

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**

➤ **Exam Code: 350-401**

➤ **Exam Name: Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (ENCOR)**

➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [August/2020](#))**

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#### **QUESTION 96**

Refer to this output. What is the logging severity level?

R1#Feb 14 37:15:12:429: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN Line protocol on interface GigabitEthernet0/1. Change state to up

- A. Notification
- B. Alert
- C. Critical
- D. Emergency

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Syslog levels are listed below:

Level	Keyword	Description
0	emergencies	System is unusable
1	alerts	Immediate action is needed
2	critical	Critical conditions exist
3	errors	Error conditions exist
4	warnings	Warning conditions exist
5	notification	Normal, but significant, conditions exist
6	informational	Informational messages
7	debugging	Debugging messages

Number "5" in "%LINEPROTO-5- UPDOWN" is the severity level of this message so in this case it is "notification".

#### **QUESTION 97**

Which DNS lookup does an access point perform when attempting CAPWAP discovery?

- A. CISCO-DNA-CONTROILLER.local
- B. CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.local

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- C. CISCO-CONTROLLER.local
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.local

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Lightweight AP (LAP) can discover controllers through your domain name server (DNS). For the access point (AP) to do so, you must configure your DNS to return controller IP addresses in response to CISCO-LWAPP-CONTROLLER.localdomain, where localdomain is the AP domain name. When an AP receives an IP address and DNS information from a DHCP server, it contacts the DNS to resolve CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the DNS sends a list of controller IP addresses, the AP sends discovery requests to the controllers.

The AP will attempt to resolve the DNS name CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the AP is able to resolve this name to one or more IP addresses, the AP sends a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Message to the resolved IP address(es). Each WLC that receives the CAPWAP Discovery Request Message replies with a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Response to the AP.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107606-dns-wlc-config.html>

**QUESTION 98**

At which Layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 99**

Which two statements about IP SLA are true? (Choose two)

- A. SNMP access is not supported
- B. It uses active traffic monitoring
- C. It is Layer 2 transport-independent
- D. The IP SLA responder is a component in the source Cisco device
- E. It can measure MOS
- F. It uses NetFlow for passive traffic monitoring

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

IP SLAs allows Cisco customers to analyze IP service levels for IP applications and services, to increase productivity, to lower operational costs, and to reduce the frequency of network outages. IP SLAs uses active traffic monitoring—the generation of traffic in a continuous, reliable, and predictable manner—for measuring network performance. Being Layer-2 transport independent, IP SLAs can be configured end-to-end over disparate networks to best reflect the metrics that an end-user is likely to experience.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15-mt-book/sla\\_overview.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15-mt-book/sla_overview.html)

**QUESTION 100**

Which two statements about Cisco Express Forwarding load balancing are true?

- A. Cisco Express Forwarding can load-balance over a maximum of two destinations
- B. It combines the source IP address subnet mask to create a hash for each destination
- C. Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the RIB
- D. Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the adjacency table
- E. It combines the source and destination IP addresses to create a hash for each destination

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

Cisco IOS software basically supports two modes of CEF load balancing: On per-destination or per-packet basis. For per destination load balancing a hash is computed out of the source and destination IP address (-> Answer E is correct). This hash points to exactly one of the adjacency entries in the adjacency table (-> Answer D is correct), providing that the same path is used for all packets with this source/destination address pair. If per packet load balancing is used the packets are distributed round robin over the available paths. In either case the information in the FIB and adjacency tables provide all the necessary forwarding information, just like for non-load balancing operation. The number of paths used is limited by the number of entries the routing protocol puts in the routing table, the default in IOS is 4 entries for most IP routing protocols with the exception of BGP, where it is one entry. The maximum number that can be configured is 6 different paths -> Answer A is not correct.

Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps2033/prod\\_technical\\_reference09186a00800afeb7.html](https://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps2033/prod_technical_reference09186a00800afeb7.html)

**QUESTION 101**

What is the main function of VRF-lite?

- A. To allow devices to use labels to make Layer 2 Path decisions
- B. To segregate multiple routing tables on a single device
- C. To connect different autonomous systems together to share routes
- D. To route IPv6 traffic across an IPv4 backbone

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 102**

Which two steps are required for a complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade? (Choose two.)

- A. golden image selection
- B. automation backup
- C. proxy configuration
- D. application updates
- E. system update

**Answer:** DE

**QUESTION 103**

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 500
```

- A. Full on both routers
- B. not established
- C. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
- D. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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On Ethernet interfaces the OSPF hello interval is 10 second by default so in this case there would be a Hello interval mismatch -> the OSPF adjacency would not be established.

**QUESTION 104**

Which statement about TLS is true when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server.
- B. It is not supported on Cisco devices.
- C. It requires certificates for authentication.
- D. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The https-based protocol-RESTCONF (RFC 8040), which is a stateless protocol, uses secure HTTP methods to provide CREATE, READ, UPDATE and DELETE (CRUD) operations on a conceptual datastore containing YANG-defined data -> RESTCONF only uses HTTPS.

RESTCONF servers MUST present an X.509v3-based certificate when establishing a TLS connection with a RESTCONF client. The use of X.509v3-based certificates is consistent with NETCONF over TLS -> Answer C is correct.

Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8040>

**QUESTION 105**

Which controller is the single plane of management for Cisco SD-WAN?

- A. vBond
- B. vEdge
- C. vSmart
- D. vManage

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The primary components for the Cisco SD-WAN solution consist of the vManage network management system (management plane), the vSmart controller (control plane), the vBond orchestrator (orchestration plane), and the vEdge router (data plane).

+ vManage - This centralized network management system provides a GUI interface to easily monitor, configure, and maintain all Cisco SD-WAN devices and links in the underlay and overlay network.

+ vSmart controller - This software-based component is responsible for the centralized control plane of the SD-WAN network. It establishes a secure connection to each vEdge router and distributes routes and policy information via the Overlay Management Protocol (OMP), acting as a route reflector. It also orchestrates the secure data plane connectivity between the vEdge routers by distributing crypto key information, allowing for a very scalable, IKE-less architecture.

+ vBond orchestrator - This software-based component performs the initial authentication of vEdge devices and orchestrates vSmart and vEdge connectivity. It also has an important role in enabling the communication of devices that sit behind Network Address Translation (NAT).

+ vEdge router - This device, available as either a hardware appliance or software-based router, sits at a physical site or in the cloud and provides secure data plane connectivity among the sites over one or more WAN transports. It is responsible for traffic forwarding, security, encryption, Quality of Service (QoS), routing protocols such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), and more.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/SDWAN/CVD-SD-WAN-Design-2018OCT.pdf>

**QUESTION 106**

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems
easy to scale and upgrade
more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements
resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary
requires a strong and stable internet connection
built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

Cloud

Answer:

On Premises
customizable hardware, purpose-built systems
more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements
resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

Cloud
easy to scale and upgrade
requires a strong and stable internet connection
built-in, automated data backups and recovery

#### QUESTION 107

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the description from the left onto the correct QoS components on the right.

causes TCP retransmission when traffic is dropped
buffers excessive traffic
introduces no delay and jitter
introduces delay and jitter
drops excessive traffic
typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Traffic Policing

Traffic Shaping

Answer:

**Explanation:**

The following diagram illustrates the key difference between traffic policing and traffic shaping. Traffic policing propagates bursts. When the traffic rate reaches the configured maximum rate (or committed information rate), excess traffic is dropped (or remarked). The result is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs. In contrast to policing, traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. The result of traffic shaping is a smoothed packet output rate.

Note: Committed information rate (CIR): The minimum guaranteed data transfer rate agreed to by the routing device.