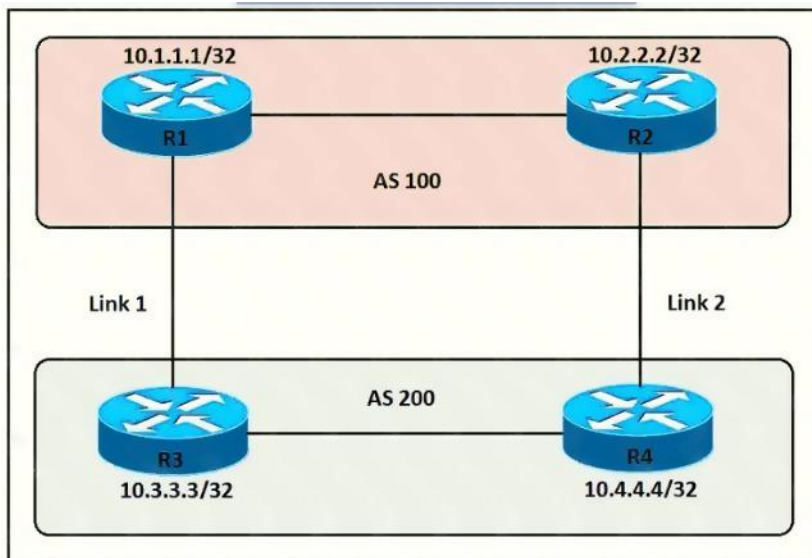


QUESTION 269

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry 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?



- R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
- R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out
- R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
- R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in
- R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
- R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in
- R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
- R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

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

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Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

R3 advertises BGP updates to R1 with multiple AS 100 so R3 believes the path to reach AS 200 via R3 is farther than R2 so R3 will choose R2 to forward traffic to AS 200.

QUESTION 270

DRAG DROP

An engineer must create a script to append and modify device entries in a JSON-formatted file. The script must work as follows:

- Until interrupted from the keyboard, the script reads in the hostname of a device, its management IP address, operating system type, and CLI remote access protocol.
- After being interrupted, the script displays the entered entries and adds them to the JSON-formatted file, replacing existing entries whose hostname matches.

The contents of the JSON-formatted file are as follows:

```
{
  "examplerouter": {
    "ip": "203.0.113.1",
    "os": "ios-xe",
    "protocol": "ssh"
  },
  ...
}
```

Drag and drop the statements onto the blanks within the code to complete the script. Not all options are used.

```

[ ]
ChangedDevices = {}
try:
  [ ]
    Name = input('\n\nDevice name: ')
    IP = input('Address: ')
    OS = input('Operating system: ')
    Proto = input('CLI access protocol: ')
    ChangedDevices.update({Name: {"ip": IP,
"os": OS, "protocol": Proto}})
  [ ](KeyboardInterrupt, EOFError):
    pass

print("\n\n====> Entered device entries <====")
print(json.dumps(ChangedDevices, indent=4))
[ ] ("devicesData.json", "r+")
Devices = json.load(File)
Devices.update(ChangedDevices)
File.seek(0)
json.dump(Devices, File, indent=4)
[ ]
```

while True:
except
import json
File.open()
File.close()
File = open

Correct Answer:

```
import json
ChangedDevices = {}
try:
    while True:
        Name = input('\n\nDevice name: ')
        IP = input('Address: ')
        OS = input('Operating system: ')
        Proto = input('CLI access protocol: ')
        ChangedDevices.update({Name: {"ip": IP,
"os": OS, "protocol": Proto}})
        File.close() (KeyboardInterrupt, EOFError):
        pass

    print("\n\n====> Entered device entries <====")
    print(json.dumps(ChangedDevices, indent=4))
    File.open() ("devicesData.json", "r+")
    Devices = json.load(File)
    Devices.update(ChangedDevices)
    File.seek(0)
    json.dump(Devices, File, indent=4)
    File = open
```

QUESTION 271

What is the structure of a JSON web token?

- A. three parts separated by dots: header payload, and signature
- B. header and payload
- C. three parts separated by dots: version header and signature
- D. payload and signature

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object. This information can be verified and trusted because it is digitally signed. JWTs can be signed using a secret (with the HMAC algorithm) or a public/private key pair using RSA or ECDSA.

