

Cisco.352-001.v2018-06-05.q56

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NEW QUESTION: 1

What are two base components of both a source-based remotely triggered black hole and a destination-based remotely triggered black hole filtering solution? (Choose two.)

- A. NetFlow
- B. static route with the next hop pointing to the Null0 interface
- C. infrastructure access list
- D. triggered IBGP update setting next hop to a predetermined, unused IP address
- E. uRPF

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

References:

NEW QUESTION: 2

DRAG DROP

Drag the spanning-tree technology on the left to its description on the right.

Select and Place:

Root Guard	Bypasses list
Loop Guard	Prevents bridg
Bridge Assurance	Detects one-w
PortFast	Prevents
UDLD	Alters the spar ports in

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 3

You have created a network design that has two point-to-point Metro Ethernet circuits extending a single production VLAN between two data centers. Under normal circumstances, one circuit will carry traffic and spanning tree will block the other. If the company wants you to make use of both circuits to carry production traffic, which two technologies and features will you investigate to integrate into your network design? (Choose two.)

- A. EtherChannel
- B. MST
- C. Multichassis EtherChannel
- D. PVST+

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 4

You are designing a WAN network solution with EIGRP based on VPLS. The interface speed is 10 Mb/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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which two options are reasons for designing a large OSPF network with multiple areas connected to the backbone? (Choose two.)

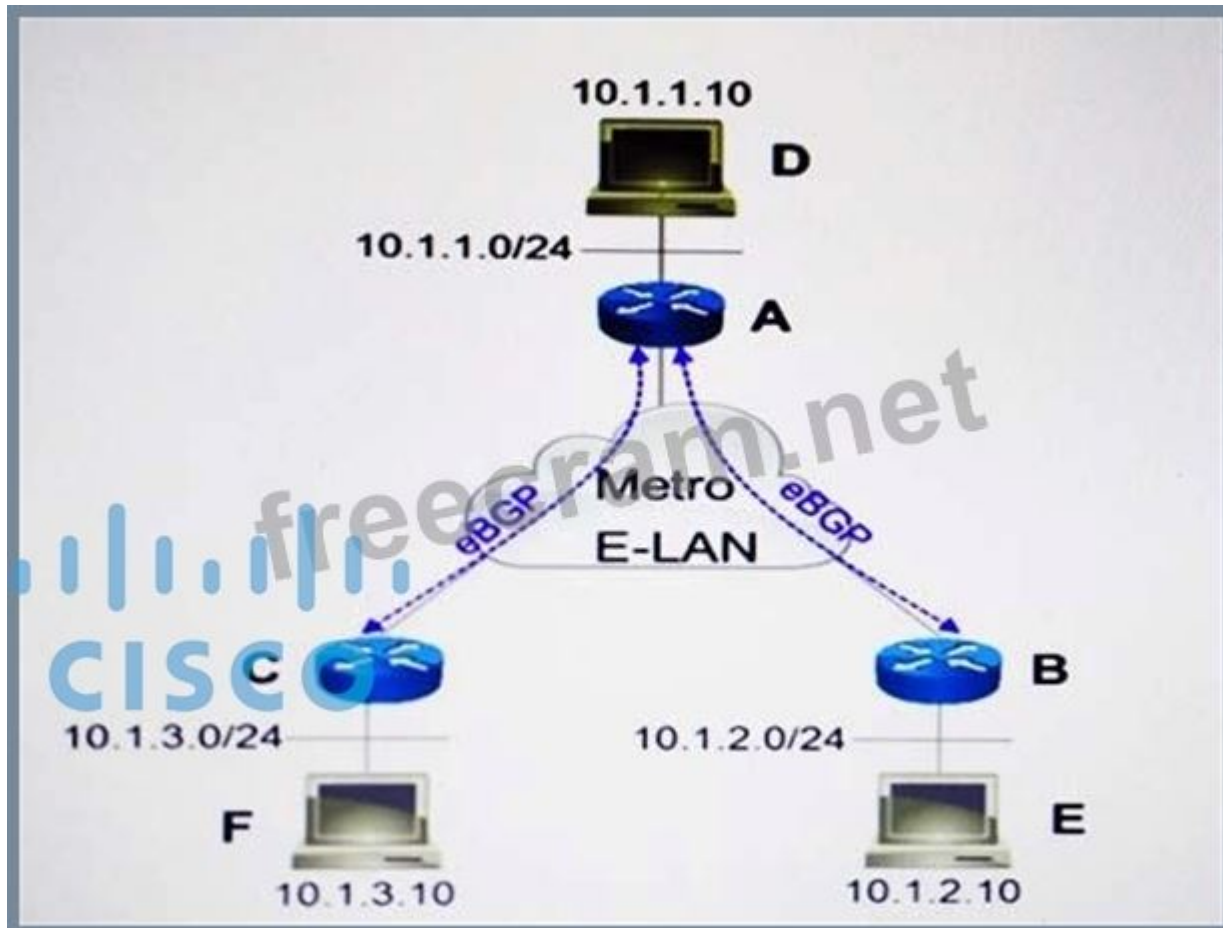
- A. Reduce the number of routes within an area
- B. Route tagging capability
- C. Simplify logical topology
- D. Enhance failure detection
- E. Reduce SPF algorithm runs.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 6



Refer to the exhibit. Company A migrated from Frame Relay WAN to Metro-Ethernet E-LAN service.

Router B and C have only eBGP neighbor adjacency with router A using their Metro-Ethernet IP addresses. What happens when host E sends a packet to host F?

- A. Packet goes from router B to A and C.
- B. Packet is dropped by router B.
- C. Packet goes from router B to C.
- D. Packet goes from router B to A and is dropped by router A due to the split-horizon rule.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which routing protocol requires minimal reconfiguration when establishing a MPLS Layer 3 VPN over DMVPN encrypted using GETVPN?

- A. OSPF
- B. RIP
- C. IS-IS
- D. BGP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 8

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the technology, protocol, or optimization mechanism about IGP reactive Fast Convergence on the left into the corresponding phase on the right.

Select and Place:



LSP fast flood

carrier delay

LSA throttle

fast hellos

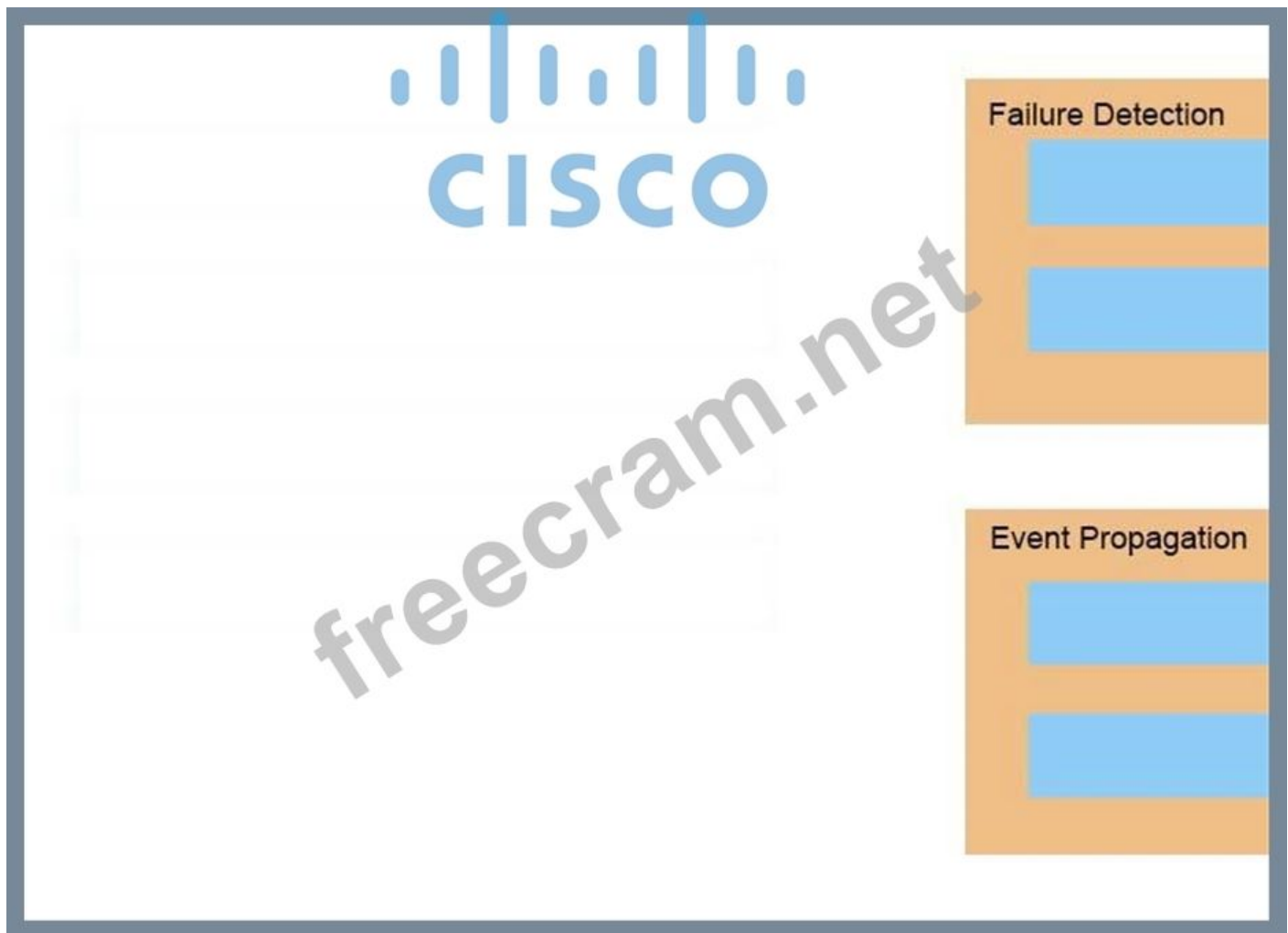
Failure Detection



Event Propagation



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 9

The campus consists of four main buildings with a single router at each location. A single Ethernet connection exists between each building. Which two EIGRP metrics should be made equal in the network redesign to ensure proper load sharing? (Choose two.)

- A. Bandwidth
- B. Load
- C. Delay
- D. Reliability

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 10

You work for a large enterprise network that spans many remote locations and uses EIGRP as its only routing protocol. Recently, the network grew too rapidly and it is having a lot of SIA problems, which impact the company business. In which two ways should you redesign the network to solve this problem?

(Choose two.)

- A. Eliminate duplicate router IDs.

- B. Implement EIGRP Stub on remote locations.
- C. Eliminate the use of secondary networks.
- D. Implement EIGRP Wide Metrics
- E. Implement route summarization.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11



Refer to the exhibit. In this design, which technology provides for the best use of resources to provide end- to-end Layer 2 connectivity?

- A. PAgP
- B. Multichassis EtherChannel
- C. LACP
- D. MSTP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 12

You are designing a network solution to connect a primary data center to a disaster recovery site. The applications hosted on the site will be mainly web and email servers that are provided through a virtualized environment. A third data center facility may also be added in the next six months. Which connectivity type is appropriate for this design?

- A. L2TPv3
- B. VPLS
- C. point-to-point GRE tunnels
- D. VPWS

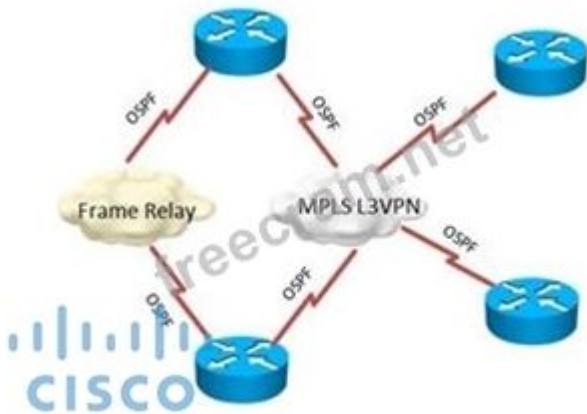
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit.



An enterprise is migrating its single-area OSPF network from a Frame Relay WAN service to an MPLS L3VPN service. Frame Relay will remain in only a few sites that require increased resiliency via two different WAN connections.

Which feature could be used in the MPLS VPN service provider network to support the design requirement by ensuring that during normal operation, intersite traffic will only use the MPLS VPN service and not the old Frame Relay service?

- A. virtual links
- B. sham links
- C. multiple stub areas
- D. super backbone

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 14

You are asked to provide a design that allows full dynamic routing updates between two networks: one network runs OSPF, and the other network runs EIGRP. Two links with an EIGRP neighbor relationship are provided to connect the networks and exchange routes. You are considering the use of routing loops.

Which route-filtering method should you recommend, in order to prevent loops with the least amount of reconfiguration effort?

