



Cisco

Exam Questions 352-001

CCDE Written Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

As part of network design, two geographically separated data centers must be interconnected using Ethernet-over-MPLS pseudowire. The link between the sites is stable, the topology has no apparent loops, and the root bridges for the respective VLANs are stable and unchanging. Which aspect must be the part of the design to mitigate the risk of connectivity issues between the data centers?

- A. Enable 802.1d on one data center, and 802.1w on the other.
- B. Ensure that the spanning tree diameter for one or more VLANs is not too large.
- C. Enable UDLD on the link between the data centers.
- D. Enable root guard on the link between the data centers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

A service provider wants to use a controller to automate the provisioning of service function chaining. Which two overlay technologies can be used with EVPN MP-BGP to create the service chains in the data center?

- A. VXLAN
- B. MPLS L2VPN
- C. Provider Backbone Bridging EVPN
- D. 802.1Q

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

Company ABC is using an Ethernet virtual circuit as its provider's DCI solution. A goal is to reduce the time to detect the link failure. Which protocol accomplishes this goal?

- A. UDLD
- B. Spanning tree bridge assurance
- C. Link aggregation group
- D. Ethernet OAM

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

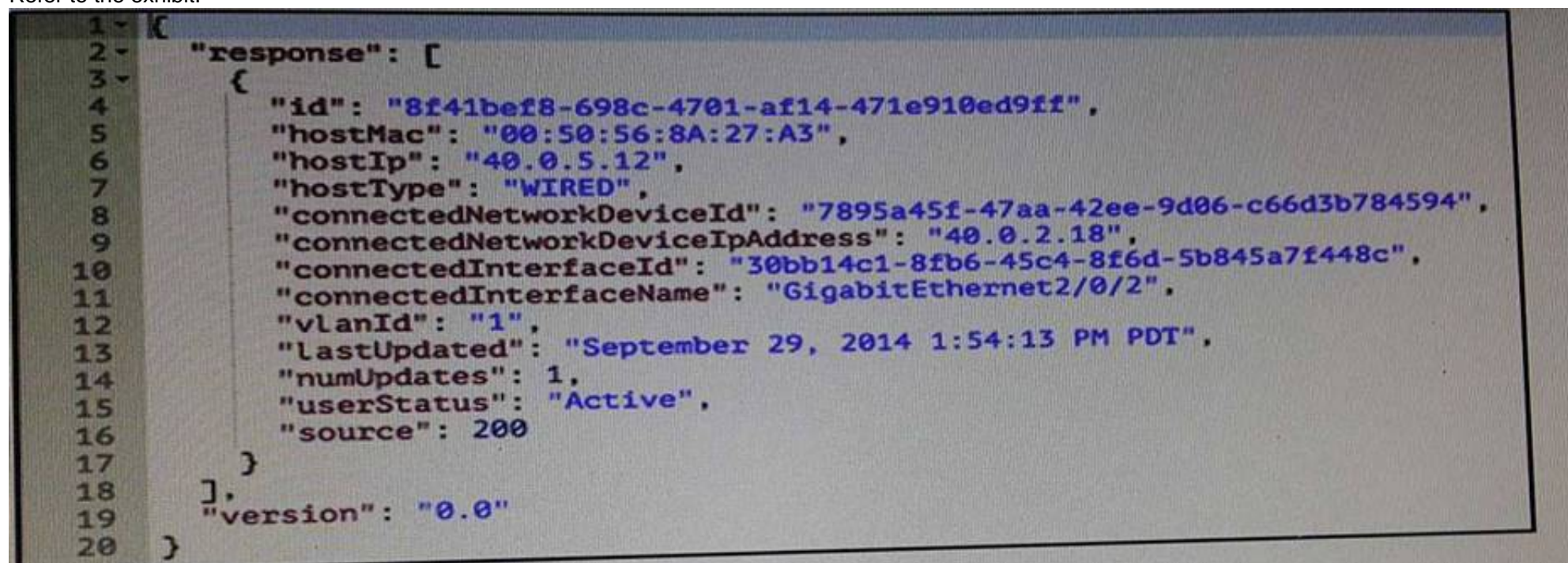
You have been asked to design a wireless network solution that will implement context-aware services on an existing network that was initially deployed for data traffic only. Which two design principles would you follow to increase the location accuracy with the least possible impact on the current setup? (Choose two.)

- A. Use directional antennas to provide better cell separation.
- B. Add access points along the perimeter of the coverage area.
- C. Install additional APs in monitor mode where the co-channel interference would otherwise be affected.
- D. Increase the AP density to create an average inter-access point distance of less than 40 ft. | 12.2 meters
- E. Fine tune the access point's radio configuration to have a higher average transmission power to achieve better coverage.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



```

1  {
2    "response": [
3      {
4        "id": "8f41bef8-698c-4701-af14-471e910ed9ff",
5        "hostMac": "00:50:56:8A:27:A3",
6        "hostIp": "40.0.5.12",
7        "hostType": "WIRED",
8        "connectedNetworkDeviceId": "7895a45f-47aa-42ee-9d06-c66d3b784594",
9        "connectedNetworkDeviceIpAddress": "40.0.2.18",
10       "connectedInterfaceId": "30bb14c1-8fb6-45c4-8f6d-5b845a7f448c",
11       "connectedInterfaceName": "GigabitEthernet2/0/2",
12       "vlanId": "1",
13       "lastUpdated": "September 29, 2014 1:54:13 PM PDT",
14       "numUpdates": 1,
15       "userStatus": "Active",
16       "source": 200
17     }
18   ],
19   "version": "0.0"
20 }
  
```

Which data format is used in this REST API call?

- A. JSON
- B. HTMLv5
- C. HTML
- D. XML
- E. BASH

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the design characteristics of GET VPN from the left to the right. Not all options are used.

It simplifies encryption key management while supporting routing, QoS, and multicast.	Target 1
It provides encryption, but not authentication.	Target 2
It supports native multicast across MPLS and private IP networks.	Target 3
It offers scalable, full meshing for IPsec VPNs.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A, C, D

NEW QUESTION 7

Which major block is not included in the ETSI network Function Virtualization reference framework?

- A. Network Function Virtualization Infrastructure
- B. Network Function Virtualization Management and Orchestration
- C. Network Function Virtualization Policy Manager
- D. Virtualized Network Function/ Element Management Systems

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Which IEEE standard is commonly used at the data link layer for an access network, in an IoT environment?

- A. Wireless Regional Area Network
- B. Low-Rate Wireless Network
- C. Wireless Local Area Network
- D. Broadband wireless metropolitan Network

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

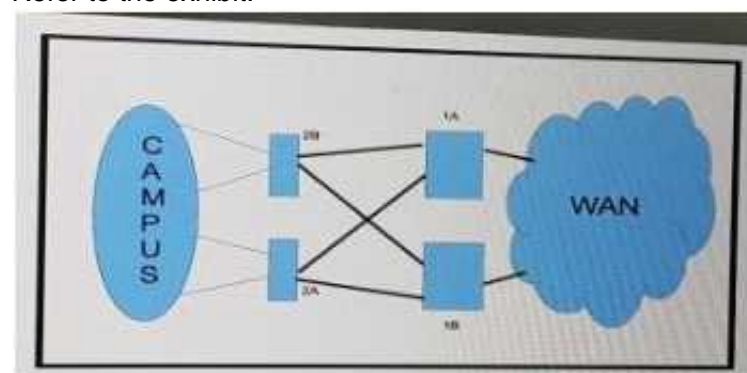
Which feature or technology that affects the operations of IPsec should be taken into account when designing an IPsec network using Authentication header?

- A. TCP MSS adjustment
- B. Certificate-based authentication
- C. Transform set
- D. NAT

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



How should you redesign this network running BGP to improve availability of the routers 1A and 1B at the core site?

- A. Deploy BGP PIC
- B. Use link bundles over multiple slots
- C. Enable graceful restart
- D. Create a multichassis system with the two routers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

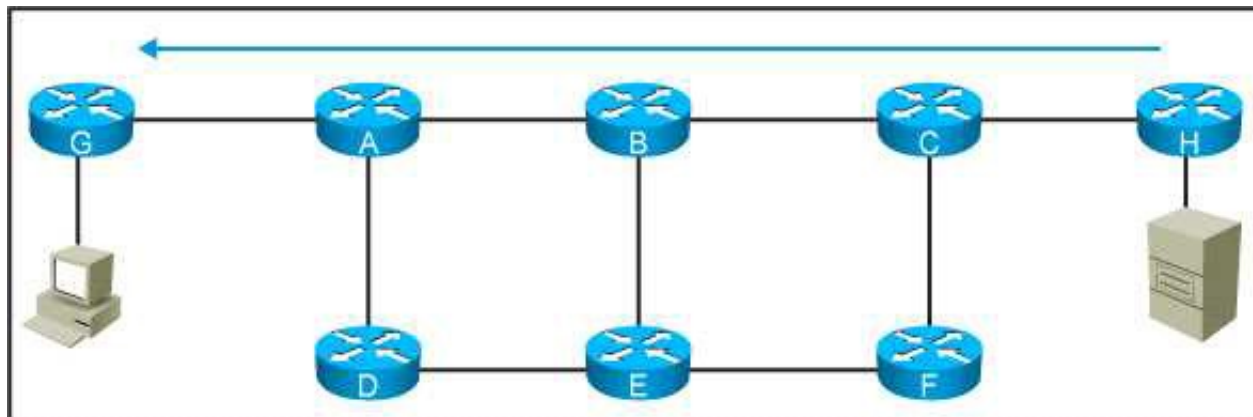
Which statement about TAP and TUN devices, which are used in a Linux/KVM cloud deployment model, is true?

