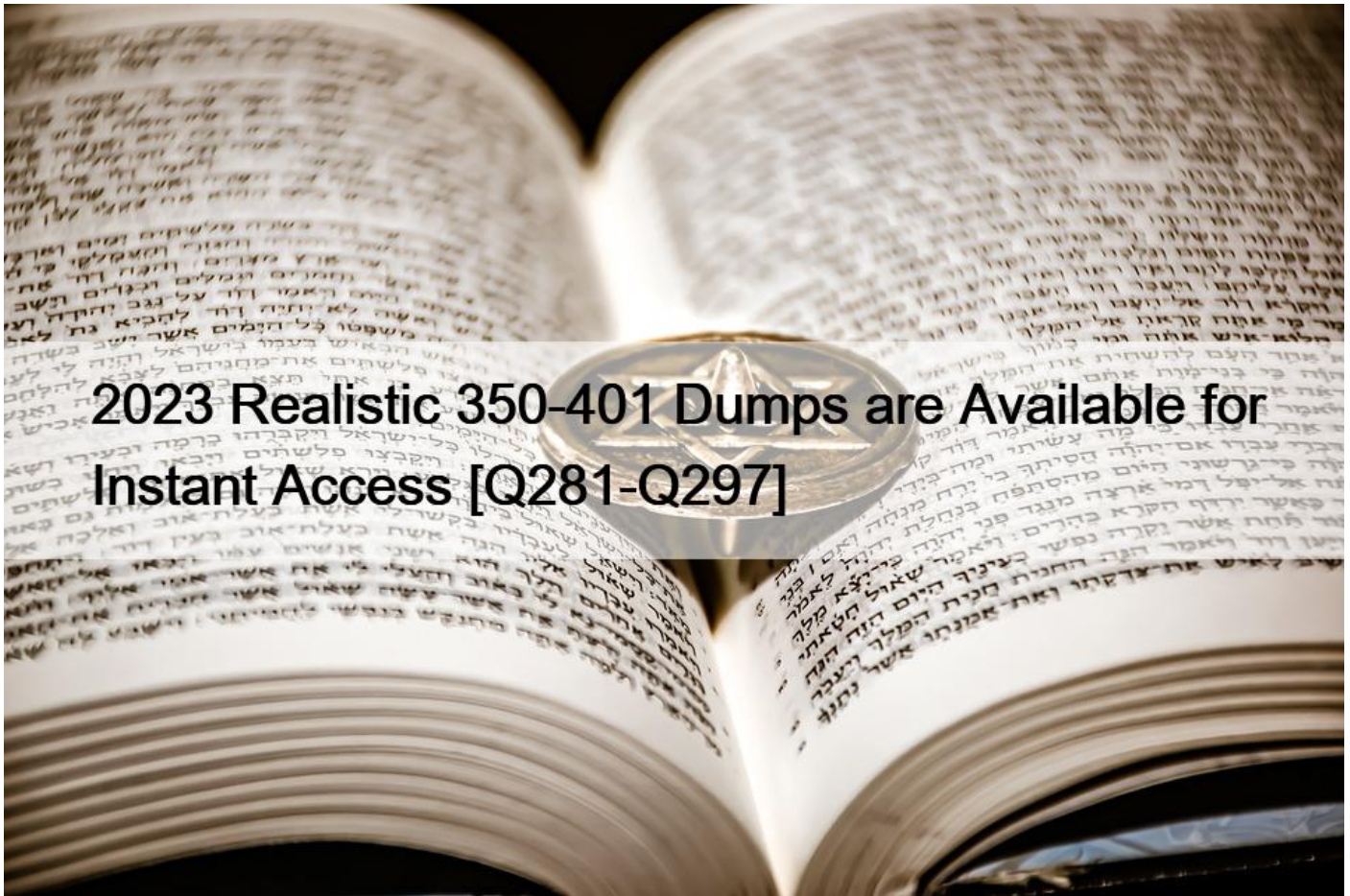


## 2023 Realistic 350-401 Dumps are Available for Instant Access [Q281-Q297]



### 2023 Realistic 350-401 Dumps are Available for Instant Access Download Exam 350-401 Practice Test Questions with 100% Verified Answers

