

Cisco

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 4)

Which security measure mitigates a man-in-the-middle attack of a REST API?

- A. SSL certificates
- B. biometric authentication
- C. password hash
- D. non repudiation feature

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 4)

Which Python library is used to work with YANG data models via NETCONF?

- A. Postman
- B. requests
- C. ncclient
- D. cURL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

Left side (Characteristics):

- uses a pull model
- uses playbooks
- procedural
- declarative

Right side (Orchestration Tools):

- Ansible
- Puppet

Solution:

Left side (Characteristics):

- uses a pull model
- uses playbooks
- procedural
- declarative

Right side (Orchestration Tools):

- Ansible
 - uses playbooks
 - procedural
- Puppet
 - uses a pull model
 - declarative

Does this meet the goal?

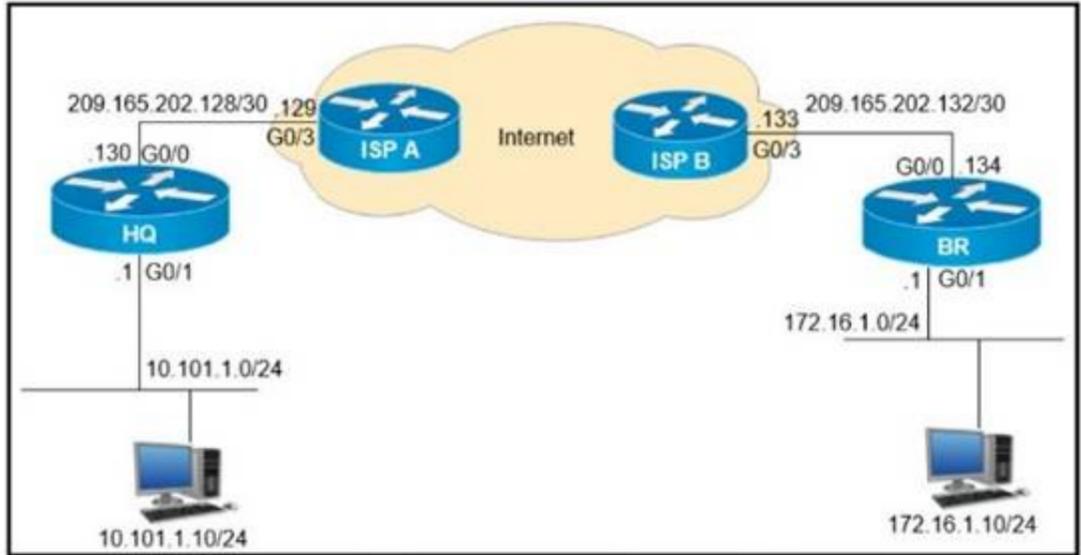
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



```
> Frame 24: 138 bytes on wire (1104 bits), 138 bytes captured (1104 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 50:00:00:01:00:01 (50:00:00:01:00:01), Dst: 50:00:00:02:00:01 (50:00:00:02:00:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 209.165.202.130, Dst: 209.165.202.134
> Generic Routing Encapsulation (IP)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.111.111.1, Dst: 10.111.111.2
> Internet Control Message Protocol
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

Puppet	Agent-based
Ansible	
SaltStack	Agentless

Solution:

Puppet	Agent-based	Puppet
Ansible		Agentless
SaltStack	Agentless	Ansible

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 2)

What is the difference between a RIB and a FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to make IP source prefix-based switching decisions
- B. The FIB is where all IP routing information is stored
- C. The RIB maintains a mirror image of the FIB
- D. The FIB is populated based on RIB content

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Note: In order to view the Routing information base (RIB) table, use the “show ip route” command. To view the Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the “show ip cef” command. RIB is in Control plane while FIB is in Data plane.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 2)

How is a data modeling language used?

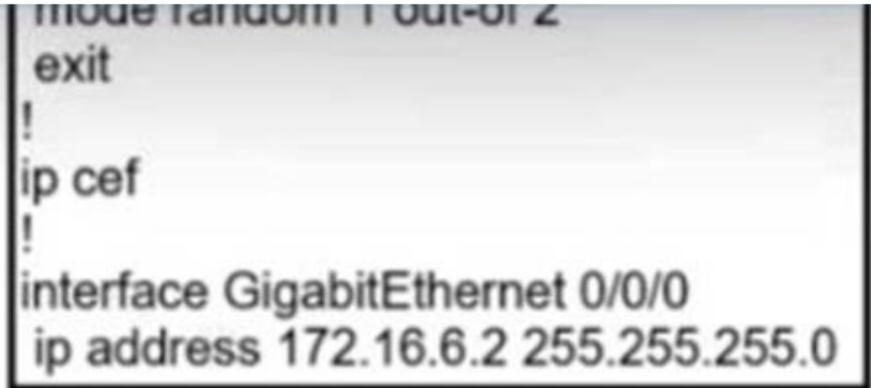
- A. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped, validated, and replicated
- B. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed
- C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure
- D. To provide human readability to scripting languages

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

D)
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
sampler SAMPLER-1
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

E)
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1-out-of 2
flow FLOW-MONITOR-1
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor SAMPLER-1 input

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_VXLAN_Configuration_Guide_7x/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_VXLAN_Configuration_Guide_7x_chapter_010.html

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 1)

```

%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
    
```

Refer to me exhibit. 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 12

- (Topic 1)



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 13

- (Topic 1)

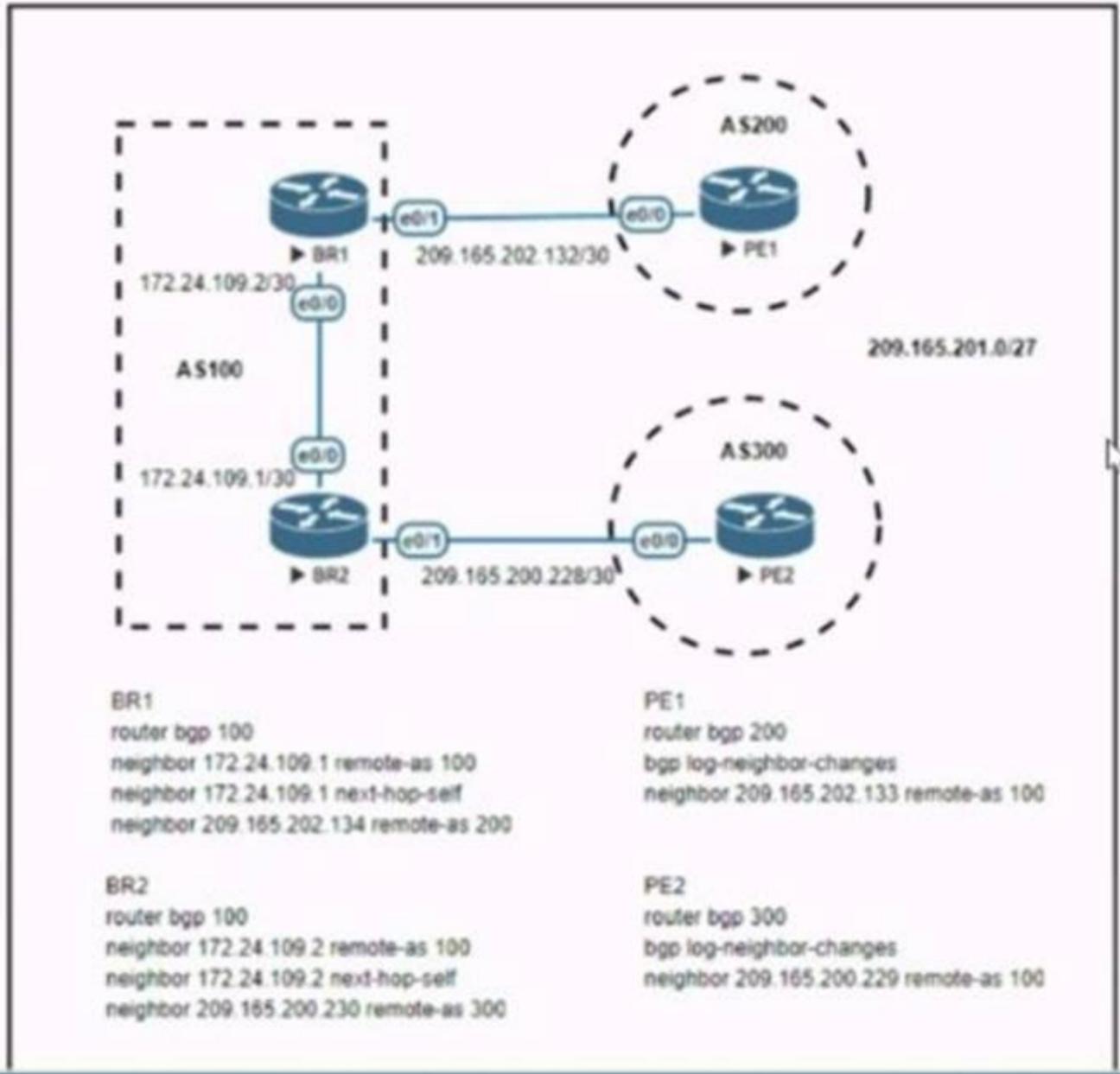
What is a characteristic of a virtual machine?

- 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 14

- (Topic 1)