- A. TUN is for handling IP packets, but TAP is for handling Ethernet frames
- B. TUN is for handling Ethernet frames, but TAP is for handling IP packets
- C. TUN is for tunneling IP packets, but TAP is for tapping IP packets
- D. TUN is for tunneling Ethernet frames, but TAP is for tapping Ethernet frames

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit.



This network is running IS-IS as the single routing protocol and the LSP and SPF timers are aggressively configured so the network converges in subsecond. The customer reports that router B had a memory crash and reloaded. Which resulted in some packets from the application being lost. The application servers are behind router G and the end users are behind router H, which design change should be made to prevent this packet-loss problem from reoccurring?

- A. Use asymmetric carrier delay timer
- B. Deploy all links as point-to-point
- C. Redesign the network as a flat level 2
- D. Optimize the LSP/SPF timers to send LSPs immediately after a topology change
- E. Enable the advertisement of the overload bit for a specific amount of time after reload on router B

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 16

Which reason prevents a designer from using a GDOI-based VPN to secure traffic that traverses the Internet?

- A. Enterprise host IP addresses are typically not routable.
- B. GDOI is less secure than traditional IPsec.
- C. Network address translation functions interfere with tunnel header preservation.
- D. The use of public addresses is not supported with GDOI.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

An operations engineer asks for your help with a new switching deployment. The engineer confirms that STP is enabled on an edge switch, and a particular port is connected to another switch. The switch is not receiving configuration BPDUs, although it appears that everything is functioning correctly in the network. What is the design explanation?

- A. Bridge Assurance is enabled on the port
- B. Storm control broadcast is enabled on the port
- C. REP is enabled on the port
- D. BPDU Guard is enabled on the port

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

What are two possible drawbacks of ending Loop-Free Alternate to support fast convergence for most destination IGP prefixes? (Choose two)

- A. The IGP topology might need to be adjust
- B. Loop-free alternate's convergence in less than 100 milliseconds is not possible
- C. Loop-free alternate's are supported only for prefixes that are considered external tot the IGP
- D. Loop-free alternates are not supported in global VPN VRF OSPF instances
- E. Additional path computations are needed

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 27

In a routed access hierarchical campus design, the access-to-distribution Layer 2 uplink trunks are replaced with Layer 3 point-to-point routed links. Why is it recommended that VLANs are confined on a single access switch rather than span across multiple access switches?

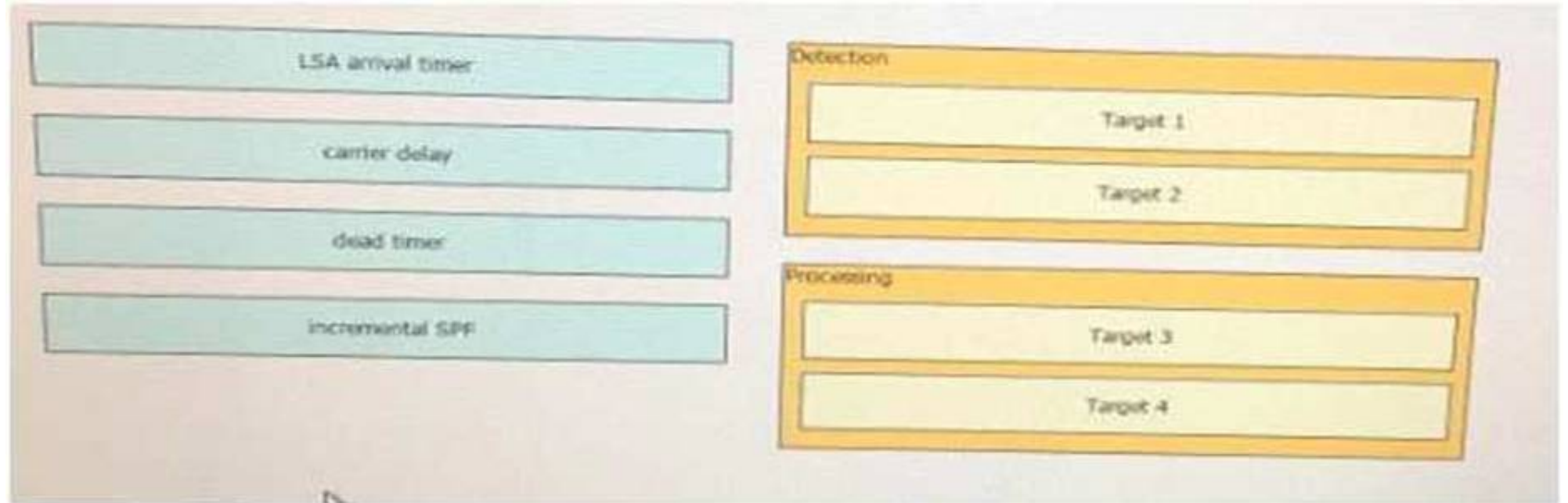
- A. to allow for better convergence time
- B. to prevent the occurrence of Layer 2 loops
- C. to allow for fault isolation
- D. to prevent routing black holes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29

DRAG DROP

Classify the OSPF Fast Network Convergence technique by dragging the techniques on the left and dropping them into the corresponding categories on the right.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detection: carrier delay, dead timer

Processing: LSA arrival timer, incremental SPF

NEW QUESTION 33

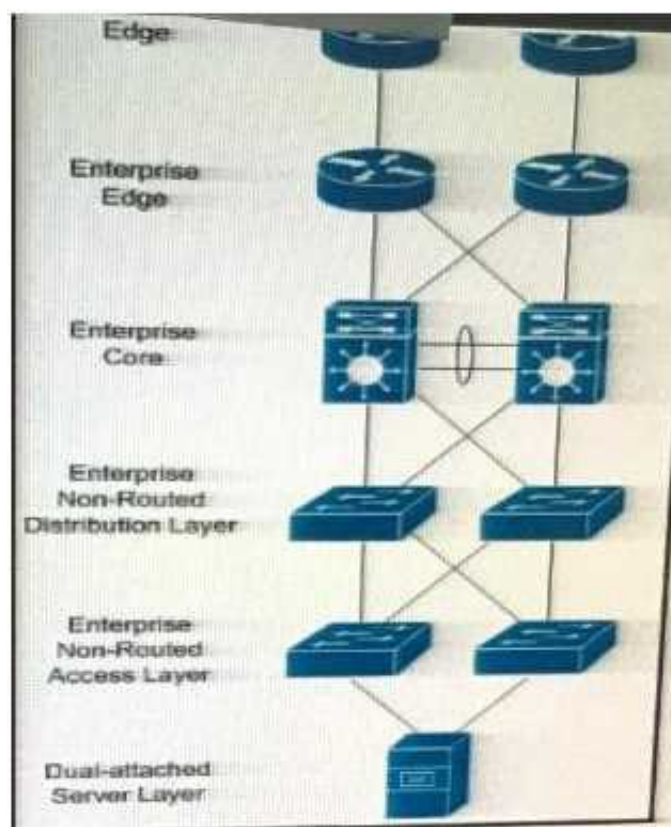
Which option is a design consideration when using routers in a distributed hardware architecture?

- A. Routing information is stored in the RIB and the FIB makes forwarding decisions as programmed on the line card hardware
- B. After a link failure occurs in the core, the RIB continues to forward the traffic while FIB convergence is in progress
- C. BGP routes are stored in the RIB and IGP routes are stored in the FIB
- D. IP routes are stored in the RIB and MPLS labels are stored in the FIB

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the Exhibit.



In which three Layers should you use nonstop Forwarding to reduce service impact in case of failure? (Choose three)

- A. Enterprise Edge
- B. Enterprise Core
- C. Service provider Edge
- D. Dual-attached sever Layer
- E. Enterprise Non-Routed Access Layer
- F. Enterprise Non-Routed Distribution Layer.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 42

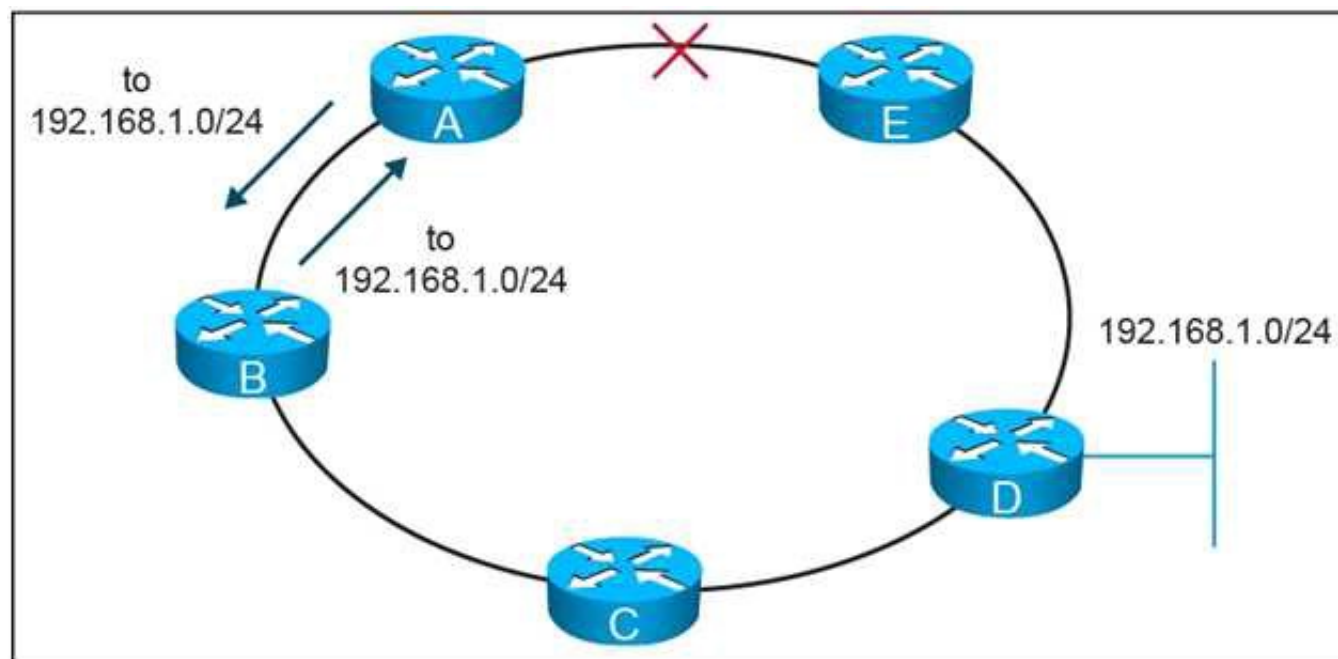
Which two functions are performed at the core layer of the three-layer hierarchical network design model? (Choose two).