Architecture: This section requires that the candidates demonstrate a variety of skills. These are enumerated below: - Describe different design principles that are used within an enterprise network. These include enterprise network design, Tier 2, and Tier 3, Fabric Capacity planning, and high availability methods, such as FHRP, SSO, and redundancy;- Describe the working principles of a Cisco SD-Access solution, which include SD-Access data plane, control elements, and traditional campus inter-operating with SD-Access;- Distinguish between Cloud and on-premise infrastructure deployments;- Distinguish between software and hardware switching mechanisms, including FIB vs. RIB, Process and CEF, as well as TCAM and MAC address table.- Evaluate the design principles of WLAN deployments. This covers skills in wireless deployment models, such as centralized, controller-based, distributed, controller-less, remote branch, and Cloud. It also focuses on location services within WLAN designs; **Q281**. At which layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

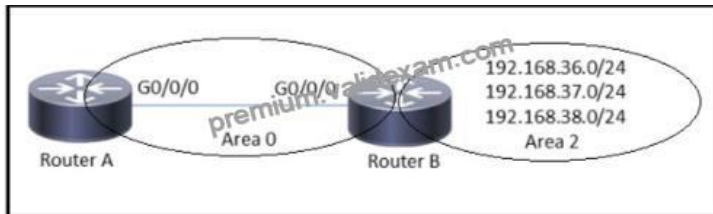
- \* session layer
- \* northbound APIs
- \* EEM applets or scripts
- \* YAML output from responses to API calls

**Q282**. 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	
requires manual configuration of network summarization	OSPF

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

Q283. Refer to me exhibit.

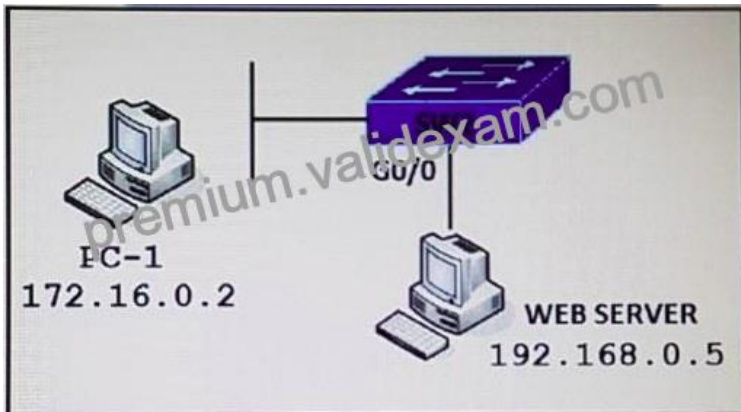


Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration is required to summarize the Area 2 networks that are advertised to Area 0?

- RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# network 192.168.38.0 255.255.252.0
- RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# network 192.168.38.0 255.255.255.0
- RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.36.0 255.255.252.0
- RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.36.0 255.255.255.0

- \* Option A
- \* Option B
- \* Option C
- \* Option D

Q284.



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?

- \* permit host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080
- \* permit host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080
- \* permit host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- \* permit host 192.168.0.5 it 8080 host 172.16.0.2

Q285. 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.)

- \* R1 becomes the active router.
- \* R1 becomes the standby router.
- \* If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- \* If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- \* If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.

Q286. Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

OSPF

EIGRP

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

OSPF

quickly computes new path upon link failure

EIGRP

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

Q287. Drag and drop the REST API authentication method from the left to the description on the right.

