A. LISP learns the next hop
- B. OTP uses LISP encapsulation to obtain routes from neighbors
- C. OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling
- D. OTP maintains the LISP control plane

Correct Answer: C

The EIGRP Over the Top solution can be used to ensure connectivity between disparate EIGRP sites. This feature uses EIGRP on the control plane and Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) encapsulation on the data plane to route traffic across the underlying WAN architecture. EIGRP is used to distribute routes between customer edge (CE) devices within the network, and the traffic forwarded across the WAN architecture is LISP encapsulated. EIGRP OTP only uses LISP for the data plane, EIGRP is still used for the control plane. Therefore we cannot say OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling as this requires encapsulating both data and control plane traffic -> Answer '\\OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling\\' is not correct. In OTP, EIGRP serves as the replacement for LISP control plane protocols (therefore EIGRP will learn the next hop, not LISP -> Answer '\\LISP learns the next hop\\' is not correct). Instead of doing dynamic EID-to- RLOC mappings in native LISP-mapping services, EIGRP routers running OTP over a service provider cloud create targeted sessions, use the IP addresses provided by the service provider as RLOCs, and exchange routes as EIDs. Let\\'s take an example:



If R1 and R2 ran OTP to each other, R1 would learn about the network 10.0.2.0/24 from R2 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.2.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 198.51.100.62 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. Similarly, R2 would learn from R1 about the network 10.0.1.0/24 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.1.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 192.0.2.31 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. On both routers, this information would be used to populate the LISP mapping tables. Whenever a packet from 10.0.1.0/24 to 10.0.2.0/24 would arrive at R1, it would use its LISP mapping tables just like in ordinary LISP to discover that the packet has to be LISP encapsulated and tunneled toward 198.51.100.62, and vice versa. The LISP data plane is reused in OTP and does not change; however, the native LISP mapping and resolving mechanisms are replaced by EIGRP. Reference: CCIE Routing and Switching V5.0 Official Cert Guide, Volume 1, Fifth Edition

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