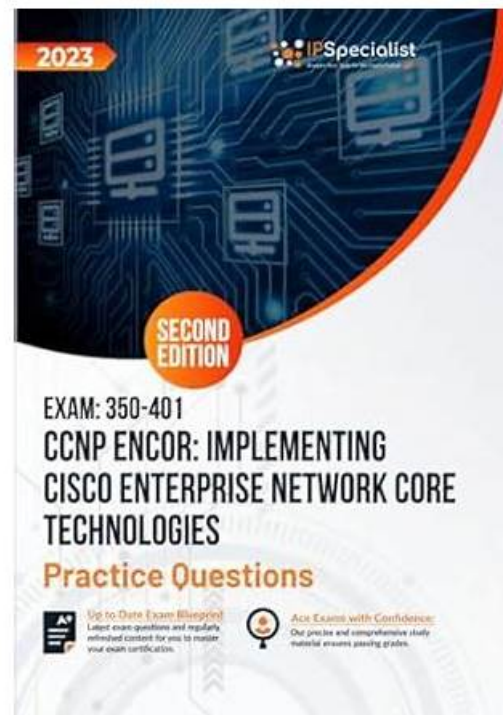


# 350-401 exam questions: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) & 350-401 study materials



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Cisco 350-401 (Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR)) exam is a comprehensive test designed to validate the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in enterprise networking technologies. 350-401 exam is intended for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career as a network engineer, network administrator, or technical support specialist. It is also suitable for professionals who want to enhance their existing skills in enterprise networking technologies.

## For more info about Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR)

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR)

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### Cisco Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10
VLAN0010
  Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
  Root ID    Priority    10
            Address     0013.80f9.8880
            Cost        2
            Port        9 (FastEthernet1/0/7)
            Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 10)
            Address     0018.7363.4300
            Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
            Aging Time   300

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio Nbr Type
-----
Fa1/0/7   Root FWD 2    128.9 P2p
Fa1/0/10  Desg FWD 4    128.12 P2p
Fa1/0/11  Desg FWD 2    128.13 P2p
Fa1/0/12  Desg FWD 2    128.14 P2p

DSW2#
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.
*Mar 3 07:29:24.856: %SN-4-ERR_DISABLE: bpduguard error detected on Fa1/0/7, put
ting Fa1/0/7 in err-disabled state
*Mar 3 07:29:24.879: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.
*Mar 3 07:29:25.869: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEtherne
t1/0/7, changed state to down
*Mar 3 07:29:26.884: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0/7, changed state
to down
```

An engineer entered the command `no spanning-tree bpduguard enable` on interface Fa 1/0/7. What is the effect of this command on Fa 1/0/7?

- A. It remains in err-disabled state until the `errdisable recovery cause failed-port-state` command is entered in the global configuration mode.
- B. It remains in err-disabled state until the `spanning-tree portfast bpduguard disable` command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- C. It remains in err-disabled state until the `shutdown/no shutdown` command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- D. It remains in err-disabled state until the `no shutdown` command is entered in the interface configuration mode.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Explanation**

Seems someone maybe trying to insert a switch into that port which sends bpu packets. The port is configured to not allow this so it goes into an error disable mode and shuts the port down. You have to do a `shut` and `no shut` on the port to bring it back up. However, it may go down again if the device sending bpu's is still active on the port.

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology	OSPF
uses areas to segment a network	
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology	EIGRP

Answer:

Explanation:

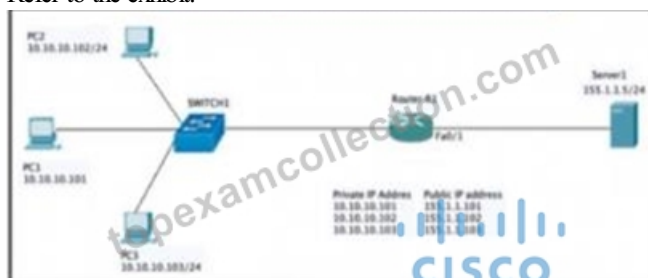
summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology	OSPF
uses areas to segment a network	
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology	EIGRP

Explanation:

	OSPF
	EIGRP

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Which set of commands on router r R1 Allow deterministic translation of private hosts PC1, PC2, and PC3 to addresses in the public space?

• A.

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/1 overload
```

• B.

• C.

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
```

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat pool POOL 155.1.1.101 155.1.1.103 netmask 255.255.255.0
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL
```

• D.

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
```

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

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
end

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

```

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. PMTUD
- B. TCP window size
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP MSS

**Answer: A,F**

Explanation:

Explanation

The IP protocol was designed for use on a wide variety of transmission links. Although the maximum length of an IP datagram is 65535, most transmission links enforce a smaller maximum packet length limit, called an MTU. The value of the MTU depends on the type of the transmission link. The design of IP accommodates MTU differences since it allows routers to fragment IP datagrams as necessary. The receiving station is responsible for the reassembly of the fragments back into the original full size IP datagram. Fragmentation and Path Maximum Transmission Unit Discovery (PMTUD) is a standardized technique to determine the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size on the network path between two hosts, usually with the goal of . PMTUD was originally intended for routers in IPv4. However, all modern operating systems use it on endpoints.

The TCP Maximum Segment Size (TCP MSS) defines the maximum amount of data that a host is willing to accept in a single TCP/IP datagram. This TCP/IP datagram might be fragmented at the IP layer. The MSS value is sent as a TCP header option only in TCP SYN segments. Each side of a TCP connection reports its MSS value to the other side. Contrary to popular belief, the MSS value is not negotiated between hosts. The sending host is required to limit the size of data in a single TCP segment to a value less than or equal to the MSS reported by the receiving host.

TCP MSS takes care of fragmentation at the two endpoints of a TCP connection, but it does not handle the case where there is a smaller MTU link in the middle between these two endpoints.

PMTUD was developed in order to avoid fragmentation in the path between the endpoints. It is used to dynamically determine the lowest MTU along the path from a packet's source to its destination.

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

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