- A. Fault isolation
- B. Qos classification and marking boundary
- C. Fast transport
- D. Reliability
- E. Load balancing

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 43

Refer to the exhibit.



On this MPLS-based network ring, links have failed between router A and router E. These failures formed microloops while the network converged, when A forwarded traffic to B but B forwards it back to

- A. Which technology is the simplest solution to avoid microloops without enabling a new protocol in the network?
- B. TE Fast ReRoute
- C. IP Fast ReRoute
- D. Loop-Free Alternate
- E. Remote Loop-Free Alternate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

Which mechanism provides fast path failure detection?

- A. Non-Stop Forwarding
- B. Carrier delay
- C. Graceful restart
- D. UDLD
- E. Fast hello packets
- F. iSPF

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 48

Which technology , implemented on aggregation –edge nodes at the aggregation layer, provides per –tenant isolation at Layer 3 , with separate dedicated per-tenant routing and forwarding tables on the inside interfaces of firewall contexts?

- A. VDC
- B. VLAN
- C. VXLAN
- D. VRF-lite

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

Which option is a benefit of using N-Port Virtualization?

- A. reduces the amount of domain IDs that are used in the fabric
- B. does not need to create zoning
- C. reduces latency when using local switching on Fibre Channel ports
- D. allows trunking to the upstream switch
- E. does not need to configure the upstream switches

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

A very large enterprise customer is migrating from EIGRP to IS-IS .What is your main concern in regards to change in the path packets take after the migration is complete?

- A. The areas sizes.
- B. The number of prefixes
- C. The redistribution points.
- D. The bandwidth and metrics of the links.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61

You are implementing a one-to-many multicast solution for a large service provider network. Which technology offers optimal routing of multicast traffic?

- A. PIM sparse mode
- B. PIM SSM
- C. Anycast RP
- D. MSDP
- E. Bidirectional PIM.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

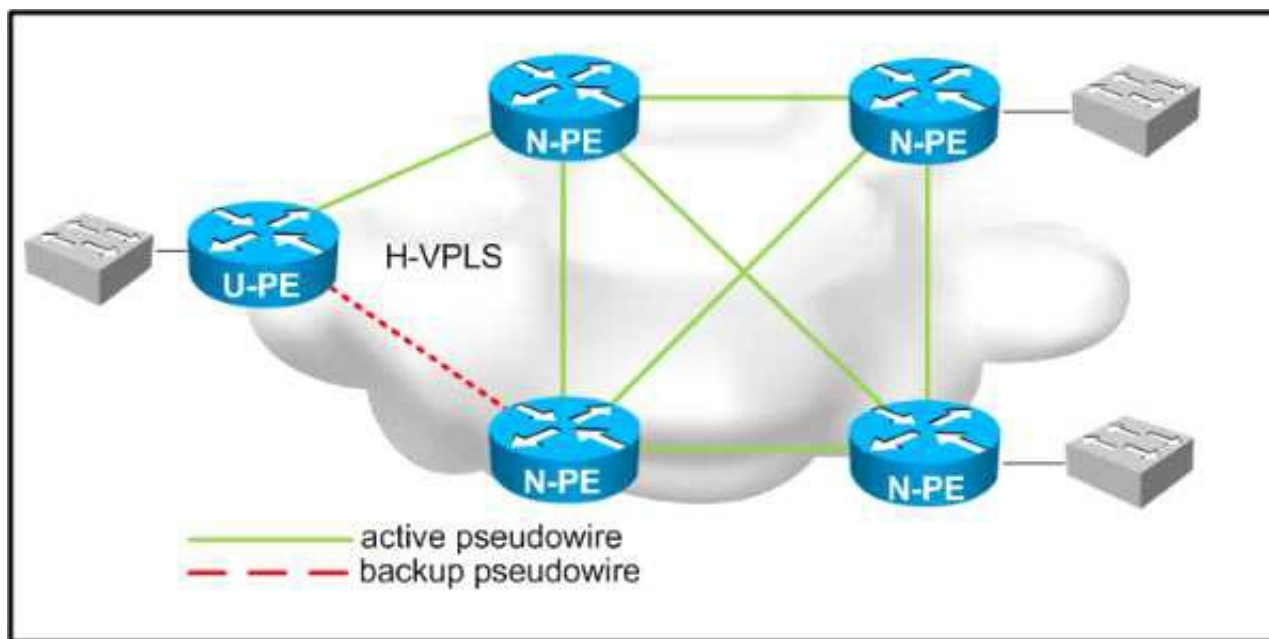
Which two components are the responsibility of the customers in a platform as a Service offering? (Choose two)

- A. Applications
- B. Infrastructure connectivity
- C. Hardware
- D. Data
- E. APIs

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 67

Refer to the exhibit,



Which two design considerations should be implemented on the pseudowire between N-PE and U-PE routers for a loop-free hierarchical VPLS service? (Choose two)

- A. Disable split horizon towards the U-PE router.
- B. Disable MAC learning on the U-PE router.
- C. Enable split horizon towards the N-PE routers.
- D. Disable MAC learning on the U-PE routers.
- E. Disable MAC learning on the U-PE routers.
- F. Enable split horizon towards the U-PE routers.
- G. Disable split horizon toward the N-PE routers.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 71

You are designing a WAN network solution with EIGRP based on VPLS. The interface speed is 10Mb/s, but the access rate of the WAN connection is 256 Kb/s. What should you include in the network design, in order to avoid potential issues with EIGRP?

- A. Limit EIGRP traffic to the access rate with a policer.
- B. Tag outbound EIGRP traffic and have the WAN provider add it to the priority queue.
- C. Limit traffic to the access rate with interface traffic shaping.
- D. Set the interface bandwidth to match the access rate.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

An ISP provides VoIP and internet services to its customers. For security reasons, these services must be transported in different MPLS Layer 3 VPNs over the ISP core network. The customer CEs do not have the ability to segment the services using different VLANs and have only one uplink interface that does not support VLAN tagging. How should you design the network to ensure that VoIP traffic that is received from the CE goes in the VoIP VPN, and that Internet traffic goes into the Internet VPN on the ISP PE devices?

- A. Use a secondary interface IP address to differentiate between VoIP and Internet traffic
- B. Extend the Layer 3 VPN toward the CE
- C. Enable NBAR on the PE to direct the traffic into the correct VRF
- D. Use a subinterface on the PE for each service, VoIP and Internet, with different subnets
- E. Use policy-based routing to direct traffic into the correct VRF

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 77

Your customer asks you to assist with their traffic policy design. They want to guarantee a minimum amount of bandwidth to certain traffic classes. Which technique would you advise them to implement?

- A. Modular QoS CLI
- B. committed access Rate
- C. policy-based routing
- D. traffic shaping

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79

A Company has these requirements for access to their wireless and wired corporate LANs using 802.1x Clients devices that corporate assets and have joined the active directory domain are allowed access Personal devices must be not allowed access Clients and access servers must be mutually authenticated. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Protected EAP/Microsoft CHAP v2 with user authentication
- B. EAP-TLS with machine authentication
- C. EAP-TLS with user authentication
- D. Protected EAP/Microsoft CHAP v2 with Machine authentication

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 84

What is a correct design consideration of IPv6 MLD snooping?

- A. MLD snooping conserves bandwidth on switches.
- B. MLD snooping is used to filter all MLD queries.
- C. MLD snooping requires IGMP snooping to be implemented.
- D. MLD snooping conserves CPU by sharing IPv4 and IPv6 multicast topology.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 88

In an OSPF network, users in a particular OSPF non-backbone area are complaining about slow access speeds to a shared corporate resource in another OSPF area. Traceroutes show that the users are taking a suboptimal default route to the destinations. Which solution will improve access speed?

- A. Make the area totally stubby so that the default can be followed along the best path
- B. Create a virtual link between the areas so that traffic can shortcut directly between them
- C. Leak specific summaries on the ABRs for the remote subnets in addition to the default
- D. Implement policy routing to channel the traffic in the optimal direction

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

You are solving a design failure on a massive Hadoop cluster network that has an application with TCP incast behavior (also known as TCP Throughput collapse) affecting its many-to-one communications with packet loss at the last-hop network device. Which metric must be measured to ensure that the network provides the best performance for this application?

