

PASSHOT CCNP/CCIE (350-401) ENCOR

Number: 350-401

Passing Score: 825

Time Limit: 140 min

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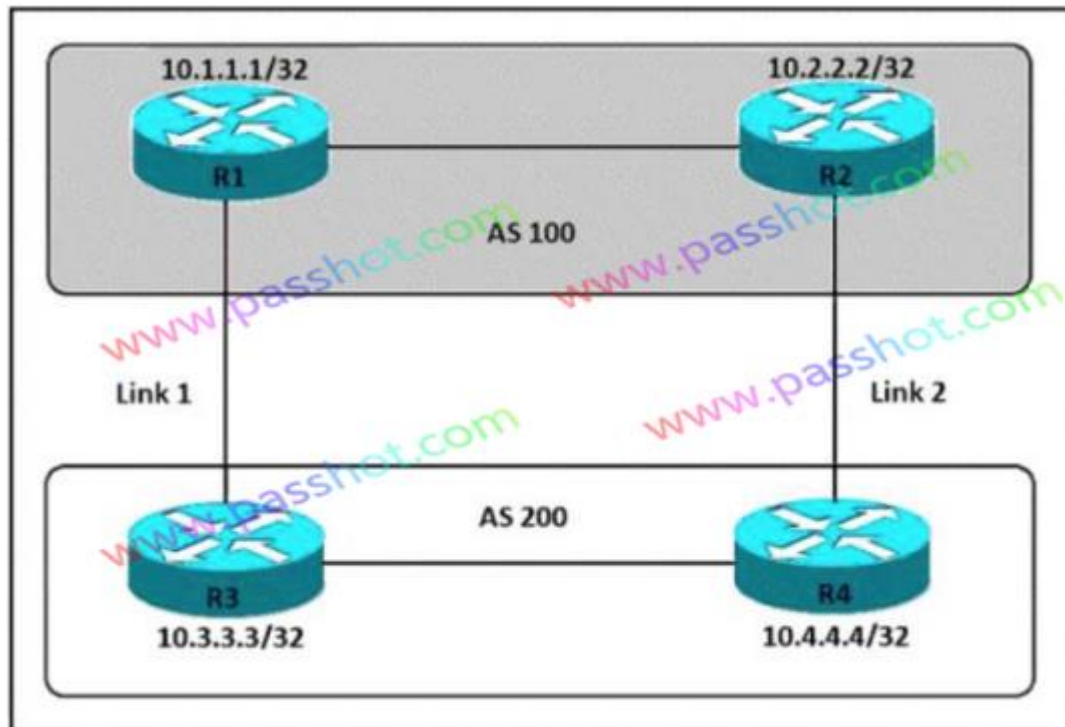
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as the exit 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?

- A. R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200
- B. R3(config-router)#bgp default local-preference 200
- C. R4(config-router)#bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Local preference is an indication to the AS about which path has preference to exit the AS in order to reach a certain network. A path with a higher local preference is preferred. The default value for local preference is 100.

Unlike the weight attribute, which is only relevant to the local router, local preference is an attribute that routers exchange in the same AS. The local preference is set with the `bgp default local-preference` command.

In this case, both R3 & R4 have exit links but R4 has higher local-preference so R4 will be chosen as the preferred exit point from AS 200.

QUESTION 2

Which variable in an EEM applet is set when you use the sync yes option?

- A. \$_cli_result
- B. \$_string_result
- C. \$_result
- D. \$_exit_status

Answer: D

QUESTION 3

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experienced for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

- A. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name
- B. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address
- C. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name
- D. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

A prerequisite for configuring Mobility Groups is "All controllers must be configured with the same virtual interface IP address". If all the controllers within a mobility group are not using the same virtual interface, inter-controller roaming may appear to work, but the handoff does not complete, and the client loses connectivity for a period of time.

QUESTION 4

Which standard access control entry permits traffic from odd-numbered hosts in the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet?

- A. permit 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.1
- B. permit 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
- C. permit 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0
- D. permit 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.254

Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Drag and drop the QoS mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right.

DSCP	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policy map	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
service policy	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:

	shaping
	policy map
	DSCP
	service policy
	policing
	CoS

Explanation/Reference:

To attach a policy map to an input interface, a virtual circuit (VC), an output interface, or a

VC that will be used as the service policy for the interface or VC, use the service-policy command in the appropriate configuration mode.

Class of Service (CoS) is a 3 bit field within an Ethernet frame header when we use 802.1q which supports virtual LANs on an Ethernet network. This field specifies a priority value which is between 0 and 63 inclusive which can be used in the Quality of Service (QoS) to differentiate traffic.

The Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) is a 6-bit field in the IP header for the classification of packets. Differentiated Services is a technique which is used to classify and manage network traffic and it helps to provide QoS for modern Internet networks. It can provide services to all kinds of networks.

Traffic policing is also known as rate limiting as it propagates bursts. When the traffic rate reaches the configured maximum rate (or committed information rate), excess traffic is dropped (or remarked). The result is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs.

Traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time -> It causes delay.