- A. distribute lists
- B. offset lists
- C. route filtering
- D. route tagging

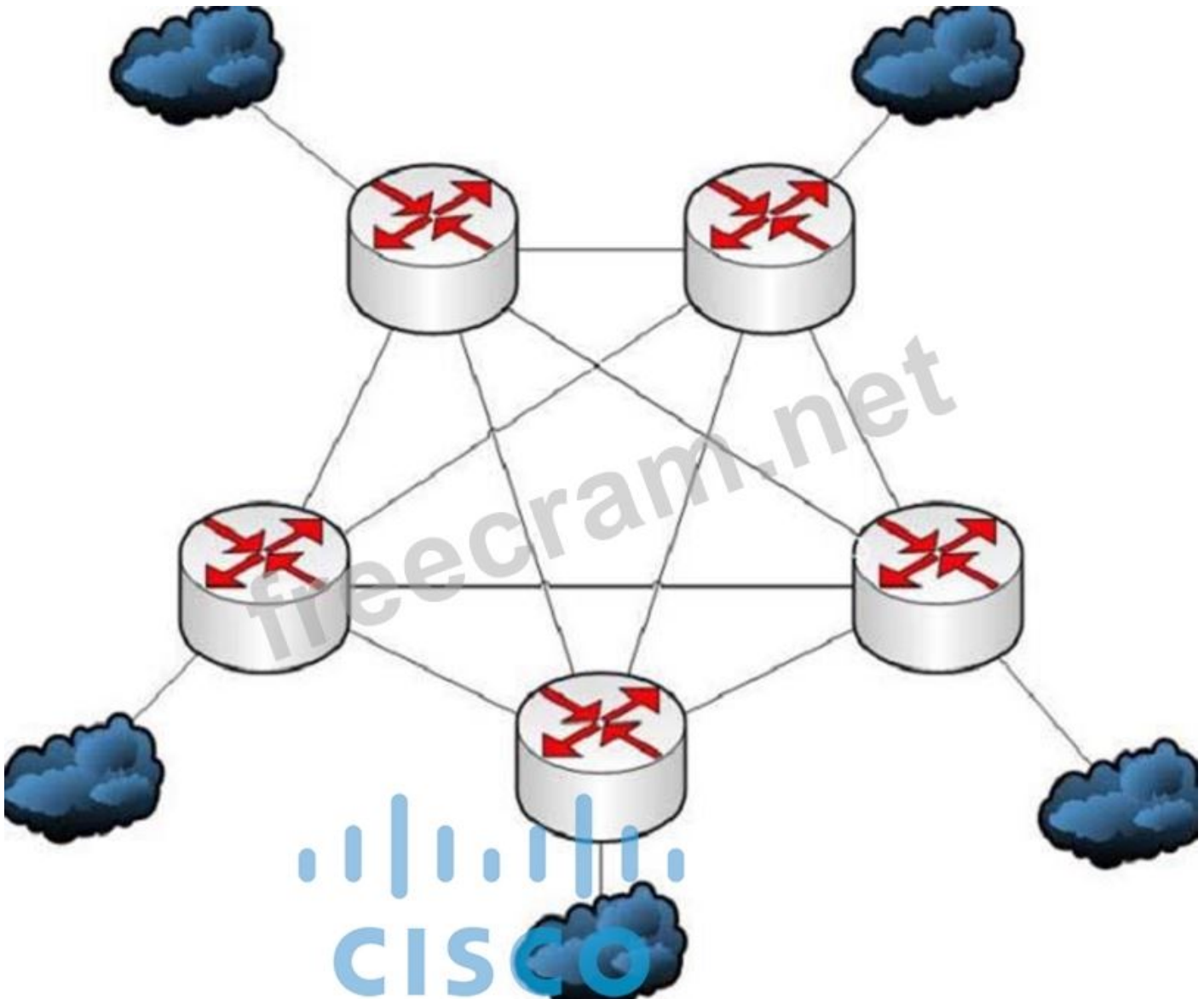
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit.



A service provider using IS-IS has designed this network with all core links at the Layer 2 control plane.

How will they adjust the design to reduce the flooding of update packets?

- A. Change the area type of the links to be level-1-2 to allow level-1 updates.
- B. Change the network type of the links from broadcast to point-to-point.
- C. Use IS-IS mesh groups.
- D. Configure SPF timers to be more aggressive so that updates are more quickly cleared from the queue.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 16

A service provider has a Resilient Ethernet Protocol ring running as a metro backbone between its locations in one city. A customer wants to connect one site with one box redundant to the

Resilient Ethernet Protocol ring at two different service provider locations. How can this be done without producing any Layer 2 loops within the network design?

- A. Spanning tree at the service provider side only must be enabled.
- B. Spanning tree at the customer side only must be enabled.
- C. Flex Links at the service provider side only must be enabled.
- D. Flex Links at the customer side only must be enabled.
- E. EtherChannel at the service provider side and the customer side must be enabled.
- F. Spanning tree at the service provider side and the customer side must be enabled.
- G. Flex Links at the service provider side and the customer side must be enabled.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

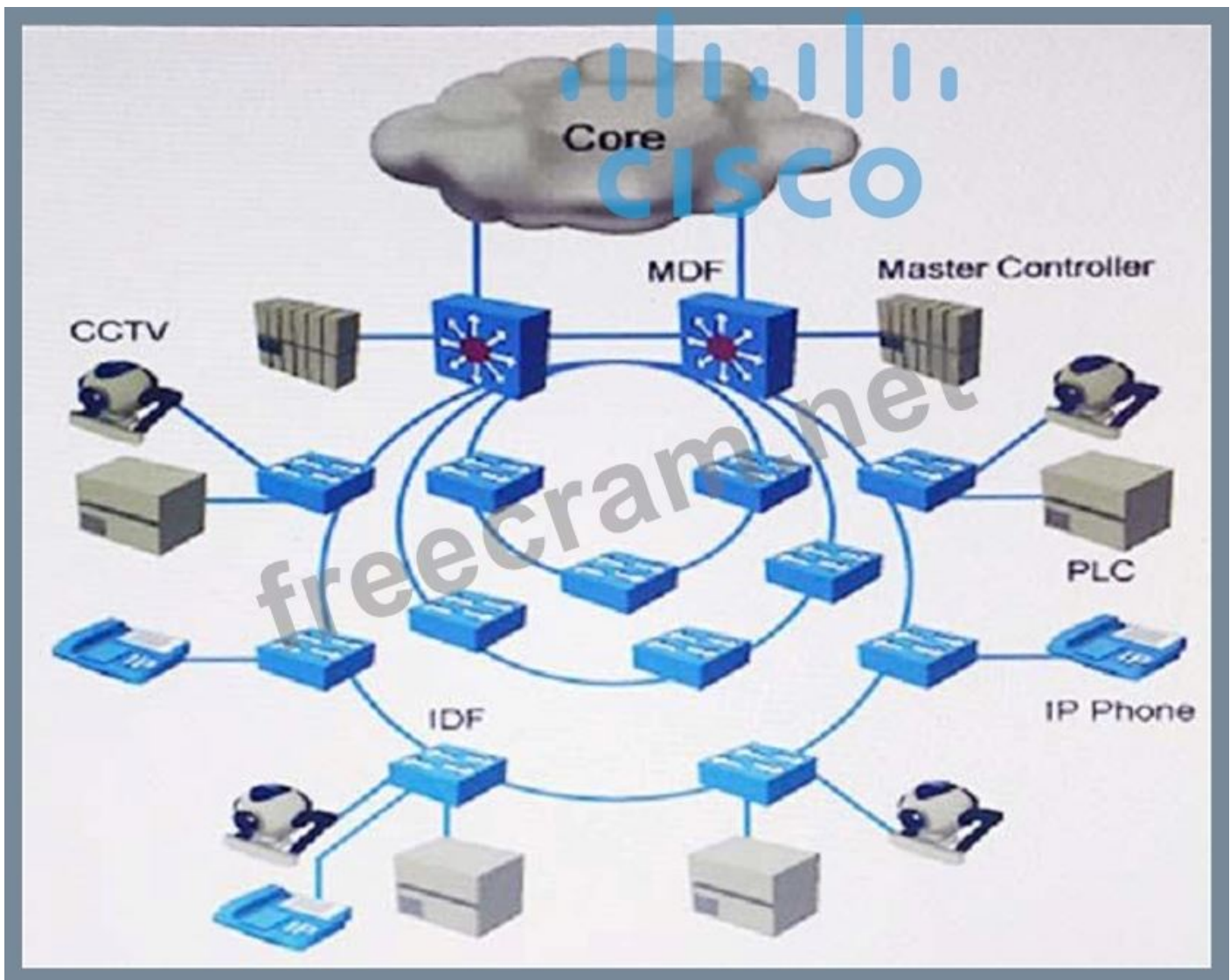
Explanation:

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NEW QUESTION: 17



Refer to the exhibit. This smart city has decided to deploy a converged network for video surveillance and applications for utility services. These new applications are delay-sensitive and require strict convergence times of less than 50 milliseconds. The network is expected to have up to 50 intermediate distribution frames per ring. Which protocol provides less than 50 milliseconds convergence?