- A. Availability
- B. Bandwidth utilization
- C. Jitter values
- D. Buffer utilization

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

Which two are IoT sensor-specific constraints? (Choose two)

- A. Memory
- B. Processing power
- C. The amount of devices
- D. Cooling
- E. Standard transport protocols

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 96

You are designing a data center migration from one location to another, which requires all existing VLANs spanned to the new data center to maintain host IP addressing. Two temporary Gigabit Ethernet circuits are available to extend the VLANs at Layer 2 to the location as trunk links between core switches in each location. Which solution provides maximum fault isolation between the two data centers to ensure a Layer 2 issue in one data center does not affect the other during the migration?

- A. Perform BPDU filtering over the trunk links
- B. Enable STP PortFast on host ports within each data center
- C. Run the dual links as multichassis Etherchannel trunk between core switches within each location
- D. Perform HSRP filtering over the trunk links to maintain active HSRP gateways within each data center for each VLAN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 100

A BGP route reflector in the network is taking longer than expected to converge during network changes. Troubleshooting has shown that the router cannot handle all the TCP acknowledgements during route updates. Which action can be performed to tune device performance?

- A. Increase the size of the large buffers
- B. Decrease the size of the small buffers
- C. Increase the keepalive timers for each BGP neighbor
- D. Increase the size of the hold queue

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102

A large enterprise network has two data centers and a WLAN edge with a large hub-and-spoke network. The complete network is configured as a single OSPF area, and spoke routers are connected to unreliable WAN links. Which two changes should you make to deploy LSA on the spoke routers? (Choose two)

- A. Place spoke routers in stub areas

- B. Make the hub routers ABR
- C. Make the hub routers ASBR
- D. Place spoke routers in totally stubby areas
- E. Keep the spoke routers in normal areas

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 103

A customer has a DMVPN network with EIGRP as the overlay protocol. EIGRP timers cannot be shortened, yet the customer requires the detection of lost connectivity between neighbors in less than three seconds. Which action achieves this requirement?

- A. Adjust the GRE keepalive timers
- B. Enable BFD
- C. Deploy IPsec dead peer detection
- D. Adjust the NHRP timers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107

When designing a network .Which method can be used to control the exit point for traffic an autonomous system, at the layer 3 control plane?

- A. Prepending AS path.
- B. Tuning the multi-exit discriminator.
- C. Setting the site of Origin extended community.
- D. Tuning the metric of the under-tying IGP.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108

Why is a redundant PIM stub router topology a bad network design decision?

- A. Multicast convergence takes long
- B. Multicast traffic duplication will occur
- C. It interferes with IGMP snooping
- D. It interfaces with PIM snooping

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113

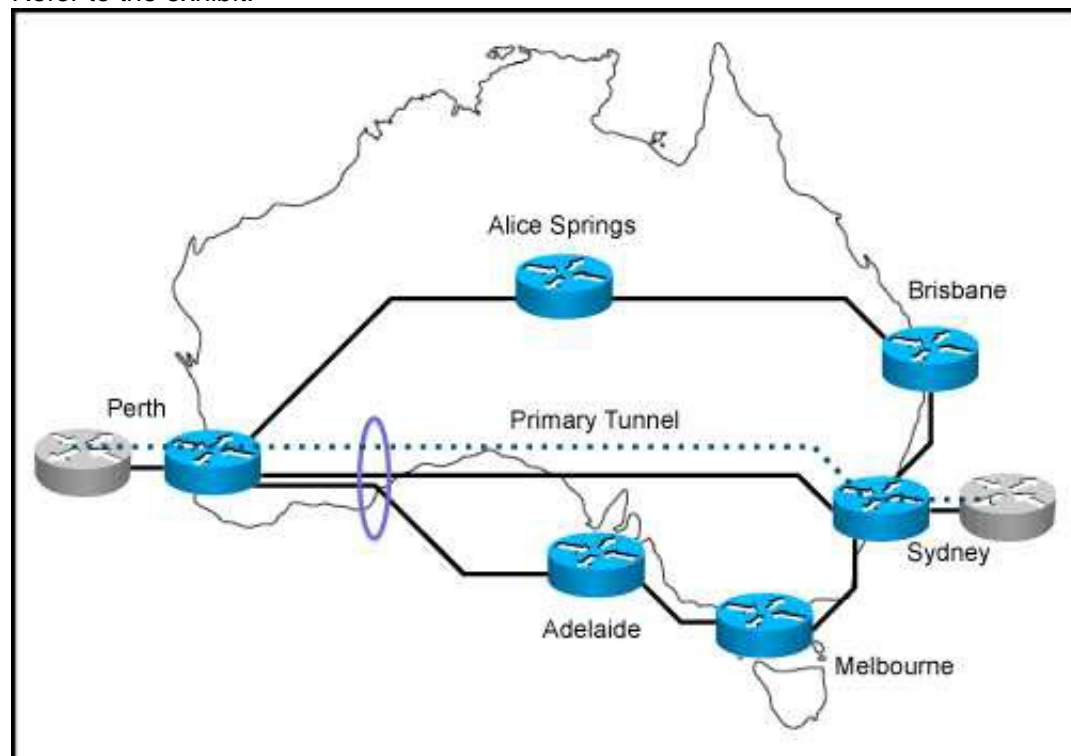
A switched network is being designed to support a manufacturing factory. Due to cost constraints, fiber-based connectivity is not an option. Which design allows for a stable network when there is a risk of interference from the manufacturing hardware in use on the factory floor?

- A. Design the network to include UDLD to detect unidirectional links and take them out of service.
- B. Design the network to include Ether Channel bundles to prevent a single-link failure from taking down a switch interconnection point.
- C. Design the network to include loop guard to prevent a loop in the switched network when a link has too much interference.
- D. Design the network to include Backbone Fast on all devices to accelerate failure convergence times.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116

Refer to the exhibit.



You are designing MPLS-TE for this network. The links from Perth to Sydney and from Perth to Adelaide share the same optical fiber in one given segment. Which feature should you implement to eliminate the risk that a backup tunnel is installed over the same optical fiber as the primary one?

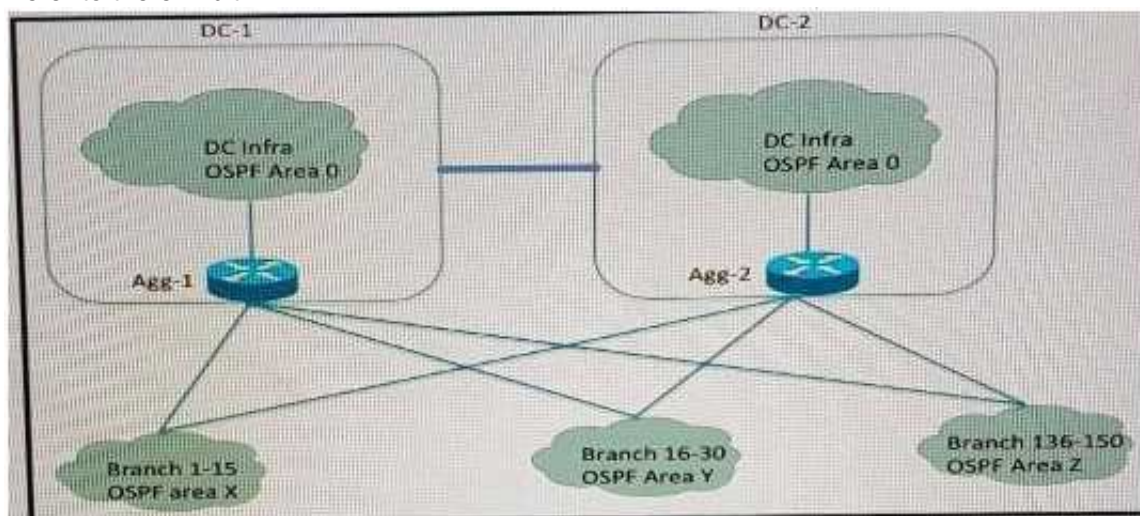
- A. Shared Risk Link Groups

- B. MPLS-TE Path Protection
- C. MPLS-TE auto-tunnel backup
- D. MPLS-TE Link protection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

Refer to the exhibit



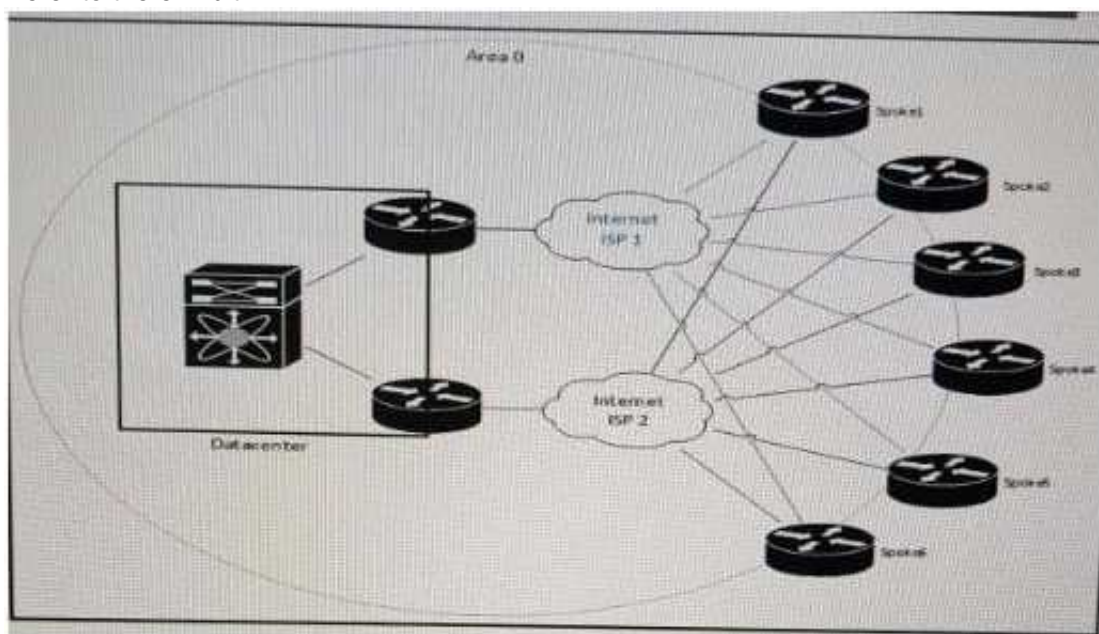
company xyz has 150 branch location across the U.S. Each branch is connected to two aggregation router one router in each data center The network is configured with Multiple OSPF with multiple OSPF areas and the aggregation router are ABRs A requirement is to keep an optimal path to the data centers and at the same time reduce the LSA propagation and SPF recomputation during a change in any part of the network Which design elements should be included on the aggregation router?