```

BR2#sh ip route | i 209.165.201.0
209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:17
    
```

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

- A. Set the weight attribute to 65.535 on BR1 toward PE1.
- B. Set the local preference to 150 on PE1 toward BR1 outbound
- C. Set the MED to 1 on PE2 toward BR2 outbound.
- D. Set the origin to igp on BR2 toward PE2 inbound.

Answer: C

Explanation:

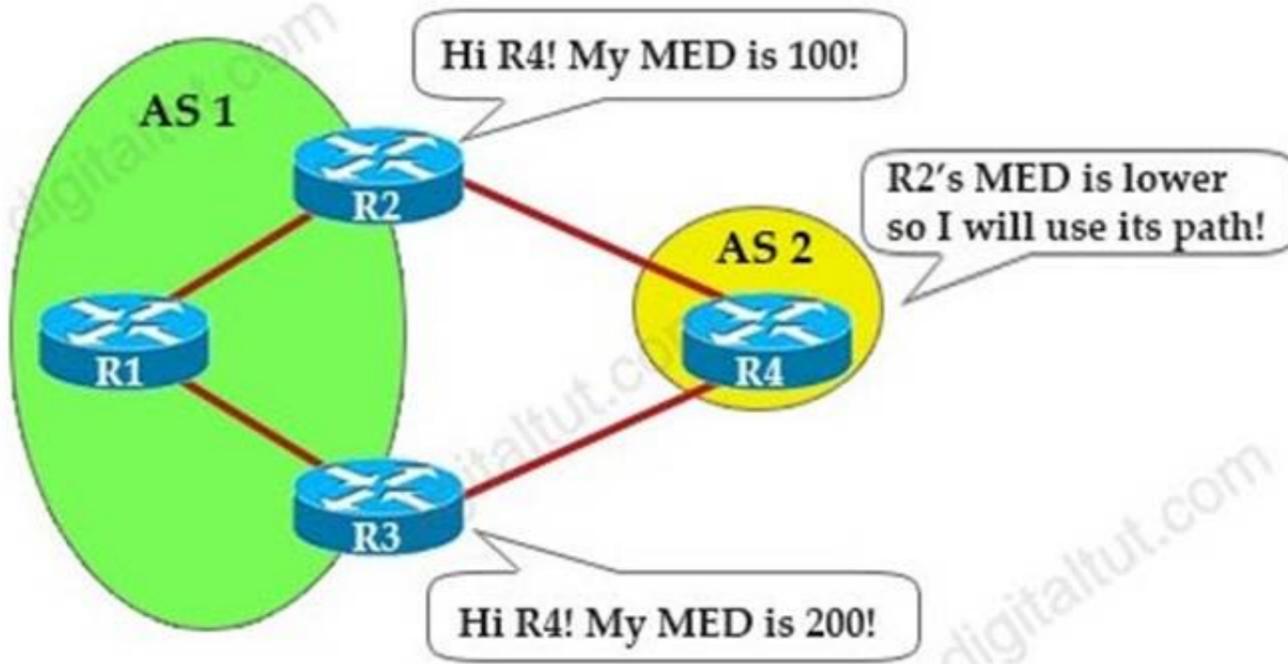


Diagrama Descripción generada automáticamente MED Attribute: + Optional nontransitive attribute (nontransitive means that we can only advertise MED to routers that are one AS away) + Sent through ASes to external BGP neighbors + Lower value is preferred (it can be considered the external metric of a route) + Default value is 0

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)
 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
```

