

Reliable 350-401 Real Exam, Exam 350-401 Learning

350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise



Certification Questions & Exams Dumps

www.edurely.com

P.S. Free 2026 Cisco 350-401 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpsReview: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EL-0iT8h-AGEnwIwMcoA98saPcClhs8w>

Our Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) (350-401) PDF format is user-friendly and accessible on any smart device, allowing applicants to study from anywhere at any time. We have included actual and updated Cisco 350-401 questions in this Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) (350-401) Dumps PDF file. Our Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) (350-401) exam dumps PDF format is designed to help individuals acquire the knowledge necessary to succeed in the test.

Cisco 350-401 (Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR)) Certification Exam is a popular certification exam that tests the skills and knowledge of IT professionals in implementing core enterprise network technologies. 350-401 exam is designed for network engineers, system engineers, and network architects who are responsible for implementing and managing enterprise networks. Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) certification exam is based on the latest Cisco technologies and is designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to implement core network technologies.

>> **Reliable 350-401 Real Exam** <<

Practical Cisco 350-401: Reliable Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401 ENCOR) Real Exam - Top DumpsReview Exam 350-401 Learning

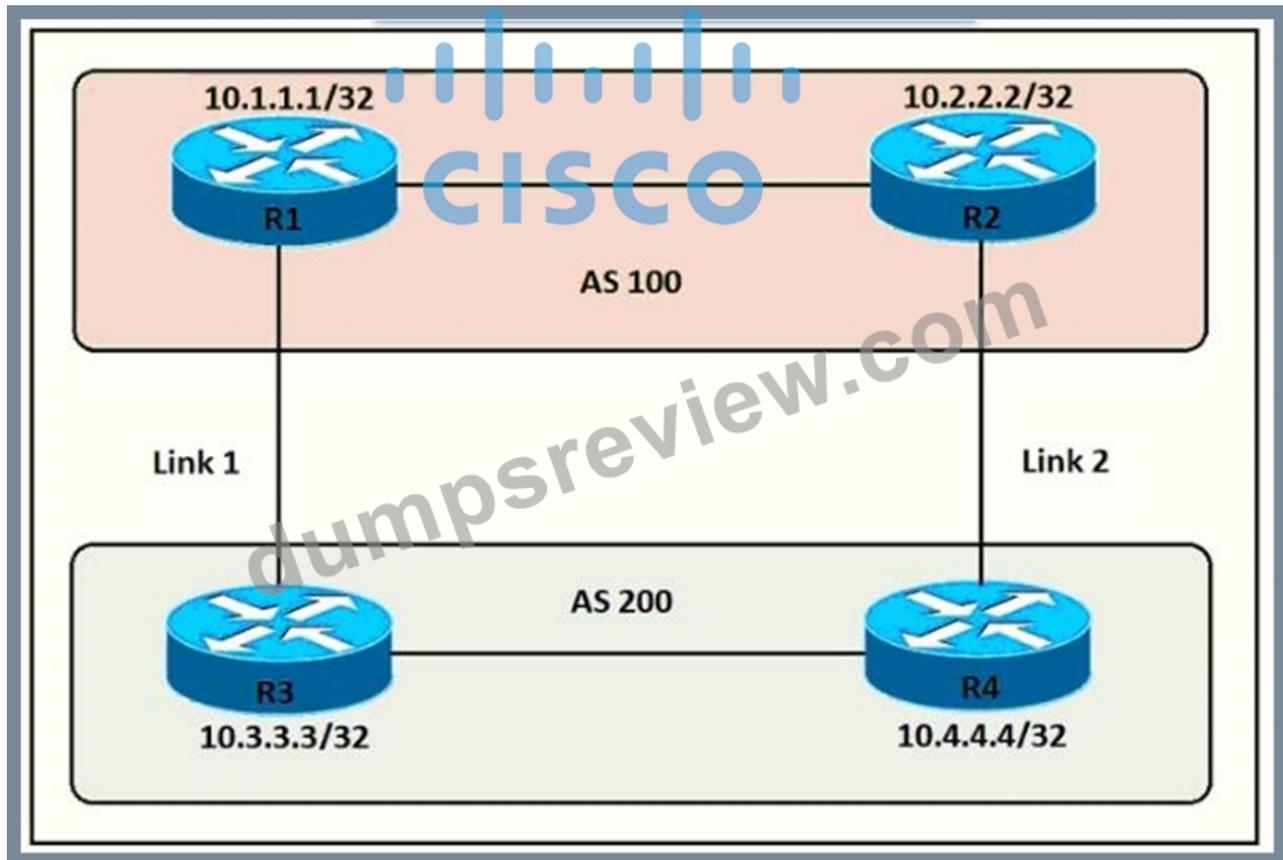
We are living in a good society; everything is changing so fast with the development of technology. So an ambitious person must be able to realize his dreams if he is willing to make efforts. Winners always know the harder they work the luckier they are. If you purchase our study materials to prepare the 350-401 exam, your passing rate will be much higher than others. Also, the operation of our study material is smooth and flexible and the system is stable and powerful. You can install the 350-401 Exam Guide on your computers, mobile phone and other electronic devices. There are no restrictions to the number equipment you install. In short, it depends on your own choice. We sincerely hope that you can enjoy the good service of our products.