- A. OSPF NSSA
- B. distribute lists
- C. OSPF summarization
- D. OSPF totally stubby area

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 124

Refer to the exhibit.



You must review this single OSPF area, DMVPN network because the company has noticed a few area 0 convergence and stability issues. Also, traffic destined to the data center from one of the spokes as the next hop on the path. The company prefers that all traffic destined to the data center uses the least amount of hops. Which solution resolves these issues with the minimum amount of changes on the network?

- A. Migrate from OSPF to static routes between the hub routers and the spoke routers and deploy IP SLA for route health checks
- B. Migrate from OSPF to EIGRP between the hub routers and the spoke routers
- C. Modify OSPF cost metrics on all backup links
- D. Create areas between each hub and their spoke routers, to ensure that the hub routers become DRs

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 128

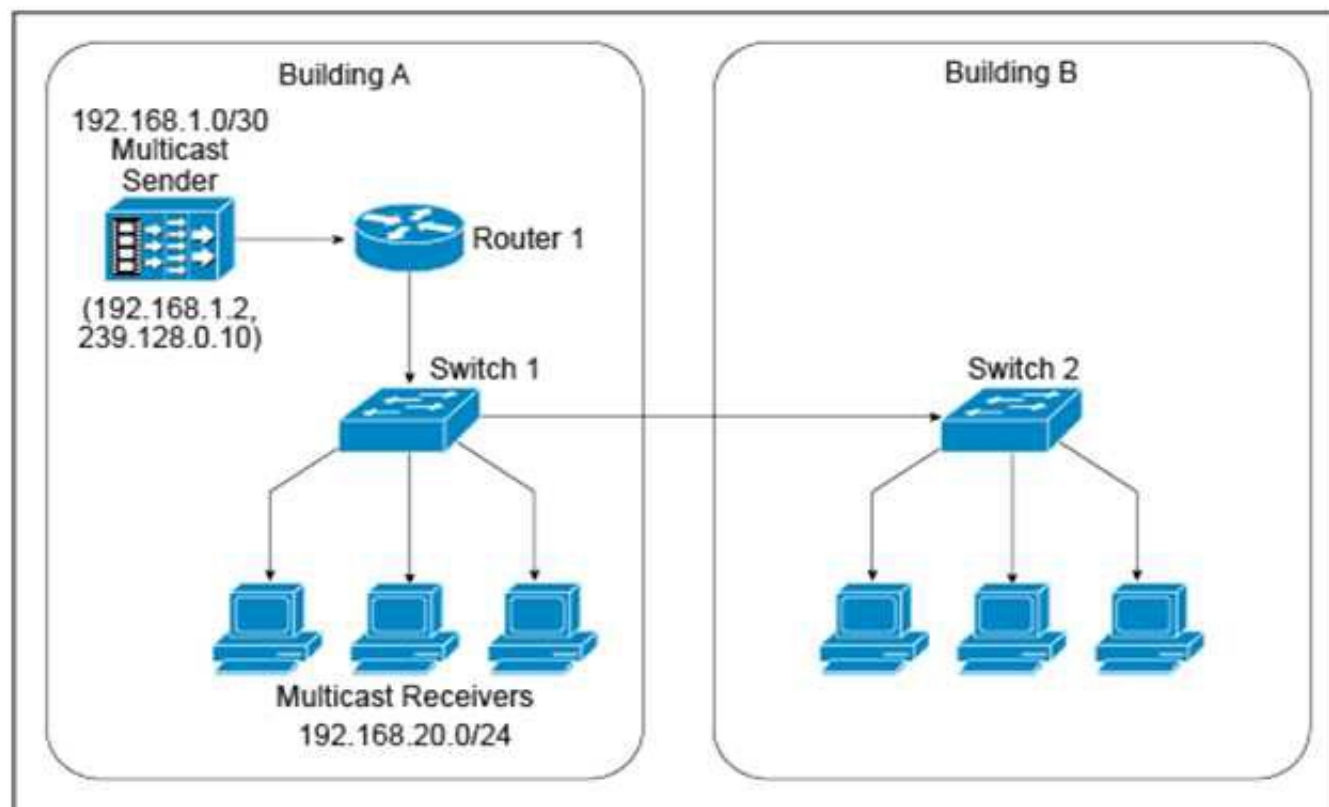
You are designing a new multisite data center network within the same city. You are using the newest routers that run OSPF and DWDM point-to-point interfaces for site-to-site connectivity. Your primary objective is to use the fastest possible method for interface failure detection. Which method achieves this objective?

- A. UDLD
- B. Interface event dampening
- C. LoS/AIS event faults
- D. Fast-hello timers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 129

Refer to the exhibit.



A new IPv4 multicast-based video-streaming service is being provisioned. During the design- validation tests, you realize that the link between the two buildings is carrying multicast traffic even when there are no receivers connected to the switch in Building B and despite IGMP snooping being enabled on both Layer 2 switches and IGMPv2 runs on the hosts. Which design change will prevent the multicast traffic from being unnecessarily flooded throughout the campus network?

- A. Enable PIM snooping on both Layer 2 switches.
- B. Enable multicast storm control on the link between Switch 1 and Switch 2.
- C. Use static Layer 2 MAC forwarding entries on Switch 1.
- D. Change the IPv4 multicast group address such that it excludes the usage of link-local MAC addresses.
- E. Ensure that Switch 1 is an IGMP querier.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133

Which three network management requirements are common practices in network design? (Choose three)

- A. Ensure that all network devices have their clocks synchronized.
- B. Collect SNMP poll information for future regression analysis.
- C. Capture both ingress and egress flow-based packets, while avoiding duplication of flows.
- D. Look at average counters instead of instantaneous counters for inconsistent and bursty KPIs, such as CPU utilization and interface utilization.
- E. Validate data plane health, and application and services availability, with synthetic traffic.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 134

Which two options are considered risks or concerns when both the Internet and VPN service functions are on the same PE router? (Choose two.)

- A. Internet-based attacks can affect VPN customers.
- B. BGP cannot simultaneously run on the PE router that runs MPLS.
- C. MP-BGP prefixes increase routers' global routing tables, which affects network convergence.
- D. Failure on the PE router affects both VPN and Internet services.
- E. Customer performance can be affected by VPN traffic if Internet-based traffic is not prioritized on the PE

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 136

Which option is a critical mechanism to optimize convergence speed when using MPLS FRR?

- A. IGP timers
- B. Bandwidth reservation
- C. Shared risk link groups
- D. Down detection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

You are designing a solution to connect a primary data center to a disaster recovery site, The hosted applications will be web and email servers that are provided through a virtualized environment. Which connectivity technology should you consider for this design?

- A. L2TPV3.
- B. VPWS.
- C. Point-To-Point GRE tunnels.
- D. VPLS.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 142

Company ABC grew organically and now their single-area OSPF network has an unacceptably slow convergence time after a topology change. To address the slow convergence time, they want to introduce a multiarea OSPF design and implement address summarization at the area border routers, which option should be their main concern about this redesign?

- A. Routing is suboptimal
- B. SPF calculation takes longer
- C. Operations complexity is increased
- D. More memory is needed across the routers on the network

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

You are asked to design an RSVP-TEL LSP protection solution for a large service provider network .Which traffic protection mechanism is highly scalable and ensure that multiple LPS always terminate at the same merge point?

- A. Shared explicit protection.
- B. Detour LSPs.
- C. 1:N protection.
- D. 1:1 protection.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 149

Your customer recently acquired a company with a national WAN of 750 locations consisting of MPLS VPN-based sales, Internet-based sites and sites with direct links to regional hub sites. The existing network has MPLS VPN-based sites. Which solution ensure security and encryption across all sites to meet an audit requirement?

- A. Implement a hierarchical DMVPN-based hub-and-spoke network with IPsec encryption
- B. Migrate newly acquired sites to the MPLS VPN-based service of the parent company
- C. Implement a GETVPN-based solution across all sites with selective traffic encryption
- D. Implement a GETVPN-based solution across all sites with redundant key servers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 154

A network is designed to use OSPF to reach eBGP peers. For eBGP peers to stay stable in case of a link failure, what condition should be avoided?

- A. Advertise IP addresses used on eBGP statements via a normal OSPF area
- B. Use an ACL to block BGP in one direction
- C. Disable BGP synchronization
- D. Advertise IP addresses used on eBGP peer statements via eBGP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155

You are hired to assist an enterprise customer to design their global WAN network. A protected DWDM circuit with disjoint fiber routes and guaranteed restoration times is ordered to connect two hub sites. Which option is a BFD design consideration in relation to protected DWDM?