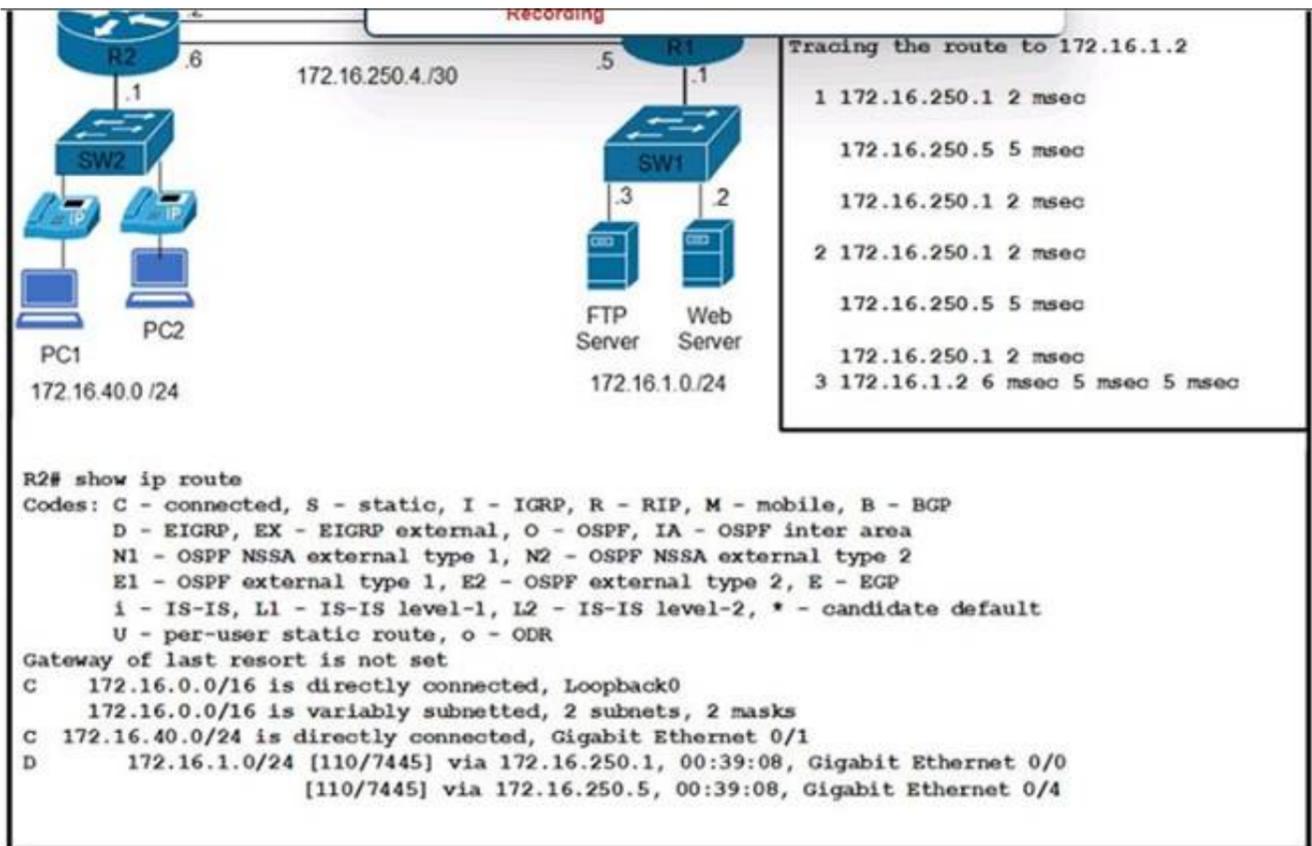
A network engineer configures a GRE tunnel and enters the show Interface tunnel command. What does the output confirm about the configuration?

- 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 16

- (Topic 4)
 Refer to the exhibit.



Clients are reporting an issue with the voice traffic from the branch site to the central site. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The voice traffic is using the link with less available bandwidth.
- B. There is a routing loop on the network.
- C. Traffic is load-balancing over both links, causing packets to arrive out of order.
- D. There is a high delay on the WAN links.

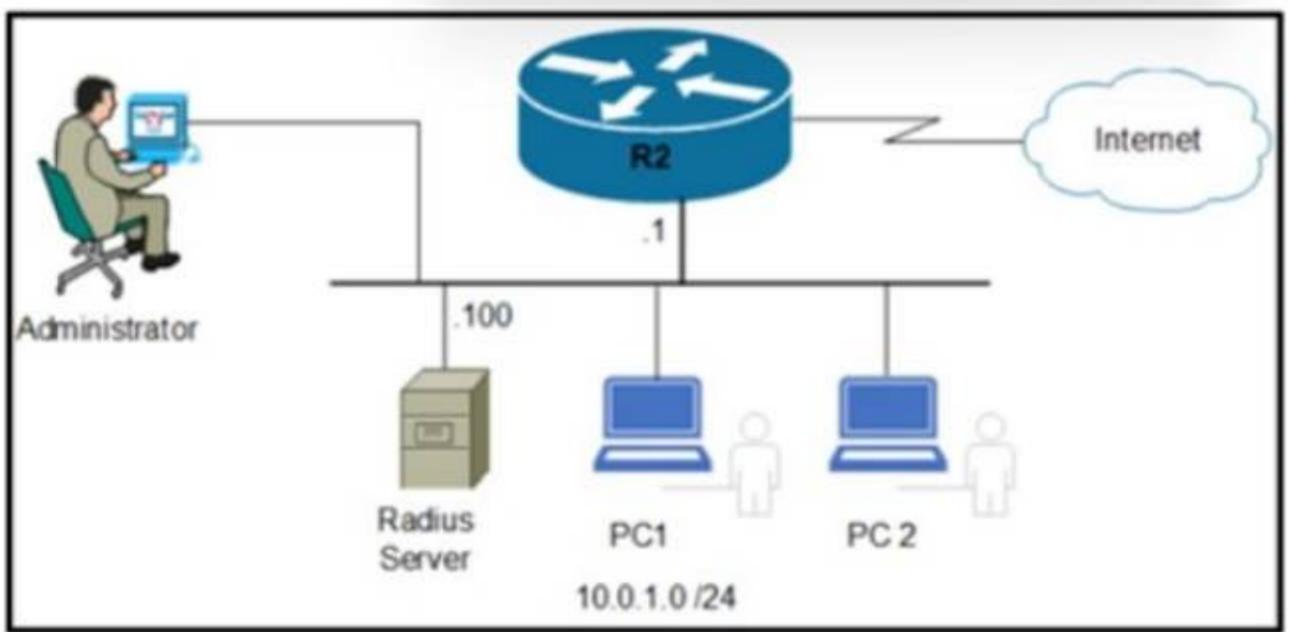
Answer: C

Explanation:

Traffic is load-balancing over both links, causing packets to arrive out of order. This can cause voice quality issues, such as jitter and delay. To avoid this problem, voice traffic should be sent over a single path, using a routing protocol that supports unequal-cost load balancing, such as EIGRP. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 4, lesson 4.3: Implementing EIGRP.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must save the configuration of router R2 using the NETCONF protocol. Which script must be used?

- ```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="">
 <cisco-ia:reset xmlns:cisco-ia="http://cisco.com/yang/cisco-ia">
 <cisco-ia:reinitialize>true</cisco-ia:reinitialize>
 </cisco-ia:reset>
</rpc>
```
- ```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="">
  <get>
    <filter type="subtree">
      <ncm:netconf-state xmlns:ncm="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring">
        <ncm:capabilities/>
      </ncm:netconf-state>
    </filter>
  </get>
</rpc>
```

- <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
 <rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="">
 <cisco-ia:save-config xmlns:cisco-ia="http://cisco.com/yang/cisco-ia"/>
 </rpc>
- <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
 <rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="">
 <cisco-ia:sync-from xmlns:cisco-ia="http://cisco.com/yang/cisco-ia"></cisco-ia:sync-from>
 </rpc>

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 4)

Users have reported an issue connecting to a server over the network. A workstation was recently added to the network and configured with a shared USB printer. Which of the following is most likely causing the issue?

- A. The switch is oversubscribed and cannot handle the additional throughput.
- B. The printer is tying up the server with DHCP discover messages.
- C. The web server's back end was designed for only single-threaded applications.
- D. The workstation was configured with a static IP that is the same as the server.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The workstation was configured with a static IP that is the same as the server. This is because if two devices on the same network have the same IP address, they will cause an IP address conflict, which will prevent them from communicating with other devices on the network. The users who were moved to different desks may have been assigned static IP addresses that were not updated after the move, and they may have accidentally used the same IP address as the server. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 3, lesson 3.1: Implementing IPv4 and IPv6 Addressing.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

event manager applet CONFIG_BACKUP
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 3.0 cli command "end"
action 4.0 cli command "exit"

write_backup.tcl
set output [exec "copy run backup"]
set fd [open "flash:/backup.txt" "w"]
puts $fd $output
close $fd

ios_config "file prompt quiet" "end"
copy flash:/backup.txt tftp://10.1.1.23/backup.txt
ios_config "no file prompt quiet" "end"
file delete -force "flash:/backup.txt "
  
```

Which statement is needed to complete the EEM applet and use the Tel script to store the backup file?

- A. action 2.0 cli command "write_backup.tcl tcl"
- B. action 2.0 cli command "flash:write_backup.tcl"
- C. action 2.0 cli command "write_backup.tcl"
- D. action 2.0 cli command "telsh flash:write_backup.tcl"

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is because the EEM applet needs to specify the full path of the Tcl script that is stored in the flash memory of the device. The script name is write_backup.tcl and it is used to backup the running configuration to a remote server. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 8, lesson 8.3: Implementing Embedded Event Manager.

NEW QUESTION 20

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to the correct description on the right.

ETR	network infrastructure component that learns of EID-prefix mapping entries from an ETR
map server	IPv4 or IPv6 address of an endpoint within a LISP site.
EID	de-encapsulates LISP packets coming from outside of the LISP site to destinations inside of the site

Solution:

ETR	map server
map server	EID
EID	ETR

Does this meet the goal?

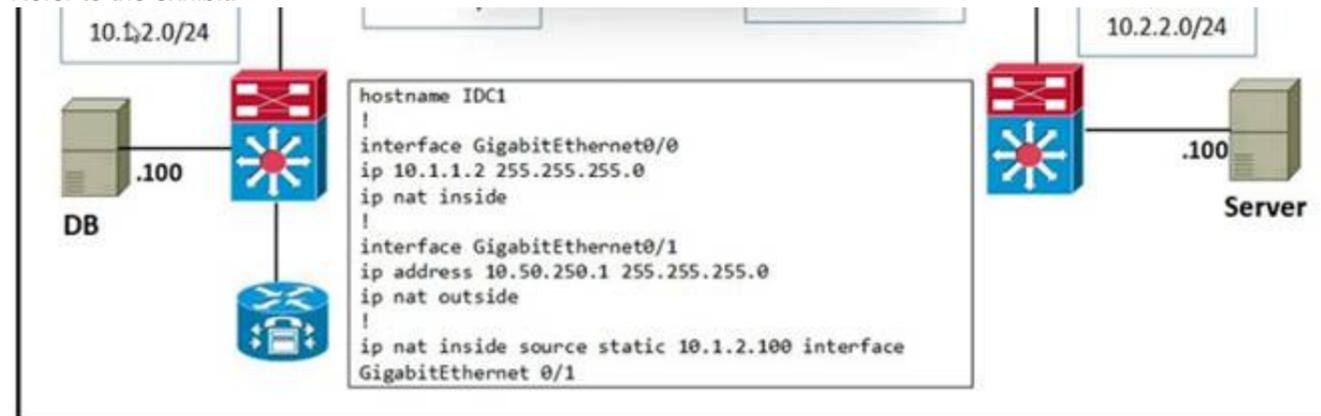
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



The server in DC2 is expecting traffic from the database in DC1 to use the source network of 10.50.250.0/24. The server sends the initial request. The inside global IP is configured for 10.50.250.1. What is the result of this configuration?

- A. Only the server can initiate communication.
- B. The server and the database cannot communicate.
- C. The server and the database can initiate communication.
- D. Only the database can initiate communication

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

<pre> R1 key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string cisco123! </pre>	<pre> R2 key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string cisco123! </pre>
<pre> Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 1 state changes, last state change 00:02:49 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a </pre>	<pre> Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 17 state changes, last state change 00:02:17 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a </pre>

An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. Which protocol ensures that traffic is not disrupted in the event of a hardware failure?

- A. HSRPv1
- B. GLBP
- C. VRRP

D. HSRPv2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.acXX (XX is the hexadecimal group number) so it is using HSRPv1.
 Note: HSRP Version 2 uses a new MAC address which ranges from 0000.0c9f.f000 to 0000.0c9f.ffff.

NEW QUESTION 23

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that brings up the failover Ethernet port if the primary port goes down and also shuts down the failover port when the primary returns to service. Not all options are used.