- A. G8032
- B. STP
- C. G 8031
- D. RSTP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 18

A network is designed to use OSPF to reach eBGP peers. Which condition should be avoided in the design to potentially prevent the eBGP peers to flap continuously in case of link failure?

- A. Advertise via a non-backbone OSPF area IP addresses used on an eBGP peer statements.

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 19



Refer to the exhibit.

This Layer 2 network is expected to add 150 VLANs over the next year, in addition to the existing 50 VLANs within the network. Which STP type will support this design requirement using the least amount of CPU resources and achieving load-balancing?

- A. MST
- B. CST
- C. PVST+
- D. RSTP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

References:

NEW QUESTION: 20

A company wants a design that would support OSPF through a service provider ATM network. Which two OSPF network types should the designer use to establish OSPF neighborship between OSPF routers through the ATM network? (Choose two.)

- A. A broadcast network will always work through ATM networks.
- B. A broadcast network will work when the broadcast support is explicitly configured at the ATM network.
- C. Explicit neighbor statements are required when a nonbroadcast network is configured.
- D. Explicit neighbor statements are required when a point-to-multipoint network is configured.

E. A nonbroadcast network does not require DR selection.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 21



Refer to the exhibit. Router A must reach Router X.

Which option describes how router A decides which interface to use to forward packets?

- A. Router A does per-flow load-balance across the two interfaces.
- B. Router A relies on RIB to select the desired interface.
- C. Router A relies on FIB to select the desired interface.
- D. Router A does per-packet load-balance across the two interfaces.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 22

When creating a network design, which one of these options provides for basic Layer 2 client isolation to prevent broadcast traffic exposure?

- A. SVI
- B. VLAN
- C. routed port
- D. edge port

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 23

In a network design using carrier Ethernet, which three mechanisms can be used to improve Layer 2 down detection and thereby reduce routing convergence time? (Choose three.)

- A. BFD
- B. Ethernet port debounce timers
- C. link-state tracking
- D. object tracking
- E. fast IGP hello

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 24

When designing a network, which two security features should be added to the design to protect hosts from potential IPv6 neighbor discovery denial of service attacks at the access layer?

(Choose two.)

- A. SEND
- B. RA Guard
- C. IKEv2
- D. IPsec
- E. DMVPNv6

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 25

You are designing an OSPF network with multiple areas for a large client. Due to the size of the routing domain, all areas except the backbone area are configured as stub areas. A new requirement is to connect a WAN link to a partner organization with a static route to stub area 100.

What should you do to redesign area 100, if anything, in order to support this WAN link while minimizing the size of the link state database?

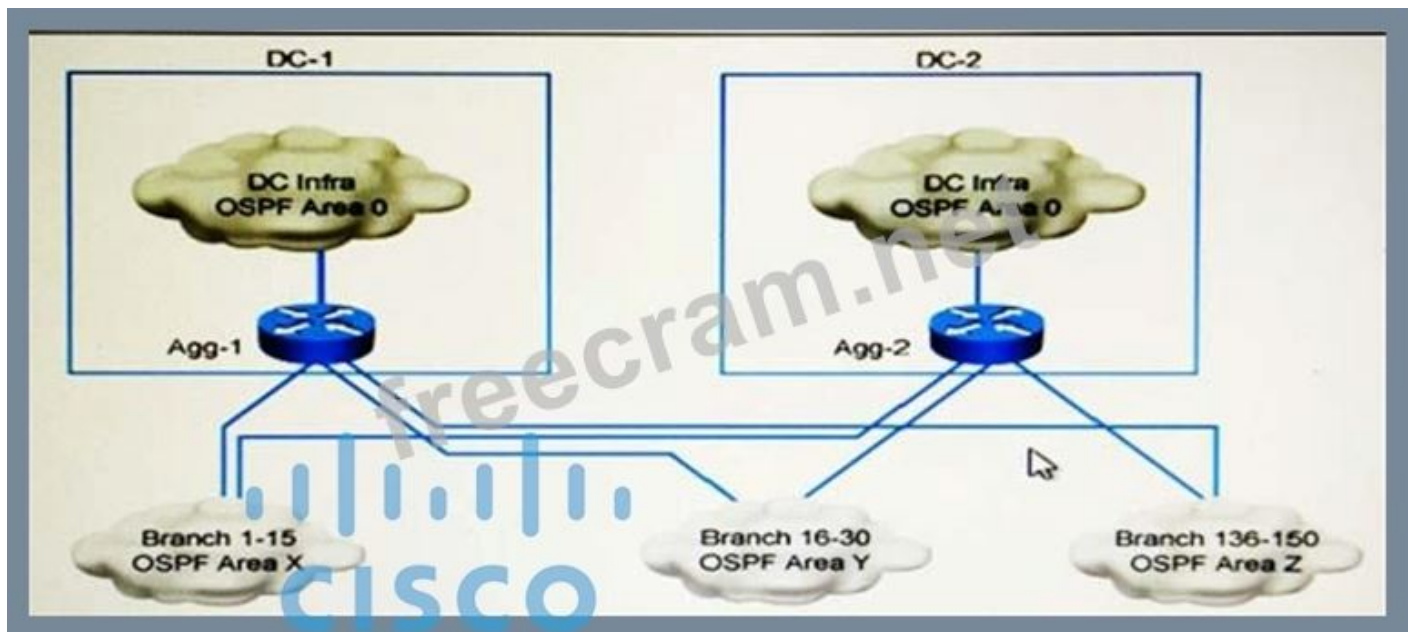
- A. Convert area 100 into an NSSA
- B. No configuration changes to area 100 are needed
- C. Convert area 100 into a normal area.
- D. Redistribute the staticroute as OSPF type E1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 26



Refer to the exhibit. Company XYZ has 150 branch locations across the U.S. Each branch is connected to two aggregation routers, one router in each data center. The network is configured with multiple OSPF areas, and the aggregation routers 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 element should be included on the aggregation routers?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 27



Refer to the exhibit. As the new network designer for a manufacturing company, you are designing this resilient Ethernet ring for the plant Ethernet network that is connected to the core, which does not use STP.

Both edge ports are on the same switch in a ring segment. There is connectivity between the edge ports throughout the segment, so you create a redundant connection between any two switches in the ring.

Which four options are characteristics of this design? (Choose four.)