- A. BFD failure detection must be faster than DWDM restoration time
- B. The BFD hello timer must match the DWDM circuit restoration time
- C. BFD failure detection must be longer than DWDM restoration time
- D. BFD cannot be used with protected DWDM

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

An enterprise customer A with provider-independent address space is dual-homed to two ISP. Which two options , when combined, allow for customer A to efficiently achieve out-bond traffic load- balancing? (Choose two)

- A. Advertise Customer A subnets with a shorter AS path prepend to one of the ISPs than to the other
- B. Advertise Customer A subnets with different MED values to the two ISPs
- C. Accept a default route from both ISPs
- D. Make the CE connected to both ISPs route reflector
- E. Accept the routes originated on both ISPs and their direct peers

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 159

Which two options describe the advantages of using DWDM over traditional optical networks? (Choose two)

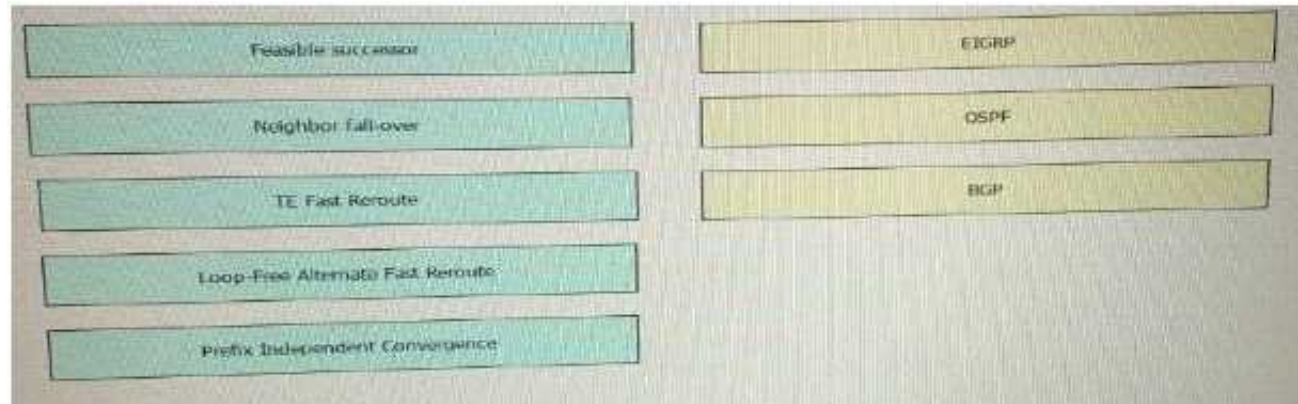
- A. Inherent topology flexibility with intelligent chromatic dispersion
- B. Inherent topology flexibility and service protection provided without penalty through intelligent oversubscription of bandwidth reservation
- C. Inherent topology flexibility with built-in service protection
- D. Inherent topology flexibility with a service protection provided through a direct integration with an upper layer protocol
- E. Ability to expand bandwidth over existing optical infrastructure

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 162

DRAG DROP

Drag the fast Reroute mechanism on the left and drop it onto the corresponding routing protocol on the right



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A, D, E

NEW QUESTION 165

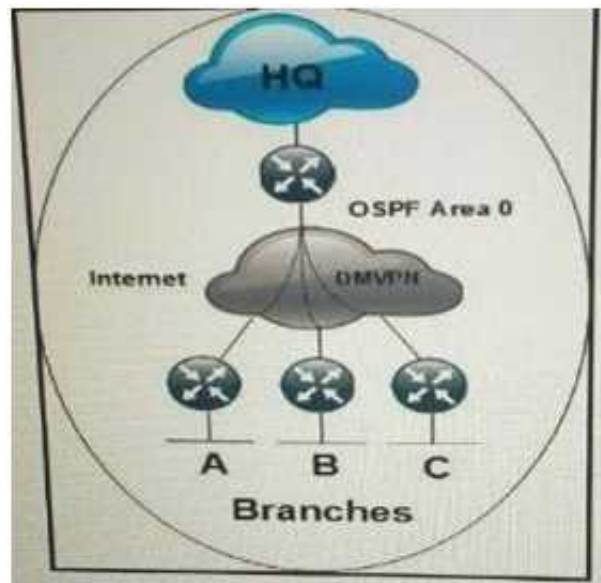
Which two options are potential problems with route aggregation? (Choose two)

- A. Maintaining host IP addresses during migrations
- B. Route flapping
- C. Suboptimal routing
- D. Topology hiding
- E. Asymmetric routing
- F. Prefix hijacking

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 166

Refer to the exhibit.



Each branch network must connect to the HQ and other branch networks over the phase 2 DMVPN network using a single tunnel interface. OSPF is running over the DMVPN network. Which network type is compatible with the DMVPN tunnel and ensures that the next hop of any route is unchanged?

- A. Point-to-point
- B. Point-to-multipoint
- C. Broadcast
- D. Nonbroadcast

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171

The service provider that you work for wants to offer IPv6 internet service to its customers without upgrading all of its access equipment to support IPv6, which transition technology do you recommend?

- A. NAT64

- B. CGN
- C. Dual-stack CPE
- D. 6RD

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 175

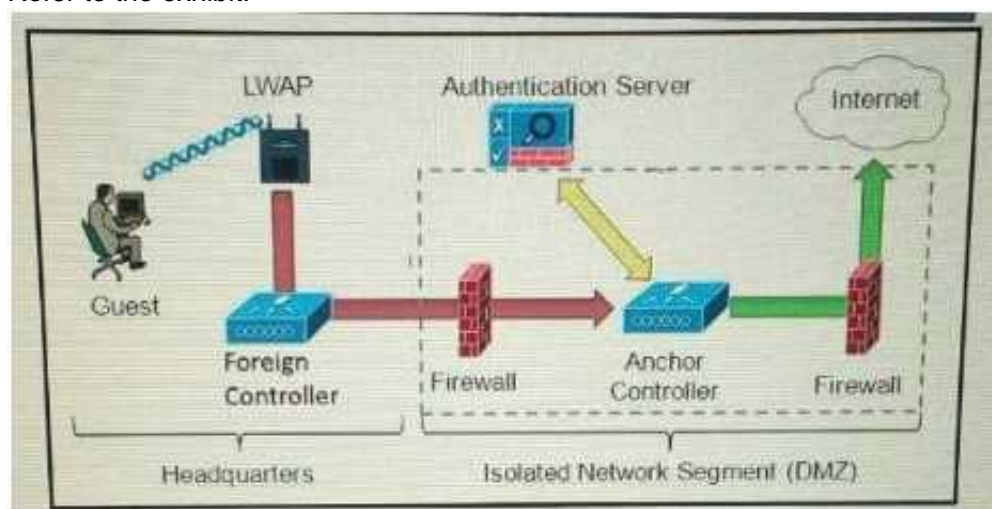
What is a design aspect regarding multicast transport for MPLS Layer 3 VPNs using the Rosen Draft implementation?

- A. LDP is the multicast control plane protocol.
- B. Multicast traffic is forwarded over GRE tunnels.
- C. Multicast traffic is forwarded over LDP or RSVP signaled LSPs.
- D. Using the MDT SAFI in BGP ensures that PIM can be disabled in the core.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 177

Refer to the exhibit.



Which solution must be used to send traffic from the foreign wireless LAN controller to the anchor wireless LAN controller?

- A. Encapsulate packets into an EoIP tunnel and send them to the anchor controller
- B. Send packets from the foreign controller to the anchor controller via Layer 3 MPLS VPN or VRF-Lite
- C. Send packets from the foreign controller to the anchor controller via IPinIP or IPsec tunnel
- D. Send packets without encapsulation to the anchor controller over the routed network

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 180

Which three items do you recommend for control plane hardening of an infrastructure device?
 (Choose three)

- A. To enable unused services
- B. Warning banners
- C. Routing protocol authentication
- D. Control Plane Policing
- E. Redundant AAA servers
- F. SNMPv3

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 184

An enterprise network has two core routers that connect to 200 distribution routers and uses full-mesh iBGP peering between these routers as its routing method. The distribution routers are experiencing high CPU utilization due to the BGP process. Which design solution is the most effective?

- A. Increase the memory on the distribution routers
- B. Increase the memory on the core routers
- C. Implement route reflectors on the two core routers
- D. Increase bandwidth between the core routers
- E. Implement eBGP between the core and distribution routers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185

Which two options must be part of your network design to support dynamic mutual redistribution between multiple OSPFv2 and IS-IS boundaries, to avoid suboptimal routing? (Choose two)

- A. Matching OSPF external routes
- B. Route aggregation
- C. Route tagging
- D. Route filtering
- E. Disabling IS-IS wide metrics

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 186

Which three options are IS-IS design considerations when connecting two Layer 3 switches directly using a 10 GBASE-T cabling and formatting an IS-IS neighbor adjacency?