HTTP basic authentication

token-based authentication

secure vault

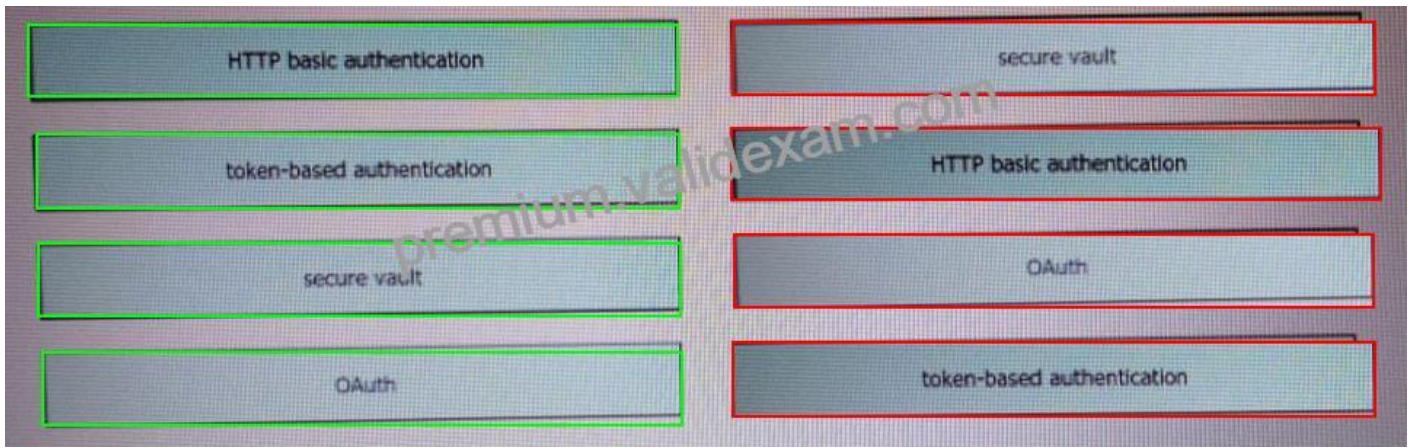
OAuth

public API resource

username and password in an encoded string

API-dependent secret

authorization through identity provider



**Q288.** Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- \* underlay network
- \* VPN routing/forwarding
- \* easy virtual network
- \* overlay network

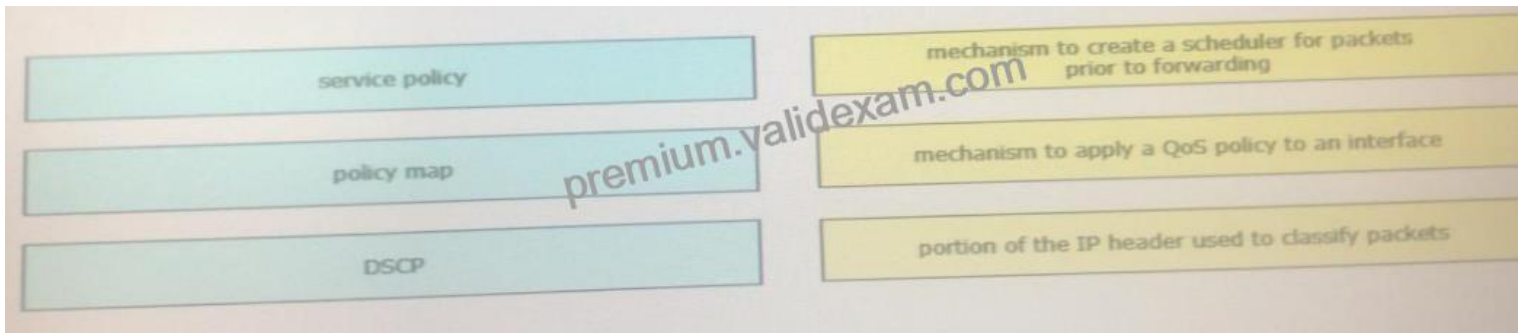
Explanation

An *overlay* network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay

**Q289.** Drag and drop the Cisco SD-Access solution areas from the left onto the protocols they use on the right.



**Q290.** Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right



Q291. Refer to me exhibit.

```
import sqlite3
a= sqlite3.connect('/home/sdwan-lab/user.sqlite3')
b= a.cursor()
c= "select user from monitor_branch where loopbackip='"+ str(ip[i]) + "'"
d= b.execute(c)
e= b.fetchall()
usr= str(e[0])
usr= usr.replace("'", "")
usr= usr.replace(", ", "")
```

Refer to the exhibit What does this Python script do?

- \* enters the RAOIUS username for a specific IP address
- \* writes the username for a specific IP address into a light database
- \* enters the TACACS\* username for a specific IP address
- \* reads the username for a specific IP address from a light database

Q292. Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# sh run | begin line con
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line aux 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
  password 7 045802150C2E
  login
line vty 5 15
  password 7 045802150C2E
  login
!
end

R1# sh run | include aaa | enable
no aaa new-model
R1#
```

Which privilege level is assigned to VTY users?

- \* 1
- \* 7
- \* 13
- \* 15

Explanation

Lines (CON, AUX, VTY) default to level 1 privileges.

**Q293.** Refer to the exhibit. What is the JSON syntax that is formed the data?