- A.** If a link fails, then the alternate ports quickly unblock. When the failed link comes back up, a physically blocked port per VLAN is selected with minimal disruption to the network.
- B.** If a link fails, then the alternate ports quickly unblock. When the failed link comes back up, a logically blocked port per VLAN is selected with minimal disruption to the network.
- C.** If VLAN load balancing is configured, then two ports in the segment control the blocked state of VLANs.
- D.** If VLAN load balancing is configured, then one port in the segment controls the blocked state of VLANs.
- E.** If all ports in the segment are operational, then one port is in the blocked state for each VLAN.
- F.** If one or more ports in a segment are not operational, thereby causing a link failure, then all ports forward traffic on all VLANs to ensure connectivity.
- G.** If all ports in the segment are operational, then two ports are in the blocked state for each VLAN.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

REP segments have the following characteristics:

If all ports in a segment are operational, one port (referred to as the alternate port) is in the blocked state for each VLAN.

If VLAN load balancing is configured, two ports in the segment control the blocked state of VLANs.

If one or more ports in a segment is not operational, and cause a link failure, all ports forward traffic on all VLANs to ensure connectivity.

In case of a link failure, alternate ports are unblocked as quickly as possible. When the failed link is up,

a logically blocked port per VLAN is selected with minimal disruption to the network.

References:

NEW QUESTION: 28

What is the advantage of using a router instead of a switch when implementing Hierarchical VPLS (H-VPLS) CE devices?

- A. It is easier to troubleshoot.
- B. Layer 2 requires a full-mesh network
- C. MAC addresses on the entire broadcast domain are hidden from PEs, allowing for better scalability
- D. Layer 3 equal-cost multipath can be used with redundant connections

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

SSM implies that the IP address of the source for a particular group is known before a join is issued. SSM in Cisco IOS is implemented in addition to PIM SM and co-exists with IP Multicast networks based on PIM SM. SSM always builds a source tree between the receivers and the source. The source is learned through an out-of-band mechanism. Because the source is known, an explicit (S, G) join can be issued for the source tree that obviates the need for shared trees

and RPs. Because no RPs are required, optimal routing is assured; traffic travels the most direct path between source and receiver.

References:

NEW QUESTION: 30

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. UDLP
- B. spanning tree bridge assurance
- C. link aggregation group
- D. Ethernet OAM

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 31

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. PM SSM
- C. Anycast RP
- D. MSDP
- E. Bidirectional PIM

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Before you begin the PIM configuration process, decide which PIM mode to use. This is based on the applications you intend to support on your network. Use the following guidelines:

In general, if the application is one-to-many or many-to-many in nature, then PIM-SM can be used successfully.

For optimal one-to-many application performance, SSM is appropriate but requires IGMP version 3 support.

References:

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which option describes a design benefit of Bridge Assurance?

- A. It allows small, unmanaged switches to be plugged into ports of access switches without the risk of switch loops.
- B. It makes the port go immediately into the forwarding state after being connected.
- C. It does not generate a spanning-tree topology change upon connecting and disconnecting a station on a port.
- D. It prevents switched traffic from traversing suboptimal paths on the network.
- E. It prevents switch loops by detecting one-way communications on the physical port.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 33

How should multiple OSPF areas be designed when deployed on a classic three-layer (core/distribution/ access) network hierarchy?

- A. The OSPF flooding domain boundary should be at the edge of the core layer.
- B. The OSPF flooding domain boundary should be within the distribution layer.
- C. OSPF should generally be deployed in a three-layer domain hierarchy to align with the physical three-layer hierarchy.
- D. OSPF flooding domain boundaries should be placed with route aggregation in mind.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 34

You are designing a wireless LAN with the following components:

High-density indoor access point deployment

▪ 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz radios

▪ 802.11a, 802.11g, and 802.11n mode wireless LAN clients

Site survey results show negligible foreign WiFi and non-WiFi interference. What is the best method to decrease duty cycle (radio frequency utilization) and increase overall wireless LAN client performance for this design?

- A. Disable all data rates below 12 Mb/s on all access points.
- B. Decrease radio transmit power on all access points that report a high duty cycle.
- C. Increase radio transmit power on all access points that report a high duty cycle.
- D. Disable all data rates above 12 Mb/s on all access points.

E. Increase radio transmit power on all access points.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 35

What are two design advantages to using virtual port channel? (Choose two.)

- A. enhanced system availability through multiple systems
- B. reduced Spanning Tree Protocol convergence time
- C. loop management without use of Spanning Tree Protocol
- D. ability to use Spanning Tree Protocol blockedports to forward traffic
- E. enhanced abilityto recover from Spanning Tree Protocol changes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 36

A mobile network operator is designing an NGN backhaul and plans to migrate their legacy SDH and SONET-based transport network. The NGN network must achieve similar failover and failback times as the legacy network (50 milliseconds). Which method does allow for similar failover and failback times on the new packet-based network?

- A. BPDU
- B. E-OAM
- C. BFD
- D. UDLD

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

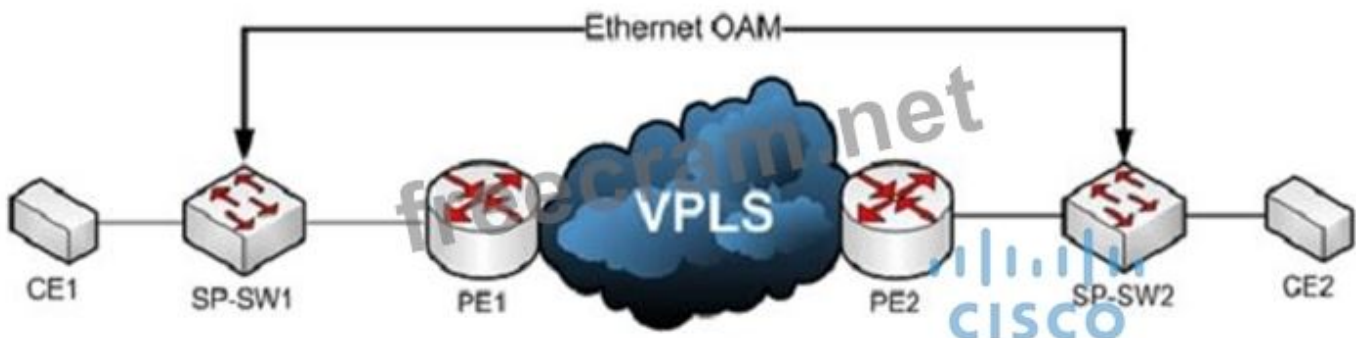
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

References:

NEW QUESTION: 37

Refer to the exhibit.



A service provider would like to use Ethernet OAM to detect end-to-end connectivity failures between SP- SW1 and SP-SW2. In which two of these ways can you design this solution?

(Choose two.)

- A. Enable Y.1731 Connectivity Fault Management on the SP switches.
- B. E-LMI PDUs must be forwarded over VPLS.
- C. Cisco Discovery Protocol PDUs must be forwarded over the VPLS.
- D. Use upward maintenance endpoints on the SP switches.
- E. Enable IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management on the SP switches.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 38

When designing large EIGRP networks, what is the benefit of route summarization when there are multiple paths to the same destination?