- A. The default IS-IS network type is point-to-point so a DIS is not elected
- B. A DIS is elected between the IS-IS neighbors and the elected DIS is pre-empted if router with a higher system ID is connected
- C. The area, levels, and interface MTU parameters must match, and system MTU must be unique for two IS-IS routers to become adjacent
- D. Faster IS-IS hello and dead timers increase bandwidth and CPU use, and may cause instability
- E. The IS-IS hello and dead timers should be tuned to detect failures as quickly as possible
- F. A DIS is elected between the IS-IS neighbors and the elected Dis is pre-empted if a router with a lower system ID is connected
- G. The hello and dead timers must match for two IS-IS routers to become adjacent

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 187

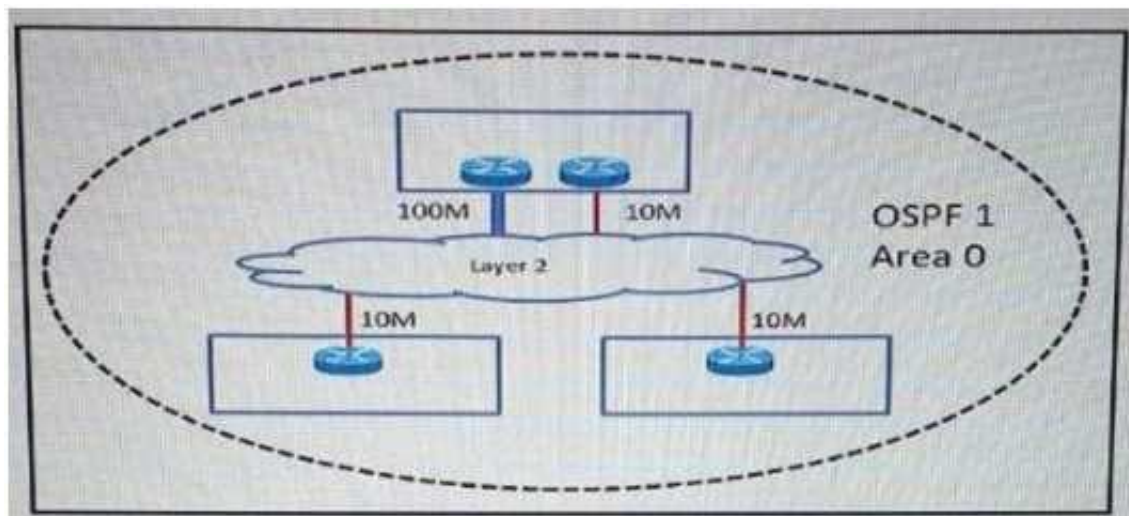
Which options do you investigate first when designing fast network convergence?

- A. Routing protocol database size
- B. MTU of the involved interfaces
- C. Link speed between sites
- D. Supported Layer 3 failure detection mechanism

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 191

Refer to the exhibit.



An enterprise has three sites over a Layer 2 Metro Ethernet ELAN service. 100Mb/s and 10 Mb/s links have been provisioned to provide redundancy for the head office. When OSPF routing enabled to provide connectivity and the correct bandwidth statement has been applied to each interface, the branch sites observe two equal-cost routes to the head office. The enterprise wants to send all traffic through the 100 Mb/s link and use the 10Mb/S link strictly as a backup. Which OSPF network type must be set to ensure that the head office 100 Mb/s circuit is preferred over the 10 Mb/s circuit, at the same time minimize the amount of configuration required on all of the routers throughout the network?

- A. NBMA
- B. Point-to-multipoint
- C. Point-to-point
- D. Broadcast

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193

You are redesigning a single-level IS-IS network with 500 routers, which have short-haul and long-haul links. Most of the time the routing domain is stable, but periodically interfaces on long-haul links bounce for a short period of time, causing 10 to 20 flaps in a few minutes. The probable cause is local road construction. Although fast convergence is important, the client has concerns about taxing CPU cycles on the older routing platforms. What change should you recommend that both protects the CPU of the older routers during the short periods of excessive flapping, yet does not have an impact on fast convergence for all interface failures?

- A. Modify hello timers on routers with short-haul links
- B. Implement LSP generation throttling on routers with long-haul links
- C. Modify the length of time that an LSP remains in the router database without being refreshed on all routers
- D. Implement a delay between successive IS-IS LSP packet transmissions on routers with long-haul links

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195

What are design considerations of policy-based routing?

- A. It decreases failure detection time
- B. It can create microloops during network reconvergence
- C. It routes traffic destined to a set of users through different exit points
- D. It uses RSVP to differentiate traffic flows, so queuing mechanisms can prioritize them

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200

Which open source message broker is in the Cisco Cloud Center?

- A. Apache kafka
- B. HornetQ
- C. RabbitMQ
- D. Fuse Message Broker
- E. Oracle Message Broker

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 203

Which two control plane policer design options should you consider to achieve high availability?
(Choose two)

- A. Control plane policers require that adequate protocols overhead are factored in to allow protocol convergence
- B. Control plane policers are really needed only on externally facing devices
- C. Control plane policers can cause the network management systems to create false alarms
- D. Control plane policers are enforced in hardware to protect the software path, but they are hardware platform-dependent in terms of classification ability
- E. Control plane policers must be processes before a forwarding decision is made

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 208

Which four resources does Cisco Cloud Center provision in an ACL environment? (Choose four)

- A. VLAN Pool
- B. Contracts
- C. End point Group (EPG)
- D. VRF
- E. Subject/Filters
- F. Application Network Profile (ANP)

Answer: BCEF

NEW QUESTION 210

In a design around fast convergence in case of a link failure, what is the justification for using a point-to-point OSPF network type on the Ethernet links between leaf-and-spine switches on a data center fabric?

- A. Link failure tears down neighbor relationships regardless of network type configured
- B. Type 1 LSAs are not generated on a point-to-point network type
- C. Adjacencies can be built faster without a DR/BDR on the segment
- D. The fabric memory requirements are significantly smaller than with a DR/BDR on each leaf and spine segment
- E. The point-to-point network type allows for NSF to be used in this design

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211

A data center deign requires monitoring of their business critical voice and video services accessed by remote locations. Which two items are applicable? (Choose two)

- A. If multiple applications share the same DSCP or CoS values, NBAR can be utilized
- B. The applications being monitored must be assigned a unique CoS value
- C. If multiple applications share the same the same DSCP or CoS values, IPFIX can be utilized
- D. The applications being monitored must be assigned a unique QoS profile
- E. The applications being monitored must be assigned unique DSCP values
- F. The reporting data must be assigned to a QoS profile to ensure accurate statistics

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 214

Which MPLS attribute is required for links to carry a given MPLSTE tunnel?

- A. TE tunnel destination address
- B. Tunnel path-selection metric
- C. Affinity
- D. Next-hop backup tunnel

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 217

You are working on a network design plan for a company with approximately 2000 sites. The sites will be connected using the public Internet. You plan to use private IP addressing in the network design, which will be routed without NAT through an encrypted WAN network. Some sites will be connected to the Internet

with dynamic public IP addresses, and these addresses may change occasionally. Which VPN solution will support these design requirements?

- A. GET VPN must be used, because DMVPN does not scale to 2000 sites.
- B. DMVPN must be used, because GET VPN does not scale to 2000 sites.
- C. GET VPN must be used, because private IP addresses cannot be transferred with DMVPN through the public Internet.
- D. DMVPN must be used, because private IP addresses cannot be transferred with GET VPN through the public Internet.
- E. GET VPN must be used, because DMVPN does not support dynamic IP addresses for some sites.
- F. DMVPN must be used, because GET VPN does not support dynamic IP addresses for some sites.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219

Which three reasons to deploy an IDS sensor in promiscuous mode when you design a security solution are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Solution should be resistant to sensor failure.
- B. Solution should allow for stream normalization.
- C. Solution should not impact jitter and latency for voice traffic.
- D. Solution should allow for signature-based pattern matching.
- E. Solution should allow to deny packets inline.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 223

How can EIGRP topologies be designed to converge as fast as possible in the event of a point-to-point link failure?

- A. Build neighbor adjacencies in a triangulated fashion
- B. Build neighbor adjacencies in a squared fashion
- C. Limit the query domain by use of distribute lists
- D. Limit the query domain b use of summarization
- E. Limit the query domain by use of default routes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 226

Which two IoT use cases require the low latency and high reliability that 5G networks provide?

- A. Smart Home
- B. Automotive
- C. Health and Wellness
- D. Smart Cities
- E. Sports and Fitness

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 228

A new video multicast application is deployed in the network. The application team wants to use the 239.0.0.1 multicast group to stream the video to users. They want to know if this choice will impact the existing multicast design. What impact will their choice have on the existing multicast design?

- A. Because 239.0.0.1 is a private multicast range, a flood of PIM packets that have to be processed by the CPU and hosts will be sent by the routers in the network.
- B. Because 239.0.0.1 is a private multicast range, the rendezvous point has to send out constant group updates that will have to be processed by the CPU and hosts.
- C. The multicast application sends too many packets into the network and the network infrastructure drops packets.
- D. The 239.0.0.1 group address maps to a system MAC address, and all multicast traffic will have to be sent to the CPU and flooded out all ports.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 232

Which two conditions must be met for EIGRP to maintain an alternate loop-free path to a remote network? (Choose two)

- A. The Reported Distance from a successor is lower than the local Feasible Distance
- B. The Reported Distance from a successor is higher than the local Feasible Distance
- C. A feasible successor must be present
- D. The feasible Distance from a successor is lower than the local Reported Distance
- E. The feasibility condition do not need to be met

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 236

When is it required to leak routes into an IS-IS level 1 area?

- A. When MPLS L3VPN PE devices are configured in the level 1 areas
- B. When unequal cost load balancing is required between the backbone and nonbackbone areas
- C. When a multicast RP is configured in the nonbackbone area
- D. When equal cost load balancing is required between the backbone and nonbackbone areas

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 237

Which solution suppress the effect of excessive interface flapping events on routing protocols?