JSON Web Tokens are composed of three parts, separated by a dot (.): Header, Payload, Signature. Therefore, a JWT typically looks like the following: xxxxx.yyyyy.zzzzz

The header typically consists of two parts: the type of the token, which is JWT, and the signing algorithm being used, such as HMAC SHA256 or RSA.

The second part of the token is the payload, which contains the claims. Claims are statements about an entity (typically, the user) and additional data.

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To create the signature part you have to take the encoded header, the encoded payload, a secret, the algorithm specified in the header, and sign that.

QUESTION 272

DRAG DROP

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

cost-based metric

Dual Diffusing Update algorithm

metrics are bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, and MTU

Dijkstra algorithm

EIGRP

OSPF

Correct Answer:

cost-based metric

Dual Diffusing Update algorithm

metrics are bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, and MTU

Dijkstra algorithm

EIGRP

OSPF

QUESTION 273

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a script that appends the output of the show process cpu sorted command to a file.

```
event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.109.1.1.1.3 get-type next entry-op gt entry-val 80 poll-interval 5
!  
action 1.0 cli command "enable"  
action 2.0 syslog msg "high cpu"  
action 3.0 cli command "term length 0"
```

- A. action 4.0 syslog command "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- B. action 4.0 publish-event "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- C. action 4.0 ens-event "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- D. action 4.0 cli command "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 274

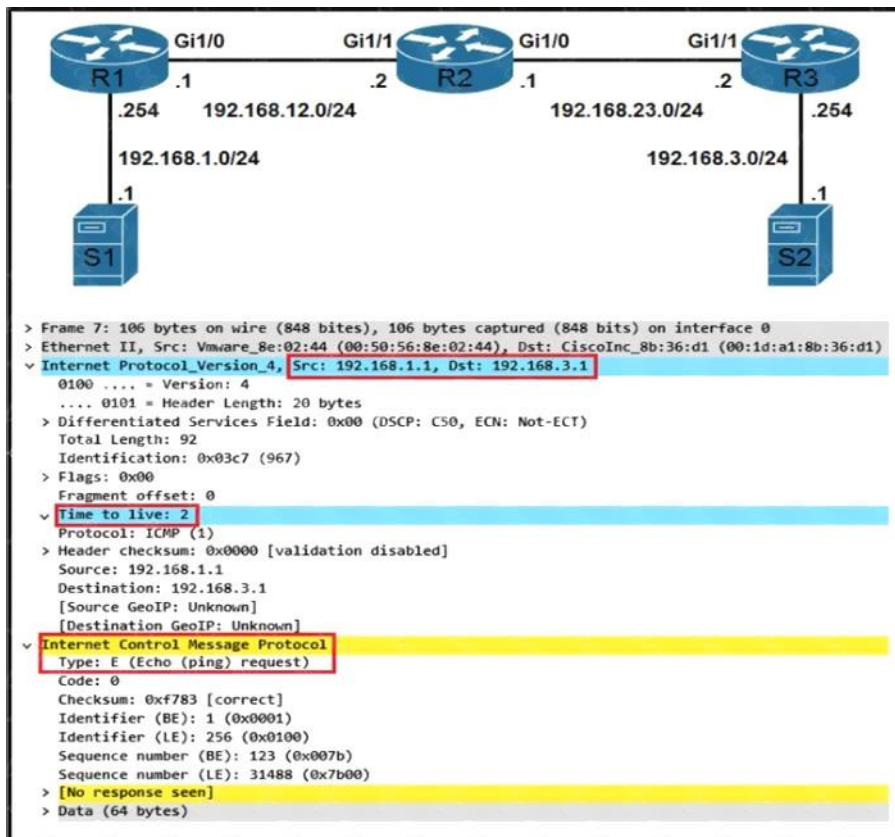
What is YANG used for?

- A. scraping data via CLI
- B. processing SNMP read-only polls
- C. describing data models
- D. providing a transport for network configuration data between client and server

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 275

Refer to the exhibit. Which troubleshooting a routing issue, an engineer issues a ping from S1 to S2. When two actions from the initial value of the TTL? (Choose two.)



- A. The packet reaches R3, and the TTL expires
- B. R2 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- C. R3 replies with a TTL exceeded message.
- D. The packet reaches R2 and the TTL expires
- E. R1 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- F. The packet reaches R1 and the TTL expires.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: