# 350-401<sup>Q&As</sup>

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

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### **QUESTION 1**

How does Cisco Trustsec enable more access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?

- A. uses flexible NetFlow
- B. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint
- C. classifies traffic based an the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address
- D. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition

Correct Answer: C

The Cisco TrustSec solution simplifies the provisioning and management of network access control through the use of software-defined segmentation to classify network traffic and enforce policies for more flexible access controls. Traffic classification is based on endpoint identity, not IP address, enabling policy change without net-work redesign.

### **QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit

enable secret cisco username cisco privilege 15 secret cisco aaa new-model aaa authentication login default group radius local aaa authorization network default group radius

The network administrator must be able to perform configuration changes when all the RADIUS servers are unreachable. Which configuration allows all commands to be authorized if the user has successfully authenticated?

- A. aaa authorization exec default group radius none
- B. aaa authentication login default group radius local none
- C. aaa authorization exec default group radius if-authenticated
- D. aaa authorization exec default group radius

Correct Answer: C

The keyword"if-authenticated" sayings that if we are authenticated we will immediately be dropped into exec (enable) mode.

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### **QUESTION 3**

What is one characteristic of the Cisco SD-Access control plane?

- A. It is based on VXLAN technology.
- B. Each router processes every possible destination and route
- C. It allows host mobility only in the wireless network.
- D. It stores remote routes in a centralized database server

Correct Answer: D

A control plane node maintains a host tracking database (HTDB), and also uses Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) to provide a map server, populating the HTDB from fabric edge registration messages; and a map resolver to respond to queries from edge devices requesting location information about destination nodes.

#### **QUESTION 4**

Which function is performed by vSmart in the Cisco SD-WAN architecture\\'?

- A. distribution of IPsec keys
- B. execution of localized policies
- C. redistribution between OMP and other routing protocols
- D. facilitation of NAT detection and traversal

Correct Answer: A

Authentication: As mentioned, the Cisco SD-WAN control plane contributes the underlying infrastructure for data plane security. In addition, authentication is enforced by two other mechanisms: In the traditional key exchange model, the Cisco vSmart Controller sends IPsec encryption keys to each edge device https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/router s/sdwan/configuration/security/vedge-20-x/security-book/security-overview.html

#### **QUESTION 5**

Into which two pieces of information does the LISP protocol split the device identity? (Choose two)

- A. Device ID
- B. Enterprise Identifier
- C. LISP ID
- **D.** Routing Locator
- E. Resource Location
- F. Endpoint Identifier

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Correct Answer: DF

Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) is a network architecture and protocol that implements the use of two namespaces instead of a single IP address:

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Endpoint identifiers (EIDs)--assigned to end hosts.

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Routing locators (RLOCs)--assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute\_lisp/configuration/xe- 3s/irl-xe-3s- book/irl-overview.html

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