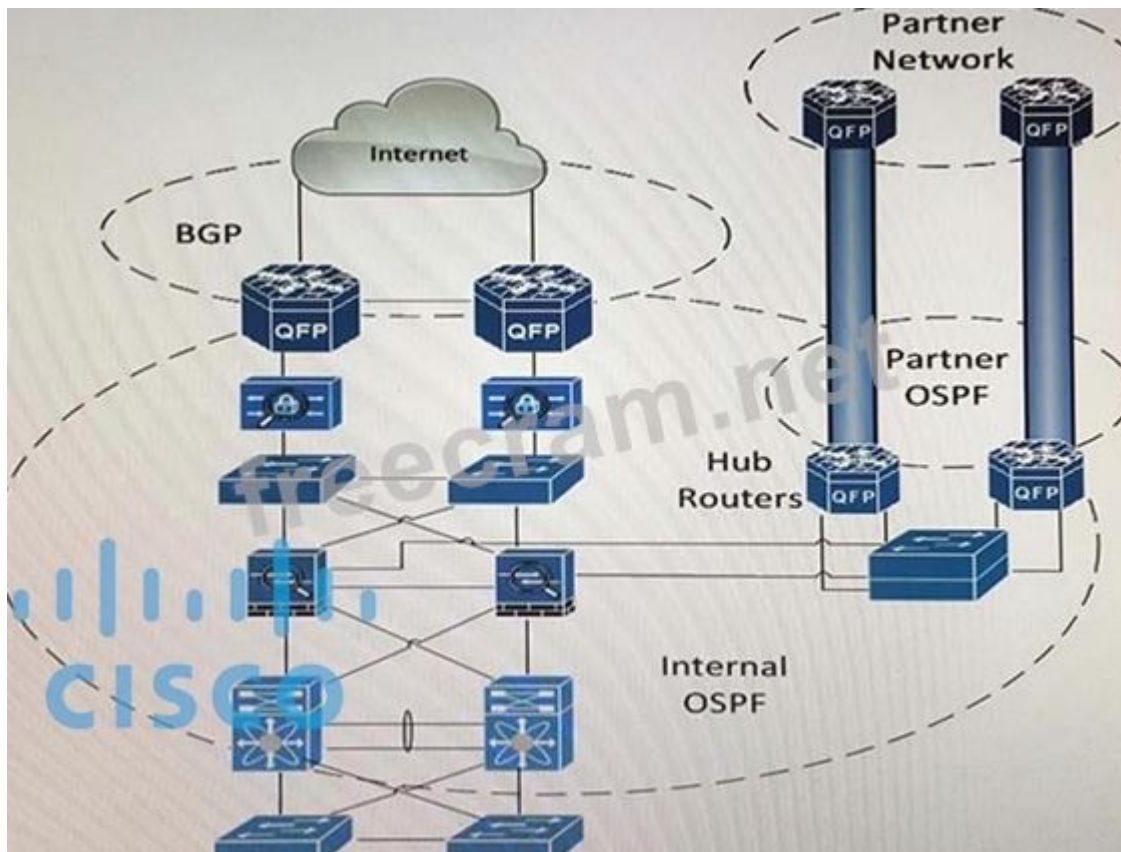
- A. It is a way to discard unwanted routes.
- B. It is a feature used to loadbalance traffic across multiple link.
- C. It is a feature used to preventrouting loops.
- D. It is used to reduce the EIGRP querying domain to create stability and faster convergence.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 39



Refer to the exhibit. Your company wants to sell its marketing research data to its strategic partners. All strategic partners currently have a Multipoint GRE VPN setup to your hub remote access routers, and are running a separate OSPF process over the Multipoint GRE VPN with you. Your internal IGP is also OSPF, and the internal application used to access the marketing research data is located within your company's data center. Which solution ensures the strategic partners are provided with only the access they need, and that both organization's routing designs are not negatively affected?

- A.** Redistribute and tag only internal routes from the strategic partner's OSPF to your internal OSPF and send them only your data center routes. The tagged routes are not advertised to your local SP for internet connectivity.
- B.** Redistribute and tag all routes from the strategic partner's OSPF to your internal OSPF and send them a default route. The tagged routes are not advertised to your local SP for internet connectivity.
- C.** Redistribute and tag all routes from the strategic partner's OSPF to your internal OSPF and send them only your data center routes. The tagged routes are advertised to your local SP for internet connectivity.
- D.** Redistribute and tag only internal routes from the strategic partner's OSPF to your internal OSPF and send them all your organization's routes. The tagged routes are advertised to your local SP for internet connectivity.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which option describes a design benefit of root guard?

- A. It prevents switch loops caused by unidirectional point-to-point link condition of Rapid PVST+ and MST.
- B. It allows small, unmanaged switches to be plugged into ports of access switches without the risk of switch loops.
- C. It does not generate a spanning-tree topology change upon connecting and disconnecting a station on a port.
- D. It prevents switched traffic from traversing suboptimal paths on the network
- E. It prevents switch loops by detecting one-way communications on the physical port
- F. It makes the port go immediately into the forwarding state after being connected.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 41

What is a correct design consideration of IPv6 MLD snooping?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 42

Your design plan includes mutual redistribution of two OSPF networks at multiple locations, with connectivity to all locations in both networks. How is this accomplished without creating routing loops?

- A. Use route maps on the ASBRs to allow only internal routes to be redistributed.
- B. Use route maps on the ASBRs to allow internal and external routes to be redistributed.
- C. Use route maps on the ASBRs to set tags for redistributed routes.
- D. Use route mapson the ASBRs to filter routes with tags so they are not redistributed.

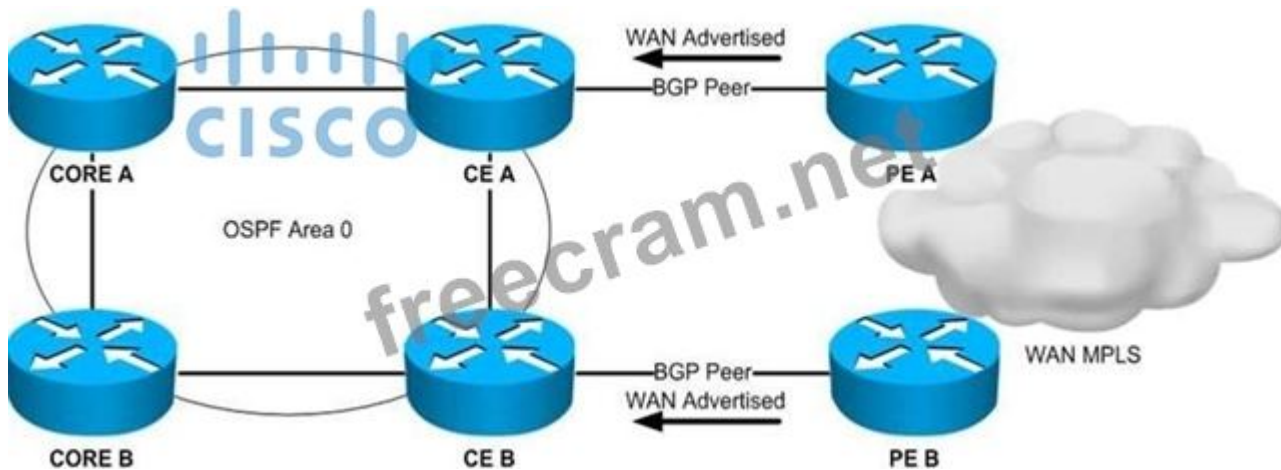
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 43

Refer to the exhibit.