```
Name is Bob Johnson
Age is 75
Is alive
Favorite foods are:
• Cereal
• Mustard
• Onions
```

- \* Name: Bob, Johnson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favourite Foods. [Cereal, &#8220;Mustard&#8221;, &#8220;Onions&#8221;]
- \* Name&#8221;, &#8220;Bob Johnson&#8221;, &#8220;Age&#8221;, 75, &#8220;Alive&#8221;, true, &#8220;favourite Foods&#8221;, [ &#8220;Cereal, &#8220;Mustard&#8221;, Onions&#8221; ] }
- \* Name&#8217;, &#8216;Bob Johnson,&#8217; &#8216;Age&#8217;, 75, &#8216;Alive&#8217;, true, &#8216;favourite Foods&#8217; &#8216;Cereal Mustard&#8217;, &#8216;Onions&#8217; }
- \* Name&#8221;, &#8220;Bob Johnson&#8221;, &#8220;Age&#8221;: Seventysix, &#8220;Alive&#8221; true, &#8220;favourite Foods&#8221; ; [Cereal&#8221; &#8220;Mustard&#8221;
- &#8220;Onions&#8221; ] }
- \* { &#8220;Name&#8221;:&#8221;Bob Johnson&#8221;, &#8221;age&#8221;:75, &#8221;alive&#8221;:true, &#8221;favorite foods&#8221;:[ &#8221;Cereal&#8221;, &#8221;Mustard&#8221;, &#8221;Onions&#8221; ] }

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

&#8220;name&#8221;:&#8221;Mark&#8221;;

JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null.

For example:

```
{  
  
&#8220;name&#8221;:&#8221;John&#8221;;  
  
&#8220;age&#8221;:30,  
  
&#8220;alive&#8221;:true,  
  
&#8220;cars&#8221;:[ &#8220;Ford&#8221;, &#8220;BMW&#8221;, &#8220;Fiat&#8221; ]  
  