```

event manager applet SRV-1-Up
event syslog pattern "Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet4/0/9, changed state to [ ]"
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "configure terminal"
action 3.0 cli command "Interface GigabitEthernet3/0/10"
action 4.0 cli command "no shutdown"
action 5.0 cli command "end"
event manager applet SRV-1-Down
event syslog pattern "Line protocol on Interface [ ], changed state to up"
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "configure terminal"
action 3.0 cli command "Interface GigabitEthernet3/0/10"
action 4.0 cli command "[ ]"
action 5.0 cli command "end"
    
```

Solution:

```

event manager applet SRV-1-Up
event syslog pattern "Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet4/0/9, changed state to [Down]"
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "configure terminal"
action 3.0 cli command "Interface GigabitEthernet3/0/10"
action 4.0 cli command "no shutdown"
action 5.0 cli command "end"
event manager applet SRV-1-Down
event syslog pattern "Line protocol on Interface [GigabitEthernet4/0/9], changed state to up"
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "configure terminal"
action 3.0 cli command "Interface GigabitEthernet3/0/10"
action 4.0 cli command "[Shutdown]"
action 5.0 cli command "end"
    
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24

FILL IN THE BLANK - (Topic 4)

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

all functions are performed over SSH	Ansible
Ruby syntax in configuration files	
YAML configuration language	
based on Python	Chef

Solution:

