

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**

➤ **Exam Code: 350-401**

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

➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [Jan./2021](#))**

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**QUESTION 264**

Refer to the exhibit. What does the snippet of code achieve?

```
with manager.connect(host=192.168.0.1, port=22,  
                    username='admin', password='password1', hostkey_verify=True,  
                    device_params={'name':'nexus'}) as m:
```

- 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**

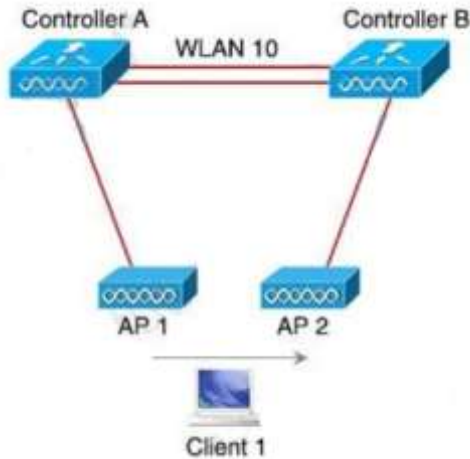
**Explanation:**

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).

**QUESTION 265**

Refer to the exhibit. Both controllers are in the same mobility group. Which result occurs when client 1 roams between APs that are registered to different controllers in the same WLAN?



- A. Client 1 contact controller B by using an EoIP tunnel.
- B. CAPWAP tunnel is created between controller A and controller B.
- C. Client 1 users an EoIP tunnel to contact controller A.
- D. The client database entry moves from controller A to controller B.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This is called Inter Controller-L2 Roaming. Inter-Controller (normally layer 2) roaming occurs when a client roam between two APs registered to two different controllers, where each controller has an interface in the client subnet. In this instance, controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is moved from the original controller to the new controller.

**QUESTION 266**

Which two sources cause interference for Wi-Fi networks? (Choose two).

- A. mirrored wall
- B. 900MHz baby monitor
- C. fish tank
- D. DECT 6.0 cordless
- E. Incandescent lights

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

Windows can actually block your WiFi signal. How? Because the signals will be reflected by the glass. Some new windows have transparent films that can block certain wave types, and this can make it harder for your WiFi signal to pass through. Tinted glass is another problem for the same reasons. They sometimes contain metallic films that can completely block out your signal. Mirrors, like windows, can reflect your signal. They're also a source of electromagnetic interference because of their metal backings.

Reference: <https://dis-dot-dat.net/what-materials-can-block-a-wifi-signal/>

An incandescent light bulb, incandescent lamp or incandescent light globe is an electric light with a wire filament heated until it glows. WiFi operates in the gigahertz microwave band. The FCC has strict regulations on RFI (radio frequency interference) from all sorts of things, including light bulbs -> Incandescent lights do not interfere Wi-Fi networks.

Note:

- + Many baby monitors operate at 900MHz and won't interfere with Wi-Fi, which uses the 2.4GHz band.
- + DECT cordless phone 6.0 is designed to eliminate wifi interference by operating on a different frequency. There is essentially no such thing as DECT wifi interference.

**QUESTION 267**

Refer to the exhibit. What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

```

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

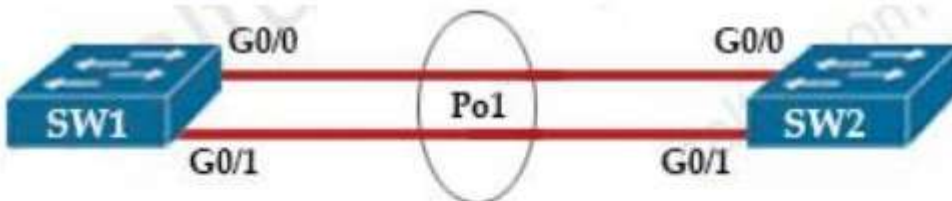
R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 110
  
```

- A. R1 becomes the active router.
- B. R1 becomes the standby router.
- C. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- D. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- E. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.

**Answer:** AD

#### QUESTION 268

Refer to the exhibit. After an engineer configures an EtherChannel between switch SW1 and switch SW2, this error message is logged on switch SW2.



```
SW1# show etherchannel summary
```

```
! output omitted
```

Group	Port-channel	Protocol	Ports
1	Po1 (SD)	-	

```
SW2#  
08:33:23: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detection on Gi0/0, putting  
Gi0/0 in err-disable state  
08:33:23: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detection on Gi0/1, putting  
Gi0/1 in err-disable state
```

Based on the output from SW1 and the log message received on Switch SW2, what action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure the same protocol on the EtherChannel on switch SW1 and SW2.
- B. Connect the configuration error on interface Gi0/1 on switch SW1.
- C. Define the correct port members on the EtherChannel on switch SW1.
- D. Correct the configuration error on interface Gi0/0 switch SW1.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occurring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

**QUESTION 269**

Which deployment option of Cisco NQFW provides scalability?

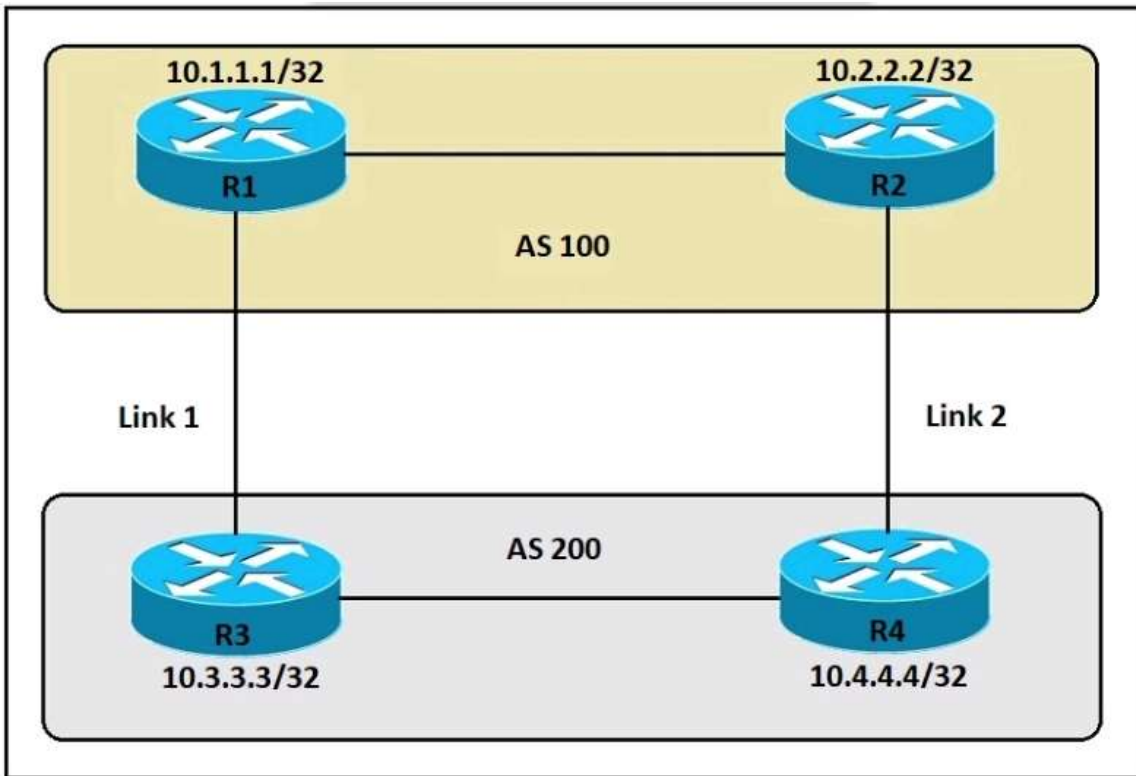
- A. clustering
- B. Inline tap
- C. high availability
- D. tap

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 270**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers.

Which configuration accomplishes this task?



- A. R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200  
R3(config)#router bgp 200  
R3#(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out
- B. R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100  
R4(config)#router bgp 200  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in
- C. R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200  
R4(config)#router bgp 200  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out
- D. R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100  
R3(config)#router bgp 200  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

**Answer:** A

#### QUESTION 271

What are two differences between the RIB and the FIB? (Choose two.)

- A. The FIB is derived from the data plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- B. The RIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the FIB is the Information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- C. FIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the RIB is the information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- D. The FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- E. The RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

**Answer:** BE

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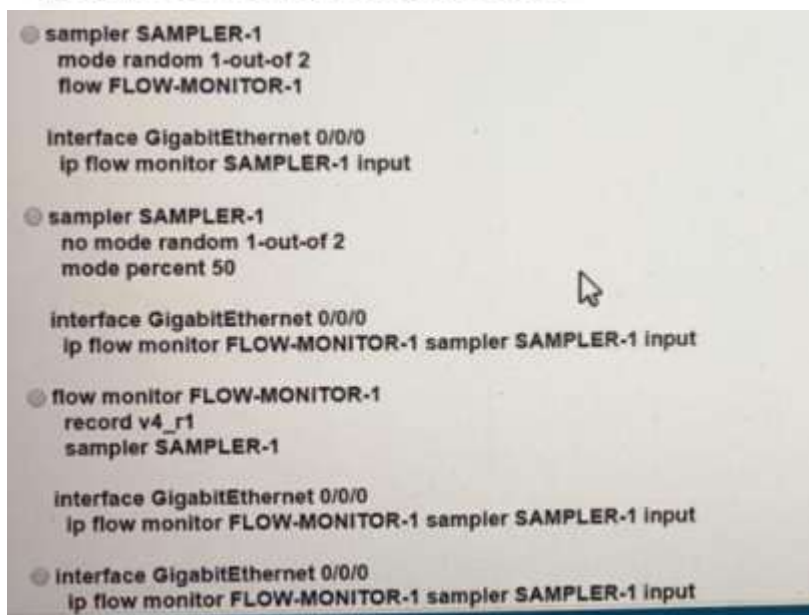
**Explanation:**

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions. The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups.

**QUESTION 272**

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

```
flow record v4_r1
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 collect counter bytes long
 collect counter packets long
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 record v_r1
 exit
!
sampler SAMPLER-1
 mode random 1 out-of 2
 exit
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
```



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

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 273**

Using the EIRP formula, what parameter is subtracted to determine the EIRP value?

- A. transmitter power
- B. antenna cable loss
- C. antenna gain
- D. signal-to-noise ratio

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Once you know the complete combination of transmitter power level, the length of cable, and the antenna gain, you can figure out the actual power level that will be radiated from the antenna. This is known as the effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP), measured in dBm.

EIRP is a very important parameter because it is regulated by governmental agencies in most countries. In those cases, a system cannot radiate signals higher than a maximum allowable EIRP. To find the EIRP of a system, simply add the transmitter power level to the antenna gain and subtract the cable loss.

**QUESTION 274**

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**

**Explanation:**

Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) solves this issue by separating the location and identity of a device through the Routing locator (RLOC) and Endpoint identifier (EID):

- + Endpoint identifiers (EIDs) ?assigned to end hosts.
- + Routing locators (RLOCs) ?assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.