

- A. permit host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080
- B. permit host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080
- C. permit host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- D. permit host 192.168.0.5 it 8080 host 172.16.0.2

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The inbound direction of G0/0 of SW2 only filter traffic from Web Server to PC-1 so the source IP address and port is of the Web Server.

QUESTION 126

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration set implements Control plane Policing for SSH and Telnet?

```
Router#sh access-list
Extended IP access list 100
  10 permit tcp any any eq telnet
Extended IP access list 101
  10 permit tcp any any eq 22
```

- Router(config)#class-map match-all class-control
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP

Router(config-pmap)#class class-control
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit
Router(config)#control-plane
Router(config-cp)#service-policy output CoPP
- Router(config)#class-map type inspect match-all
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP

Router(config-pmap)#class class-control
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit
Router(config)#control-plane
Router(config-cp)#service-policy output CoPP

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```
Router(config)#class-map class-telnet
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP

Router(config-pmap)#class class-telnet-ssh
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit
Router(config)#control-plane
Router(config-cp)#service-policy input CoPP

Router(config)#class-map match-any class-control
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP

Router(config-pmap)#class class-control
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit
Router(config)#control-plane
Router(config-cp)#service-policy input CoPP
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 127

A large campus network has deployed two wireless LAN controllers to manage the wireless network. WLC1 and WLC2 have been configured as mobility peers. A client device roams from AP1 on WLC1 to AP2 on WLC2, but the controller's client interfaces are on different VLANs. How do the wireless LAN controllers handle the inter-subnet roaming?

- A. WLC1 marks the client with an anchor entry in its own database. The database entry is copied to the new controller and marked with a foreign entry on WLC2.
- B. WLC2 marks the client with an anchor entry in its own database. The database entry is copied to the new controller and marked with a foreign entry on WLC1.
- C. WLC1 marks the client with a foreign entry in its own database. The database entry is copied to the new controller and marked with an anchor entry on WLC2.
- D. WLC2 marks the client with a foreign entry in its own database. The database entry is copied to the new controller and marked with an anchor entry on WLC1.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 128

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure the router to use the ISE-Servers group for authentication. If both ISE servers are unavailable, the local username database must be used. If no usernames are defined in the configuration, then the enable password must be the last resort to log in. Which configuration must be applied to achieve this result?

```
enable secret cisco
aaa new-model
tacacs server ise-1
address 10.1.1.1
key cisco123!
tacacs server ISE-2
address 10.2.2.1
key cisco123!
aaa group server tacacs+ ISE-Servers
server name ise-1
server name ise-2
```

- A. aaa authentication login default group ISE-Servers local enable
- B. aaa authentication login default group enable local ISE-Servers
- C. aaa authorization exec default group ISE-Servers local enable
- D. aaa authentication login error-enable
aaa authentication login default group enable local ISE-Servers

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 129

How does EIGRP differ from OSPF?

- A. EIGRP is more prone to routing loops than OSPF
- B. EIGRP supports equal or unequal path cost, and OSPF supports only equal path cost.
- C. EIGRP has a full map of the topology, and OSPF only knows directly connected neighbors
- D. EIGRP uses more CPU and memory than OSPF

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 130

Which two actions, when applied in the LAN network segment, will facilitate Layer 3 CAPWAP discovery for lightweight AP? (Choose two.)

- A. Utilize DHCP option 17.
- B. Configure WLC IP address on LAN switch.
- C. Utilize DHCP option 43.
- D. Configure an ip helper-address on the router interface
- E. Enable port security on the switch port

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 131

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

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supports virtual links	EIGRP
can automatically summarize networks at the boundary	
requires manual configuration of network summarization	OSPF

Correct Answer:

supports virtual links	EIGRP
can automatically summarize networks at the boundary	can automatically summarize networks at the boundary
requires manual configuration of network summarization	OSPF
	supports virtual links
	requires manual configuration of network summarization

QUESTION 132

An engineer must protect their company against ransom ware attacks. Which solution allows the engineer to block the execution stage and prevent file encryption?

- A. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Malicious Activity Protection engine enabled.
- B. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Exploit Prevention engine enabled.
- C. Use Cisco Firepower and block traffic to TOR networks.
- D. Use Cisco Firepower with Intrusion Policy and snort rules blocking SMB exploitation.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Ransomware are malicious software that locks up critical resources of the users. Ransomware uses well-established public/private key cryptography which leaves the only way of recovering the files being the payment of the ransom, or restoring files from backups.

Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints Malicious Activity Protection (MAP) engine defends your endpoints by monitoring the system and identifying processes that exhibit malicious activities when they execute and stops them from running. Because the MAP engine detects threats by observing the behavior of the process at run time, it can generically determine if a system is under attack by a new variant of ransomware or malware that may have eluded other security products and detection technology, such as legacy signature-based malware detection. The first release of the MAP engine targets identification, blocking, and quarantine of ransomware attacks on the endpoint.

QUESTION 133

Refer to the exhibit. How does the router handle traffic after the CoPP policy is configured on the router?

```
0 packets, 0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: access-group name SNMP
police:
  cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
  conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
  transmit
  exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
  drop
  conformed 0000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps

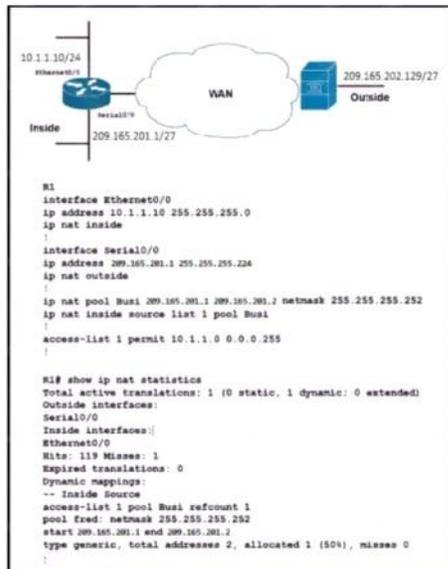
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  13858 packets, 1378745 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any
```

- A. Traffic coming to R1 that does not match access list SNMP is dropped.
- B. Traffic coming to R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.
- C. Traffic passing through R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.
- D. Traffic generated by R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 134

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures NAT on R1 and enters the show command to verify the configuration. What does the output confirm?



- A. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to NAT table
- B. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters
- C. A Telnet from 160.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.10 has been initiated.
- D. R1 to configured with PAT overload parameters

Correct Answer: A