

350-401^{Q&As}

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (ENCOR) & CCIE Enterprise Infrastructure & CCIE Enterprise Wireless

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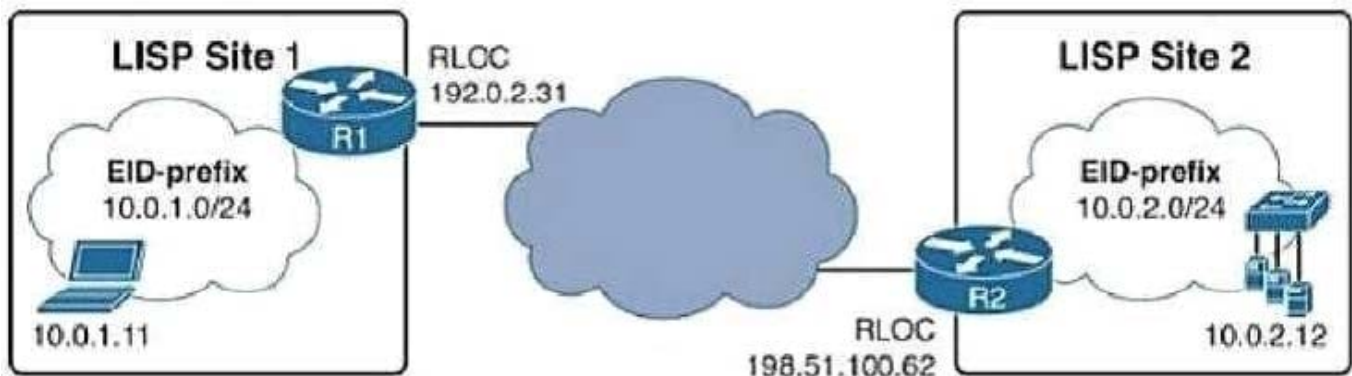
QUESTION 1

Which statement about LISP encapsulation in an EIGRP OTP implementation is true?

- A. LISP learns the next hop
- B. OTP uses LISP encapsulation to obtain routes from neighbors
- C. OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling
- D. OTP maintains the LISP control plane

Correct Answer: C

The EIGRP Over the Top solution can be used to ensure connectivity between disparate EIGRP sites. This feature uses EIGRP on the control plane and Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) encapsulation on the data plane to route traffic across the underlying WAN architecture. EIGRP is used to distribute routes between customer edge (CE) devices within the network, and the traffic forwarded across the WAN architecture is LISP encapsulated. EIGRP OTP only uses LISP for the data plane, EIGRP is still used for the control plane. Therefore we cannot say OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling as this requires encapsulating both data and control plane traffic -> Answer '\\OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling\\' is not correct. In OTP, EIGRP serves as the replacement for LISP control plane protocols (therefore EIGRP will learn the next hop, not LISP -> Answer '\\LISP learns the next hop\\' is not correct). Instead of doing dynamic EID-to- RLOC mappings in native LISP-mapping services, EIGRP routers running OTP over a service provider cloud create targeted sessions, use the IP addresses provided by the service provider as RLOCs, and exchange routes as EIDs. Let\\'s take an example:



If R1 and R2 ran OTP to each other, R1 would learn about the network 10.0.2.0/24 from R2 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.2.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 198.51.100.62 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. Similarly, R2 would learn from R1 about the network 10.0.1.0/24 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.1.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 192.0.2.31 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. On both routers, this information would be used to populate the LISP mapping tables. Whenever a packet from 10.0.1.0/24 to 10.0.2.0/24 would arrive at R1, it would use its LISP mapping tables just like in ordinary LISP to discover that the packet has to be LISP encapsulated and tunneled toward 198.51.100.62, and vice versa. The LISP data plane is reused in OTP and does not change; however, the native LISP mapping and resolving mechanisms are replaced by EIGRP. Reference: CCIE Routing and Switching V5.0 Official Cert Guide, Volume 1, Fifth Edition

QUESTION 2

Which measure is used by an NTP server to indicate its closeness to the authoritative time source?

- A. time zone
- B. hop count
- C. stratum
- D. latency

Correct Answer: C

NTP uses a stratum to describe the distance between a network device and an authoritative time source: A stratum 1 time server is directly attached to an authoritative time source (such as a radio or atomic clock or a GPS time source)

QUESTION 3

What is a characteristic of an AP operating in FlexConnect Mode?

- A. All traffic traverses the WLC to ensure policy enforcement on client traffic
- B. Forwarding continues when the AP loses connectivity to the WLC
- C. APs connect in a mesh topology and elect a root AP
- D. FlexConnect enables an AP to connect to multiple WLCs

Correct Answer: B

The AP can locally switch traffic between a VLAN and SSID when the CAPWAP tunnel to the WLC is down. Reference: <https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccna-200-301/cisco-wireless-ap-modes>

QUESTION 4

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.
- B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.
- C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route
- D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Correct Answer: C

RIBs maintain the network topologies and routing tables for each protocol. This would include many routes going to the same destination prefix. FIBs are the best route from the possibly many protocols in the RIBs pushed down to fast forwarding lookup memory for the best path(s).

QUESTION 5

What are the two protocols redistributed into OMP?

- A. OSPF
- B. RIP
- C. LDP
- D. RSVP
- E. EIGRP

Correct Answer: AE

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