- A. IP Event Dampening
- B. SPF Backoff
- C. Carrier Delay
- D. BFD

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 239

Which are two open-source SDN controllers? (Choose two)

- A. Big Cloud Fabric
- B. OpenContrail
- C. Application Policy Infrastructure Controller
- D. Virtual Application Networks SDN controller
- E. OpenDaylight

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 242

For a redesign requirement of the service provider network, summarization was implemented at multiple locations for each summary range. Now some customers of the service provider are complaining of higher latency and performance issues for a server hosted in the summarized are

- A. Which design issues must be considered when creating the summarization?
- B. Summarization adds CPU overhead on the routers sourcing the summarized advertisement.
- C. Summarization prevents the visibility of the metric to the component subnets.
- D. Summarization causes packet loss when RPF is enabled.
- E. Summarization creates routing loops.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 245

In a VPLS design solution, which situation indicates that BGP must be used instead of LDP in the control plane?

- A. MAC address learning scales better through BGP
- B. BGP supports VPLS interworking
- C. Pseudowire configuration overhead is reduced
- D. There are no full-mesh pseudowire due to the route reflection feature of BGP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246

Which two SAN designs appropriate to support large-scale SAN environments? (Choose two)

- A. Edge-core-edge design
- B. Fibre Channel forwarder
- C. Split fabric design
- D. Core-edge design
- E. Dual fabric design

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 250

When a multiprotocol routing environment is designed to have several routers redistributing among the routing domains, how can routing loops be avoided?

- A. By implementing spanning tree
- B. By activating split horizon
- C. By using the AS-path attribute
- D. By using route tags

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 253

Which two statements regarding to QoS marking are true? (Choose two)

- A. Shaping is one of the ways that packets can be remarked
- B. Class-based marking occurs after packet classification
- C. 802.1Q/p CoS bits and IP Precedence are both layer 3 marking fields
- D. QoS marking establishes a trust boundary that scheduling tools depend on

E. MPLS EXP and DSCP are both layer 2 marking fields

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 257

An enterprise campus is adopting a network virtualization design solution with these requirements
It must include the ability to virtualize the data plane and control plane by using VLANs and VRFs
It must maintain end-to-end logical path transport separation across the network
resources available grouped at the access edge
Which two primary models can this network virtualization design be categorized? (Choose two)

- A. Path isolation
- B. Session isolation
- C. Group virtualization
- D. Services virtualization
- E. Edge isolation

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 260

Which solution prevents microloops from be formed during network convergence time?

- A. RSVP-TE
- B. LFA
- C. Prefix suppression
- D. RLFA

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 261

On a large enterprise security solution, which two options are IDS or IPS modes of operation?
(Choose two)

- A. Transparent mode
- B. Routed mode
- C. Inline mode
- D. Traffic discovery mode
- E. Promiscuous mode

Answer: C&E

NEW QUESTION 262

Which two conditions are required for successful route aggregation? (Choose two)

- A. Contiguous prefix allocation
- B. Logical separation between zones or layers within networks
- C. Matching traffic aggregation with route aggregation locations
- D. Consistent prefix allocations per network
- E. Physical separation between zones or layers within networks

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 266

In an Ethernet link containing five routers with OSPF network interface type configured as broadcast, how many OSPF adjacencies are established on this Ethernet link?

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 20
- E. 6

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 268

What is an effect of using ingress filtering to prevent spoofed addresses on a network design?

- A. It reduces the effect of DDoS attacks when associated with DSCP remarking to Scavenger
- B. It protects the network infrastructure against spoofed DDoS attacks
- C. It filters RFC 1918 addresses
- D. It classifies bogon traffic and remarks it with DSCP bulk

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 269

DRAG DROP

What is the definition of jitter, and how must network designers compensate for jitter so an IP network can carry real-time VoIP traffic?

Jitter is the actual delay between the time a packet is expected to transmit and when it actually transmits.

Jitter is the variation between the time a packet is expected to arrive and when it actually arrives.

Jitter is the variation between the time a packet is expected to drop and when it actually drops.

Set up a play-in buffer to play back the voice stream in a smooth fashion and avoid discontinuity in the voice stream.

Set up a play-out buffer to play back the voice stream in a smooth fashion and avoid discontinuity in the voice stream.

Definition of jitter

How to compensate for jitter

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Definition of jitter

Jitter is the variation between the time a packet is expected to arrive and when it actually arrives.

How to compensate for jitter

Set up a play-out buffer to play back the voice stream in a smooth fashion and avoid discontinuity in the voice stream.

NEW QUESTION 273

DRAG DROP

When developing a multicast network design, SSM should be used for which type of source and receiver distribution?

limited sources

many sources

limited receivers

many receivers

Source Distribution

Target

Receiver Distribution

Target

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Source Distribution

limited receivers

Receiver Distribution

many receivers

NEW QUESTION 274

DRAG DROP

Drag the fast convergence mechanisms on the left and drop them into the objectives that they accomplish.

Link-State Partial SPF	Fast Detection
IP Event Dampening	Target
BFD	Slow Network Reaction When Events Occur Rapidly
Link-State Incremental SPF	Target
Link-State Exponential Backoff	Target
	Fast Route Calculation
	Target
	Target

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fast Detection
BFD
Slow Network Reaction When Events Occur Rapidly
IP Event Dampening
Link-State Exponential Backoff
Fast Route Calculation
Link-State Partial SPF
Link-State Incremental SPF

NEW QUESTION 275

DRAG DROP

Drag the design requirements on the left to the appropriate tool and protocols on the right. Not all tools and protocols will be used.

chargeback billing	NetFlow
event collection and correlation	IP SLA
IP applications quality assurance	SNMP
average link utilization monitoring	Syslog
VoIP call quality monitoring	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

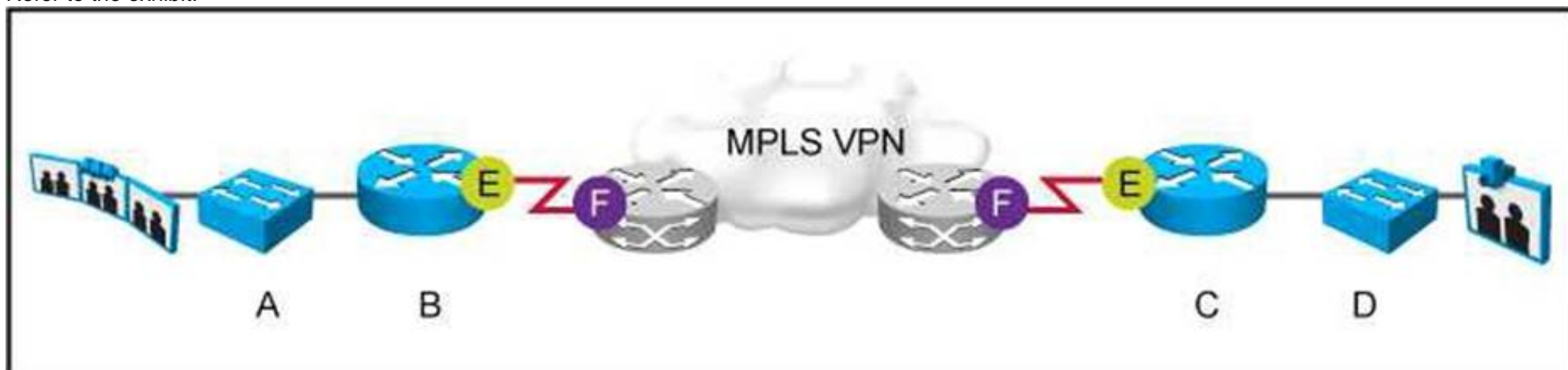
Explanation:

- chargeback billing
- IP applications quality assurance
- average link utilization monitoring
- event collection and correlation

NEW QUESTION 276

DRAG DROP

Refer to the exhibit.



Company ACME is adding a Cisco TelePresence system for real-time collaboration and wants to ensure the highest user experience. Drag and drop the necessary QoS mechanisms from the left to the right in any order. Not all options will be used.

Enable policer on switches A and D	QoS mechanism 1
Enable LLQ or CBWFQ for real-time interactive (CS4)	QoS mechanism 2
Rewrite DSCP to 0 to ensure equal treatment for all traffic	QoS mechanism 3
Enable HQoS shaper on router interface E if necessary	QoS mechanism 4
Enable HQoS shaper on router interface F	QoS mechanism 5
Enable CBWFQ for signaling traffic (CS3)	
Remark traffic at router interface F	
Trust DSCP at switches A and D	
Remark DSCP at router interface E	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable LLQ or CBWFQ for real-time interactive (CS4)

Enable HQoS shaper on router interface E if necessary

Enable CBWFQ for signaling traffic (CS3)

Trust DSCP at switches A and D

Remark DSCP at router interface E

NEW QUESTION 281

DRAG DROP

A small local business recently had an outage after an employee plugged a switch into the corporate network, which caused the traffic pattern in the network to change. You have been tasked to redesign the network so that this does not happen again. From the left side to the right side, drag the PVRST+ features that should be implemented to prevent the corresponding root cause. Not all sources will be used.

Spanning-tree priority changed from default

DTP

VTP set to transparent

BPDU Guard

PortFast

Root Guard

Prevents changing the root bridge

Target 1

Target 2

Target 3

Prevents advertisement of unwanted VLANs

Target 4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Prevents changing the root bridge

Spanning-tree priority changed from default

BPDU Guard

Root Guard

Prevents advertisement of unwanted VLANs

VTP set to transparent

NEW QUESTION 283

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the technology details or features support on the left into the corresponding Layer 2 multipath technologies on the right. Not all options will be used.

IETF standard

vPC+ supported

FHRP active/active supported

shared interswitch links supported

extension of OSPF

multiple topologies supported

TRILL

Target 1

Target 2

FabricPath

Target 3

Target 4

Target 5

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

TRILL

IETF standard

shared interswitch links supported

FabricPath

vPC+ supported

FHRP active/active supported

multiple topologies supported

NEW QUESTION 286
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