



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

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

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. 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.

Reference: <https://jwt.io/introduction/>

QUESTION 2

Based on the router's API output in JSON format below, which Python code will display the value of the 'role' key?



```
{
  "response": [{
    "family": "Routers",
    "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
    "hostname": "BorderA",
    "role": "BORDER ROUTER",
    "lastUpdateTime": 1577420806077,
    "serialNumber": "FXS8799Q1 SE",
    "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
    "upTime": "5 days, 9:22:32:17",
    "lastUpdated": "2021-03-05 23:30:37"
  }]
}
```

A.

```
json_data = json.loads(response.text)
print(json_data['response']['family']['role'])
```

B.

```
json_data = response.json()
print(json_data['response'][0]['role'])
```

C.

```
json_data = response.json()
print(json_data['response'][family]['role'])
```

D.

```
json_data = json.loads(response.text)
print(json_data[response][0][role])
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 3

How does NETCONF YANG represent data structures?

- A. as strict data structures denned by RFC 6020
- B. in an XML tree format
- C. in an HTML format
- D. as modules within a tree

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

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

Select and Place:



	OSPF
maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available	
Link State Protocol	
selects routes using the DUAL algorithm	
supports only equal multipath load balancing	EIGRP
Advanced Distance Vector Protocol	
quickly computes new path upon link failure	

Correct Answer:



	OSPF
	Link State Protocol
	supports only equal multipath load balancing
	quickly computes new path upon link failure
	EIGRP
	maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available
	selects routes using the DUAL algorithm
	Advanced Distance Vector Protocol

EIGRP maintains alternative loop-free backup via the feasible successors. To qualify as a feasible successor, a router must have an Advertised Distance (AD) less than the Feasible distance (FD) of the current successor route. Advertised distance (AD): the cost from the neighbor to the destination. Feasible distance (FD): The sum of the AD plus the cost between the local router and the next-hop router

QUESTION 5

You need to implement a First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) in a dual stack (IPv4 and IPV6) environment that utilizes devices from multiple different vendors. Which protocol best meets these needs?

- A. HSRP
- B. GLBP
- C. VRRPv1
- D. VRRPv2

Correct Answer: D

You have to go with VRRP as the protocol must be vendor agnostic.



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