Free Questions for 350-401 by vceexamstest

Shared by Baldwin on 05-09-2022

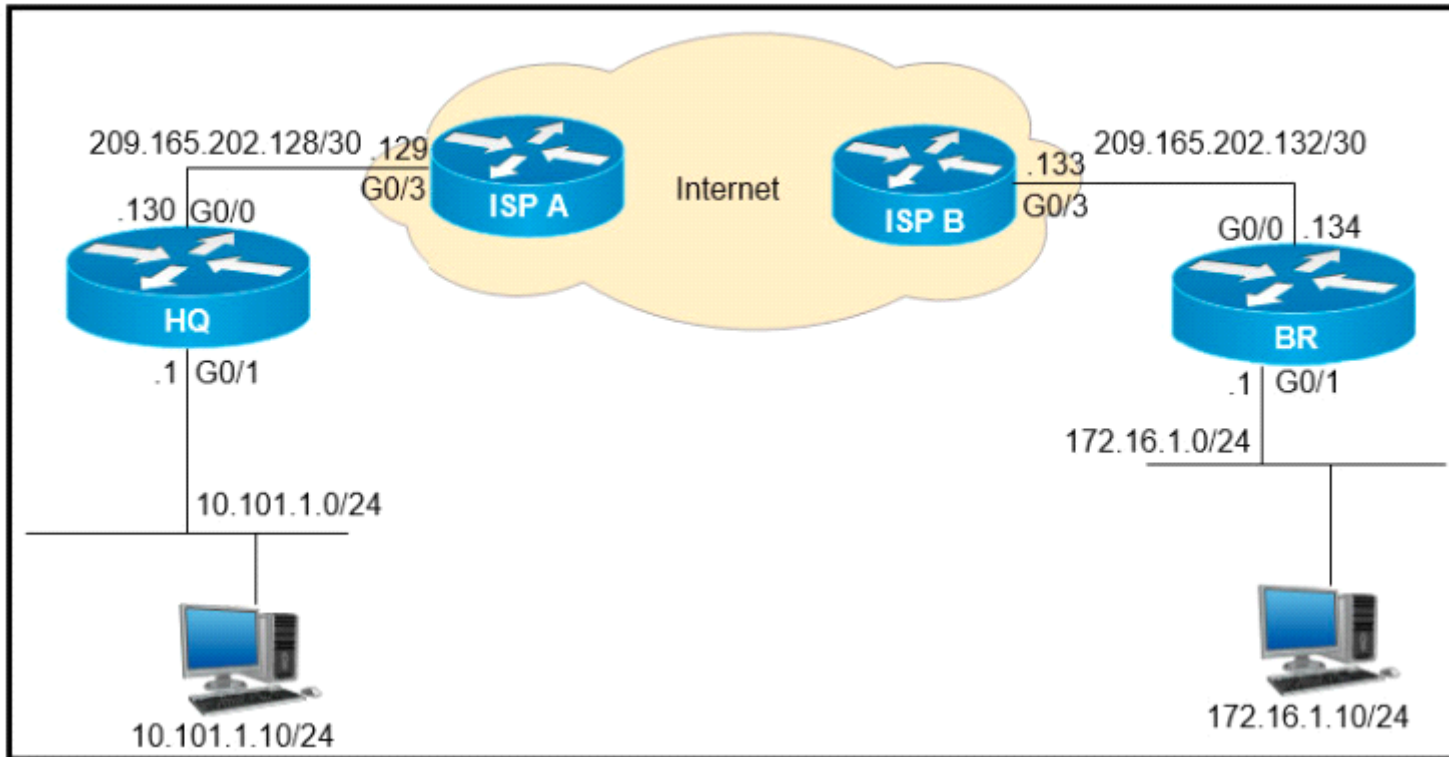**For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources**

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Question 1

Refer to the exhibit.

Which configuration must be applied to the HQ router to set up a GRE tunnel between the HQ and BR routers?

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.133
```

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.134
```

Options:

A) Option A

B) Option B

C) Option C

D) Option D

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/how-to-configure-a-gre-tunnel/ta-p/3131970#toc-hId--1446104265

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

How do agent-based versus agentless configuration management tools compare?

Options:

A) Agent-based tools do not require installation of additional software packages on the slave nodes

B) Agentless tools require no messaging systems between master and slaves

C) Agentless tools use proxy nodes to interface with slave nodes

D) Agent-based tools do not require a high-level language interpreter such as Python or Ruby on slave nodes.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Which behavior can be expected when the HSRP versions is changed from 1 to 2?

Options:

A) Each HSRP group reinitializes because the virtual MAC address has changed.

B) No changes occur because version 1 and 2 use the same virtual MAC OUI.

C) Each HSRP group reinitializes because the multicast address has changed.

D) No changes occur because the standby router is upgraded before the active router.

Answer:

A

Question 4

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is using XML in an application to send information to a RESTCONF-enabled device. After sending the request, the engineer gets this response message and a HTTP response code of 400. What do these responses tell the engineer?

Options:

A) The Accept header sent was application/xml

B) POST was used instead of PUT to update

C) The Content-Type header sent was application/xml.

D) JSON body was used

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Accept and Content-type are both headers sent from a client (a browser) to a service. Accept header is a way for a client to specify the media type of the response content it is expecting and Content-type is a way to specify the media type of request being sent from the client to the server.

The response was sent in XML so we can say the Accept header sent was application/xml.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

How does a fabric access point fit in the network?

Options:

A) It is in local mode an must be connected directly to the fabric border node.

B) It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.

C) It is in local mode an must connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

D) It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Fabric mode APs continue to support the same wireless media services that traditional APs

support; apply AVC, quality of service (QoS), and other wireless policies; and establish the

CAPWAP control plane to the fabric WLC. Fabric APs join as local-mode APs and must be

directly connected to the fabric edge node switch to enable fabric registration events,

including RLOC assignment via the fabric WLC. The fabric edge nodes use CDP to recognize APs as

special wired hosts, applying special port configurations and assigning the APs to a unique overlay

network within a common EID space across a fabric. The assignment allows management

simplification by using a single subnet to cover the AP infrastructure at a fabric site.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the result of applying this access control list?

```
ip access-list extended STATEFUL
10 permit tcp any any established
20 deny ip any any
```

Options:

A) TCP traffic with the URG bit set is allowed

B) TCP traffic with the SYN bit set is allowed

C) TCP traffic with the ACK bit set is allowed

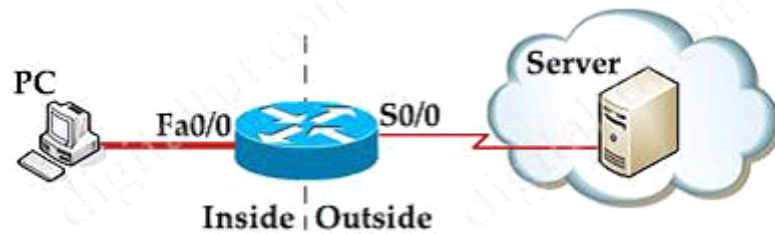**D)** TCP traffic with the DF bit set is allowed

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The established keyword is only applicable to TCP access list entries to match TCP segments that have the ACK and/or RST control bit set (regardless of the source and destination ports), which assumes that a TCP connection has already been established in one

direction only. Let's see an example below:

Suppose you only want to allow the hosts inside your company to telnet to an outside server but not vice versa, you can simply use an "established" access-list like this: access-list 100 permit tcp any any established access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq telnet ! interface S0/0 ip access-group 100 in ip access-group 101 out

Question 7

Which two LISP infrastructure elements are needed to support LISP to non-LISP internetworking? (Choose two)

Options:

A) PETR

B) PITR

C) MR

D) MS

E) ALT

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

https://netmindblog.com/2019/12/04/lisp-locator-id-separation-protocol-part-ii-pxtr/

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A customer has deployed an environment with shared storage to allow for the migration of virtual machines between servers with dedicated operating systems that provide the virtualization platform. What is this operating system described as?

Options:

A) hosted virtualization

B) type 1 hypervisor

C) container oriented

D) decoupled

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://phoenixnap.com/kb/what-is-hypervisor-type-1-2

Question 9

Question Type: DragDrop

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

	On-Premises Infrastructure
enterprise owns the hardware	
low capital expenditure	
provider maintains the infrastructure	

	Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure
slow upgrade lifecycle	
high capital expenditure	
fast upgrade lifecycle	

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a Type 1 hypervisor?

Options:

A) runs directly on a physical server and depends on a previously installed operating system

B) runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system

C) runs on a virtual server and depends on an already installed operating system

D) run on a virtual server and includes its own operating system

Answer:

B

Explanation:

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. A big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).

Question 11

When a wired client connects to an edge switch in an SDA fabric, which component decides whether the client has access to the network?

Options:

A) control-plane node

B) Identity Service Engine

C) RADIUS server

D) edge node

Answer:

B

Question 12

Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 use within REST APIs?

Options:

A) username/role combination

B) access tokens

C) cookie authentication

D) basic signature workflow

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The most common implementations of OAuth (OAuth 2.0) use one or both of these tokens:

+ access token: sent like an API key, it allows the application to access a user's data;

optionally, access tokens can expire.

+ refresh token: optionally part of an OAuth flow, refresh tokens retrieve a new access

token if they have expired. OAuth2 combines Authentication and Authorization to allow

more sophisticated scope and validity control.

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