Cisco Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (350-401

ENCOR) Sample Questions (Q220-Q225):

NEW QUESTION # 220

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as the exit point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

- A. R4(config-router)neighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200
- B. R3(config-router)neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200
- C. R3(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R4(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200

Answer: D

Explanation:

Local preference is an indication to the AS about which path has preference to exit the AS in order to reach a certain network. A path with a higher local preference is preferred. The default value for local preference is 100.

Unlike the weight attribute, which is only relevant to the local router, local preference is an attribute that routers exchange in the same AS. The local preference is set with the "bgp default local-preference value" command.

In this case, both R3 & R4 have exit links but R4 has higher local-preference so R4 will be chosen as the preferred exit point from AS 200.

NEW QUESTION # 221

Which line must be added in the Python function to return the JSON object {"cat_9k": "FXS193202SE"}?

```

import json
def get_data():
    test_json = """
    {
      "response": [{
        "managementIpAddress": "10.10.2.253",
        "memorySize": "3398345152",
        "serialNumber": "FXS1932Q2SE",
        "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
        "hostname": "cat_9k"
      }],
      "version": "1.0"
    }
    """

```



- A. `return (json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.dumps(test_json)['response']}))`
- B. `return json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test_json['response'])})`
- C. `return json.dumps({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test_json['response'])})`
- D. `return json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test_json['response'])})`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 222

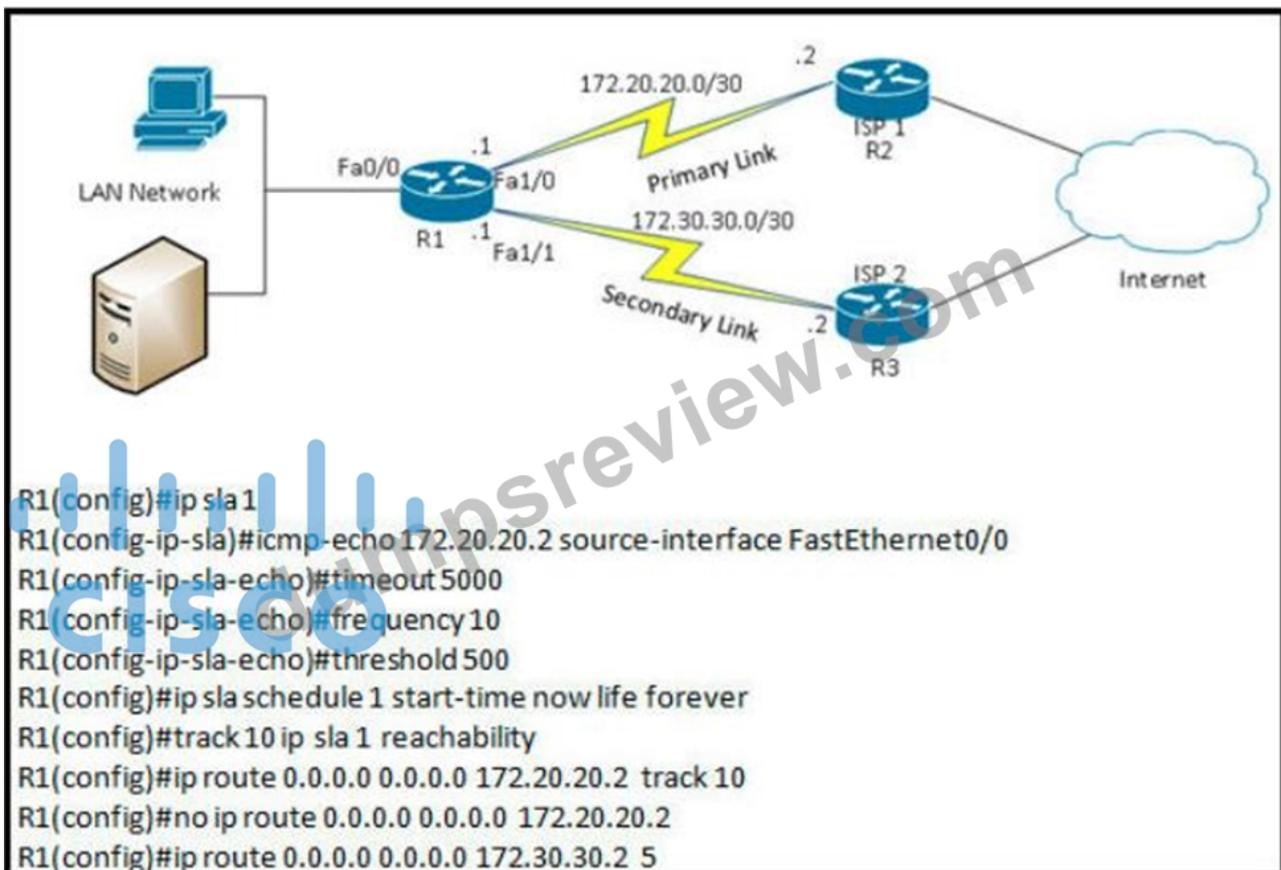
Which devices does Cisco DNA Center configure when deploying an IP-based access control policy?

- A. All devices integrating with ISE
- B. all wired devices
- C. selected individual devices
- D. all devices in selected sites

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 223

Refer to exhibit.



What are two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure? (Choose two)

- A. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2
- B. The threshold value is wrong
- C. The default route has wrong next hop IP address
- D. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo
- E. The source-interface is configured incorrectly

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Timeout (in milliseconds) sets the amount of time an IP SLAs operation waits for a response from its request packet. In other words, the timeout specifies how long the router should wait for a response to its ping before it is considered failed. Threshold (in milliseconds too) sets the upper threshold value for calculating network monitoring statistics created by an IP SLAs operation. Threshold is used to activate a response to IP SLA violation, e.g. send SNMP trap or start secondary SLA operation. In other words, the threshold value is only used to indicate over threshold events, which do not affect reachability but may be used to evaluate the proper settings for the timeout command.

For reachability tracking, if the return code is OK or OverThreshold, reachability is up; if not OK, reachability is down.

This tutorial can help you revise IP SLA tracking topic: <http://www.firewall.cx/cisco-technical-knowledgebase/cisco-routers/813-cisco-router-ipsla-basic.html> and <http://www.ciscozine.com/using-ip-sla-to-change-routing/>

Note: Maybe some of us will wonder why there are these two commands:

```
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10 R1(config)#no ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2
```

In fact the two commands:

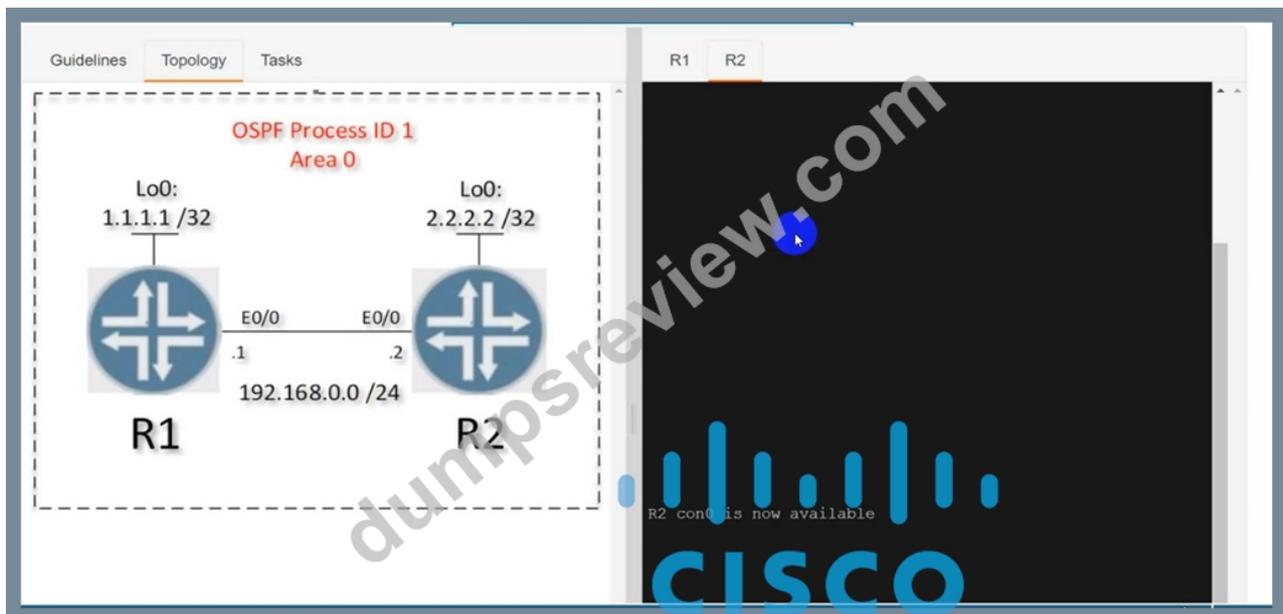
```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2
```

are different. These two static routes can co-exist in the routing table. Therefore if the tracking goes down, the first command will be removed but the second one still exists and the backup path is not preferred. So we have to remove the second one.

NEW QUESTION # 224

Simulation 04

Configure OSPF on both routers according to the topology to achieve these goals:



Guidelines Topology Tasks

Configure OSPF on both routers according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Ensure that all networks are advertised between the routers without using the "network" statement under the "router ospf" configuration section.
2. Configure a single command on both routers to ensure:
 - The DR/BDR election does not occur on the link between the OSPF neighbors.
 - No extra OSPF host routes are generated.

Submit feedback about this item.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

R1

Router ospf 1

Int loop0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Int et0/0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Ip ospf network point-to-point

Copy run start

R2

Router ospf 1

Int loop0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Int et0/0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Ip ospf network point-to-point

Copy run start

Verification:-

```
R2#sh ip os
R2#sh ip ospf nei
R2#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
  Interface
1.1.1.1          0    FULL/ -         00:00:34   192.168.0
.1              Ethernet0/0
R2#
```

```
R1#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
  Interface
2.2.2.2          0    FULL/ -         00:00:32   192.168.0
.2              Ethernet0/0
R1#sh ip ospf route

OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 1)

Base Topology (MTID 0)

Area BACKBONE(0)

Intra-area Route List
* 192.168.0.0/24, Intra, cost 10, area 0, Connected
  via 192.168.0.1, Ethernet0/0
* 1.1.1.1/32, Intra, cost 1, area 0, Connected
  via 1.1.1.1, Loopback0
*> 2.2.2.2/32, Intra, cost 11, area 0
  via 192.168.0.2, Ethernet0/0

First Hop Forwarding Gateway Tree

192.168.0.1 on Ethernet0/0, count 1
192.168.0.2 on Ethernet0/0, count 1
1.1.1.1 on Loopback0, count 1
R1#
```

NEW QUESTION # 225

.....

Holding a certification in a certain field definitely shows that one have a good command of the 350-401 knowledge and professional skills in the related field. However, the majority of the candidates for the 350-401 exam are those who do not have enough spare