The design is being proposed for use within the network. The CE devices are OSPF graceful restart- capable, and the core devices are OSPF graceful restart-aware. The WAN advertisements received from BGP are redistributed into OSPF. A forwarding supervisor failure event takes place on CE A.

During this event, how will the routes learned from the WAN be seen on the core devices?

- A. via CE A and CE B
- B. via CE A
- C. via CE B
- D. no WAN routes will be accessible

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 44

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 45

A very large enterprise customer is migrating from EIGRP to IS-IS. Which option is your main concern to avoid changes in the path packets take?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 46

When designing a network, which method can be used to control the exit point for traffic leaving an autonomous system, at the Layer 3 control plane?

- A. tuning the metric of the underlying IGP
- B. tuning the multi-exit discriminator
- C. setting the Site of Origin extended community
- D. prepending AS path

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which design criteria drives the selection of G.8032 in an ISP network design?

- A. To gradually degrade the Ethernet rings' performance when it becomes saturated.
- B. To make full use of Ethernet rings' redundant paths.
- C. To achieve fast failover between two upstream Ethernet ring paths to the network core.
- D. To prevent loops on Ethernet rings.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 48

When designing a network that consists of multiple IPv6 multicast servers on a Layer 2 VLAN, which option should you consider regarding IPv6 multicast traffic forwarding?

- A. IPv6 multicast addresses are assigned based on network prefix
- B. IPv6 multicast flooding optimization requires Layer 2 switches support of MLD snooping.
- C. IPv6 multicast addresses are assigned by IANA.
- D. The RP IP address is embedded in IPv6 multicast address.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 49



Refer to the exhibit. The customer uses Gigabit Ethernet on all router interfaces and gets point-to-point Layer 2 VPN connections from their Telco. This network runs IS-IS with default parameters. In which two circuits should you manually decrease the interface metric to allow bidirectional traffic to take the high-speed links between router A and router H? (Choose two.)

- A. between router B and router D
- B. between router D and router F
- C. between router F and router G
- D. between router C and router F

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 50

You are designing a FabricPath network that connects to a spine-and-leaf topology using Layer 2 IS-IS as the IGP. The solution should be able to detect changes in the network topology and calculate loop-free paths to other nodes in the network that are being used as top-of-rack switches.

Which four options are characteristics of this FabricPath design solution? (Choose four.)

- A. FabricPath Layer 2 IS-IS uses the standard IS-IS functionality to populate up to 16 routes for a given destination switch.
- B. The FabricPath domain should be replaced because it does not run STP.
- C. The interfaces in a FabricPath network run only the FabricPath Layer 2 IS-IS protocol with FTags disabled.
- D. Each switch computes its shortest path to every other switch in the network using the SPF algorithm.
- E. To use the basic FabricPath functionality, you must configure IS-IS on every interface between the leaf- and-spine switches.
- F. The switch operating system uses multiple equal-cost, parallel links that provide ECMP.
- G. This path is used for forwarding unicast FabricPath frames.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The software sends hello packets on the FabricPath core ports to form adjacencies. After the software forms IS-IS adjacencies, the FabricPath unicast traffic uses the equal cost multipath (ECMP) feature of Layer 2 IS-IS to forward traffic. ECMP provides up to 16 paths for unicast traffic.

FabricPath Layer 2 IS-IS is based on the standard IS-IS protocol with the following extensions for the

▪
FabricPath environment:

FabricPath has a single IS-IS area with no hierarchical Layer 1/Layer 2 routing as prescribed within the

▪
IS-IS standard. All switches within the FabricPath network are in a single Layer 1 area.

The switch uses a MAC address that is different from the MAC address used for Layer 3 IS-
▪
IS instances.

The software adds a new sub-TLV that carries switch ID information, which is not in standard IS-IS.
▪

This feature allows Layer 2 information to be exchanged through the existing IS-IS protocol implementation.

Each switch computes its shortest path to every other switch in the network using the shortest-path first

▪
(SPF) algorithm. This path is used for forwarding unicast FabricPath frames. FabricPath Layer 2 IS-IS uses the standard IS-IS functionality to populate up to 16 routes for a given destination switch. The software uses multiple equal-cost available parallel links that provide ECMP.

FabricPath IS-IS introduces certain modifications to the standard IS-IS in order to support the
▪
construction of broadcast and multicast trees (identified by the FTags). Specifically, using FabricPath, the software constructs two loop-free trees for forwarding multidestination traffic.

References:

NEW QUESTION: 51

After a large EIGRP network had automatic summarization enabled throughout, it started experiencing routing loops. Which action should you take to quickly resolve the routing loops yet continue to perform summarization?