}
```

**Q294.** Drag and drop characteristics of PIM dense mode from the left to the right.

The image shows a drag-and-drop interface for a question about PIM Dense Mode. On the left, there are six teal boxes with the following text:

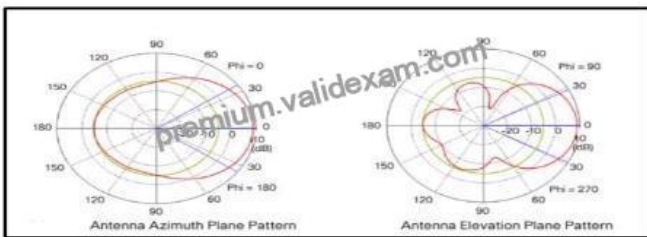
- builds source-based distribution trees
- uses a push model to distribute multicast traffic
- uses a pull model to distribute multicast traffic
- uses prune mechanisms to stop unwanted multicast traffic
- builds shared distribution trees
- requires a rendezvous point to deliver multicast traffic

On the right, there is an orange-bordered box labeled "PIM Dense Mode" with three empty slots for dropping items. A large watermark "premium.validexam.com" is overlaid diagonally across the image.



builds source-based distribution trees	<b>PIM Dense Mode</b> builds source-based distribution trees uses a push model to distribute multicast traffic uses a pull model to distribute multicast traffic uses prune mechanisms to stop unwanted multicast traffic builds shared distribution trees requires a rendezvous point to deliver multicast traffic
uses a push model to distribute multicast traffic	
uses a pull model to distribute multicast traffic	
uses prune mechanisms to stop unwanted multicast traffic	
builds shared distribution trees	
requires a rendezvous point to deliver multicast traffic	

Q295. Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

- \* Patch
- \* Omnidirectional
- \* Yagi
- \* Dipole

Q296. Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct routing protocol types on the right.

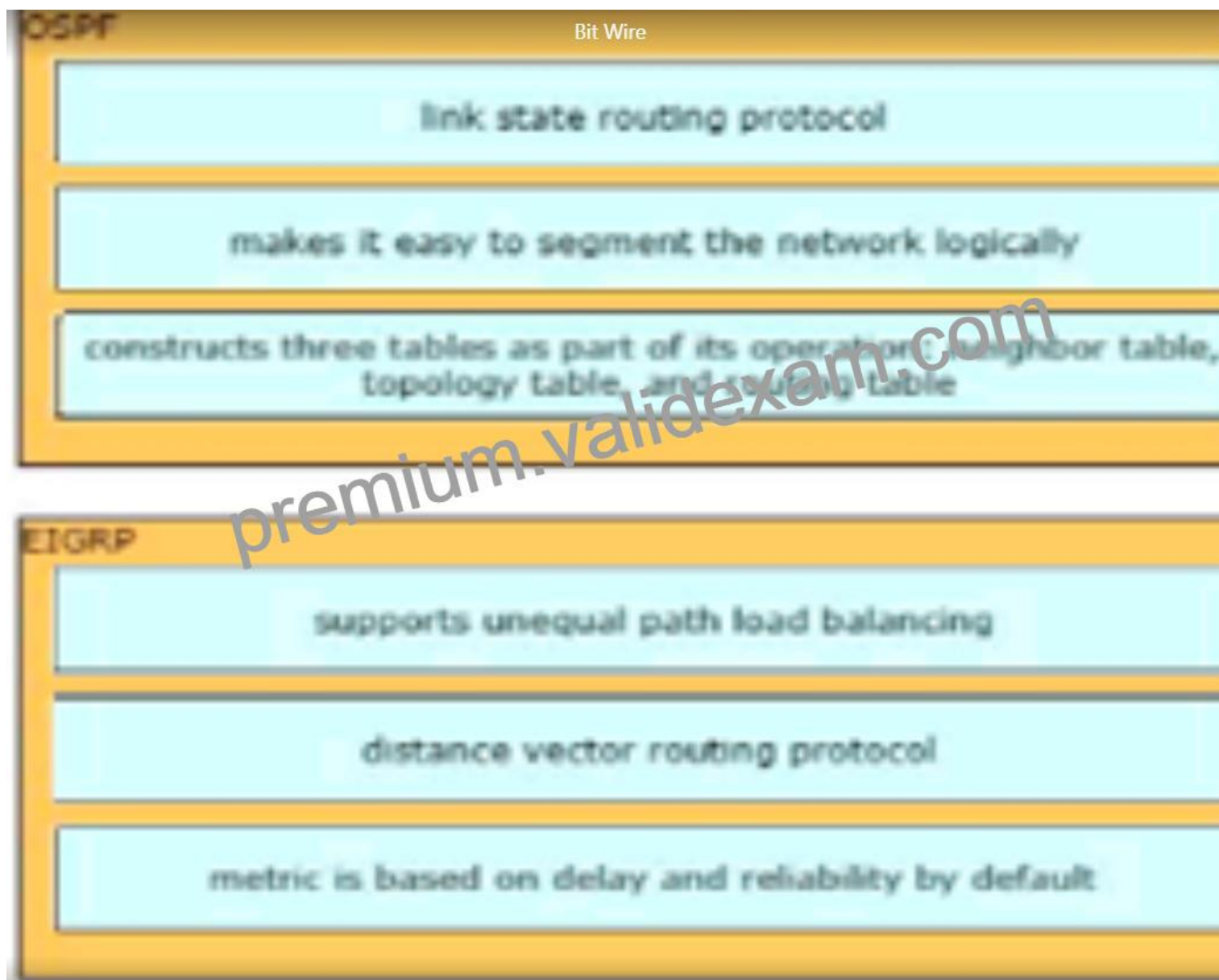
supports unequal path load balancing	<b>OSPF</b> _____ _____ _____
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and reliability by default	<b>EIGRP</b> _____ _____ _____
makes it easy to segment the network logically	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: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



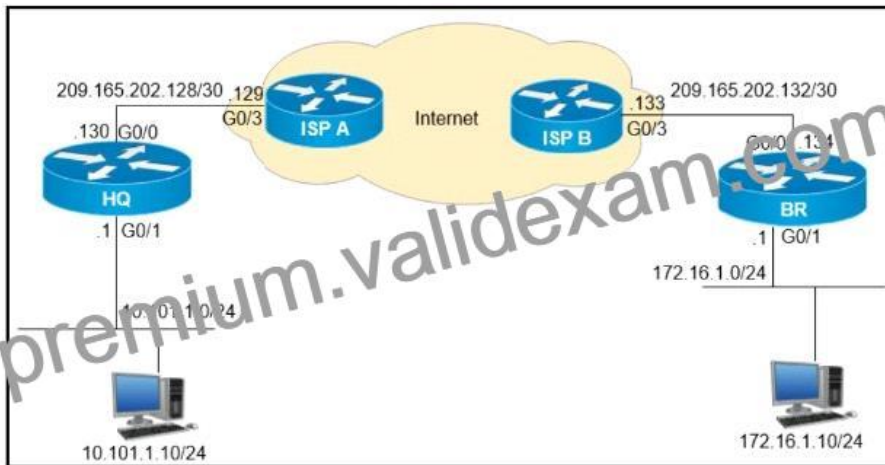
Explanation

OSPF: SEGMENT, LINK STATE, TABLES

EIGRP: UNEQUAL PATH, DISTANCE VECTOR, METRIC



Q297. 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 HQ and BR routers.

What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?

- \* 10.111.111.1
- \* 10.111.111.2
- \* 209.165.202.130
- \* 209.165.202.134

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