`<map><m x1="15" x2="342" y1="18" y2="60" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="20" x2="343" y1="76" y2="111" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="19" x2="336" y1="129" y2="169"`

```
ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="22" x2="338" y1="186" y2="223" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="368" x2="682" y1="42" y2="74" ss="1" a="0" /><m x1="362" x2="681" y1="88"
y2="124" ss="1" a="0"
/><m x1="366" x2="687" y1="130" y2="167" ss="1" a="0" /><m x1="366" x2="682"
y1="216" y2="251" ss="1" a="0" /><c start="1" stop="3" /><c start="0" stop="0" /><c start="2" stop="1" /><c start="3" stop="2" /></map>
Chef
Ruby syntax in configuration files Ansible
all functions are performed over ssh YAML configuration language Based on Python
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 3)

Which type of tunnel is required between two WLCs to enable Intercontroller roaming?

- A. mobility
- B. LWAPP
- C. CAPWAP
- D. iPsec

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 3)

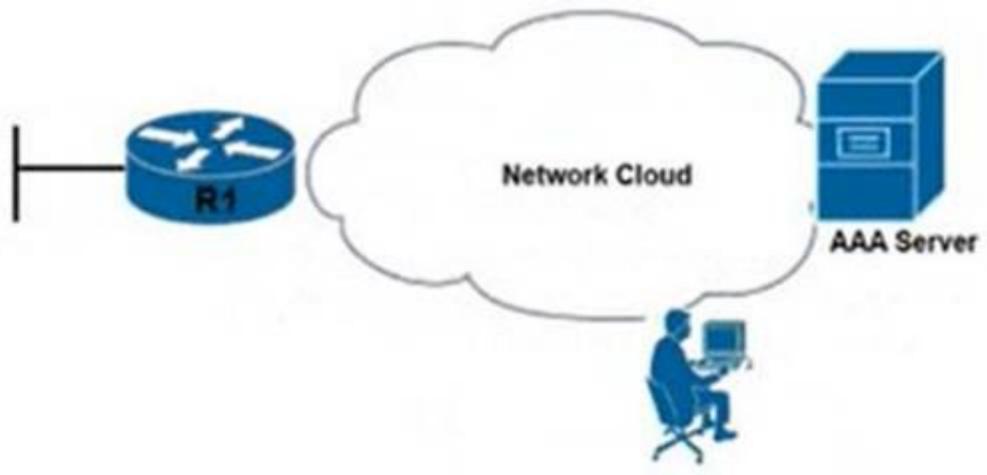
Which resource is able to be shared among virtual machines deployed on the same physical server?

- A. applications
- B. disk
- C. VM configuration file
- D. operating system

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 3)



```

Router1$ ssh -s admin@192.168.20.3 -p 830 netconf
admin@192.168.20.3's password: cisco123

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<hello xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<capabilities>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:writable-
running:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:xpath:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:rollback-on-
error:1.0</capability>
--snip--
</capabilities>
<session-id>2870</session-id></ hello>]]>]]>

Use < ^C > to exit
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer tries to log in to router R1. Which configuration enables a successful login?

A)

```

R1# username admin privilege 15
aaa authorization exec default local
    
```

B)

```

R1#netconf-yang
username admin privilege 15 secret cisco123
aaa new-model
aaa authorization exec default local
    
```

C)

```

R1# aaa new-model
aaa authorization exec default local
enable aaa admin privilege 15
    
```

D)

```

R1#username admin privilege 15
aaa authorization exec default local
netconf-yang
    
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28
 - (Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.31
ip nat pool CISCO 209.165.201.1 209.165.201.30 netmask 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside source list 1 pool CISCO
```

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

- A. Inside source addresses are translated to the 209.165.201.0/27 subnet.
- B. It establishes a one-to-one NAT translation.
- C. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside global address range.
- D. The 209.165.201.0/27 subnet is assigned as the outside local address range.
- E. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside local addresses.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#ping 10.1.3.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/43/72 ms
```

```
R1#ping 10.1.3.2 size 1500
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 1500-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/48/60 ms
```

```
R1#debug ip icmp
ICMP packet debugging is on
```

```
R1#ping 10.1.3.2 size 1500 df-bit
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 1500-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with the DF bit set
MMMMM
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

An engineer troubleshoots connectivity issues with an application. Testing is performed from the server gateway, and traffic with the DF bit set is dropped along the path after increasing packet size. Removing the DF bit setting at the gateway prevents the packets from being dropped. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. PMTUD does not work due to ICMP Packet Too Big messages being dropped by an ACL
- B. The remote router drops the traffic due to high CPU load
- C. The server should not set the DF bit in any type of traffic that is sent toward the network
- D. There is a CoPP policy in place protecting the WAN router CPU from this type of traffic

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

```
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
!
```

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. 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: C

Explanation:

Perform this task to create a password security policy and to apply the policy to a specific user profile.

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# aaa common-criteria policy policy1
Device(config-cc-policy)# char-changes 4
Device(config-cc-policy)# max-length 20
Device(config-cc-policy)# min-length 6
Device(config-cc-policy)# numeric-count 2
Device(config-cc-policy)# special-case 2
Device(config-cc-policy)# exit
Device(config)# username user1 common-criteria-policy policy1 password password1
Device(config)# end
```

NEW QUESTION 31

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