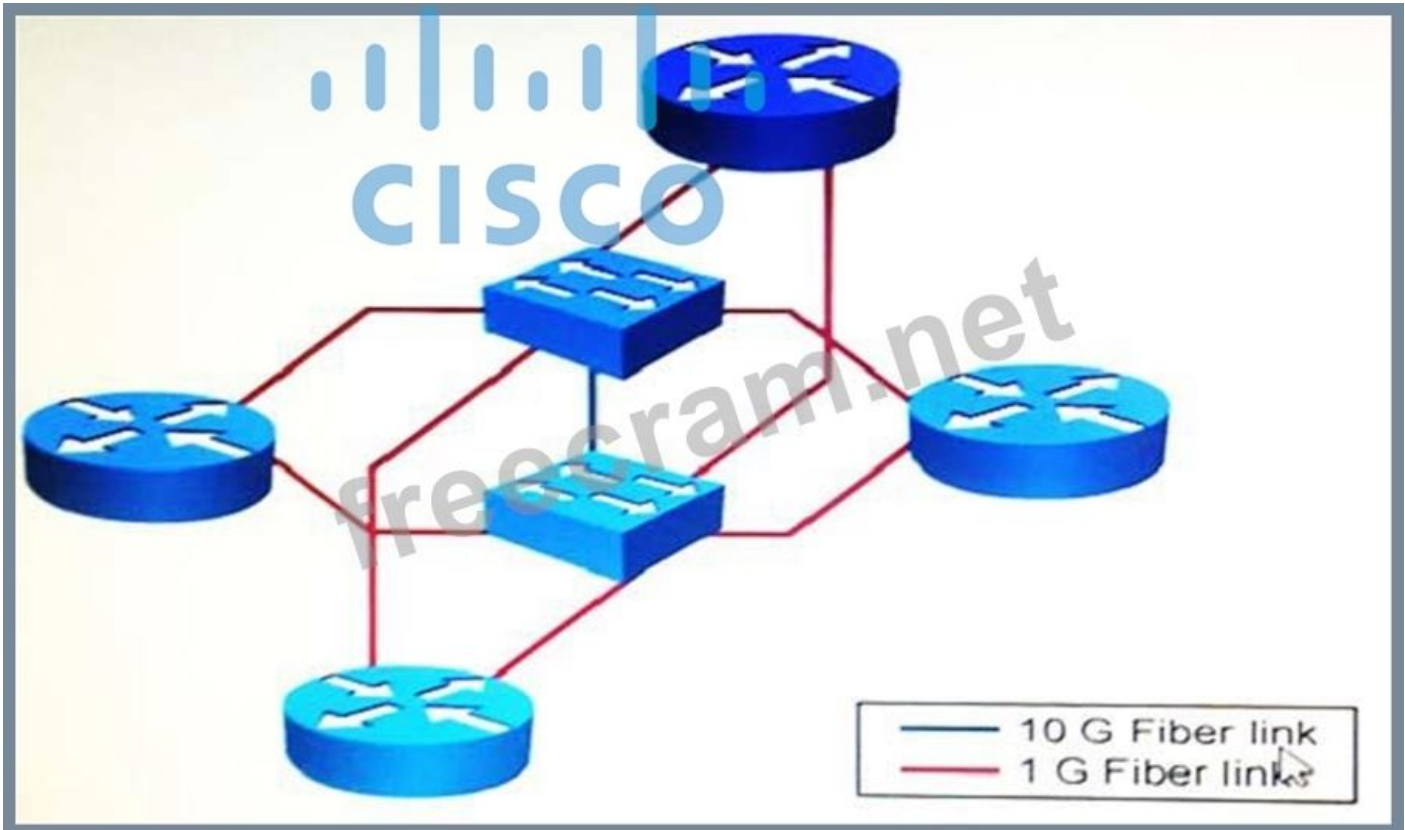
- A. Redistribute connected routes at major IP network boundaries.
- B. Redesign the IP addressing scheme.
- C. Increase the AD of the automatic summarization with more specific summary routes.
- D. Replace the automatic summarization with more specific summary routes.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 52



Refer to the exhibit. The two Ethernet switches are in close proximity to each other. Assuming that the IGP timers have already been tuned for fast convergence, which additional change provides for the fastest network convergence time?

- A. Remove one of the Ethernet switches and connect all routers to only one Ethernet switch.
- B. Change all links between switches and routers to 10 GB/s.
- C. Use point-to-point links between the routers instead of connecting through the Ethernet switches.
- D. Change all links from fiber to copper.

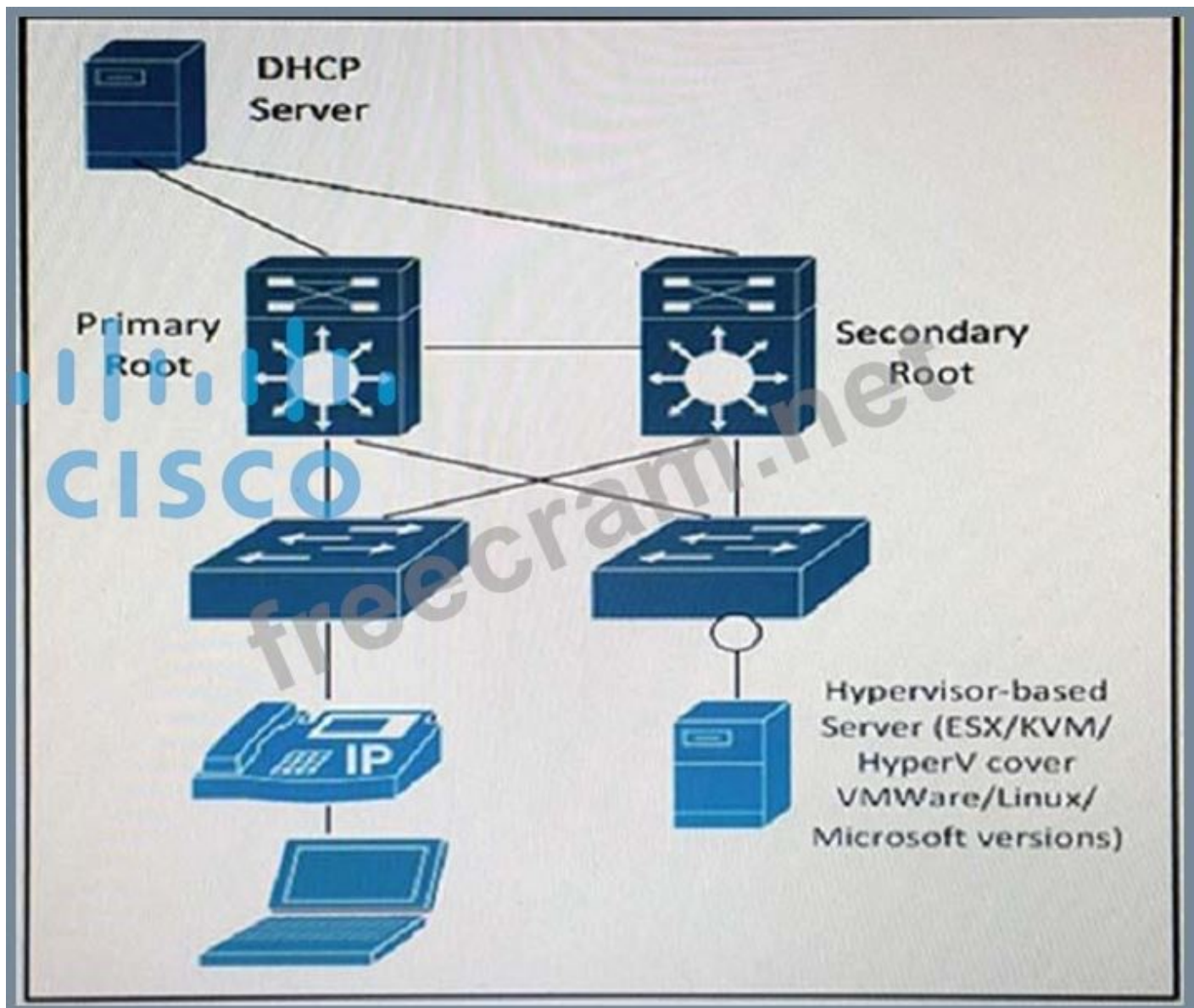
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit.



The server supports 802.1q and is running multiple VLANs on its NIC. Which two Layer 2 features should be applied to the network location identified by a circle? (Choose two.)

- A. PortFast
- B. PortFast trunk
- C. BPDU guard
- D. UDLD
- E. BPDU filter

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 54

A service provider plans on implementing IPv6 using 6PE. What are two drawbacks of the 6PE approach?

(Choose two.)

- A. The MPLS routers should have IPv6 enabled before they can respond to ICMPv6 messages.

- B. The label allocation mode is per-prefix so the label table grows as the BGP table increases.
- C. A single RIB and FIB is required for each connected customer so scalability issues can arise in the future.
- D. It is a disruptive way to introduce IPv6 into an existing MPLS service.

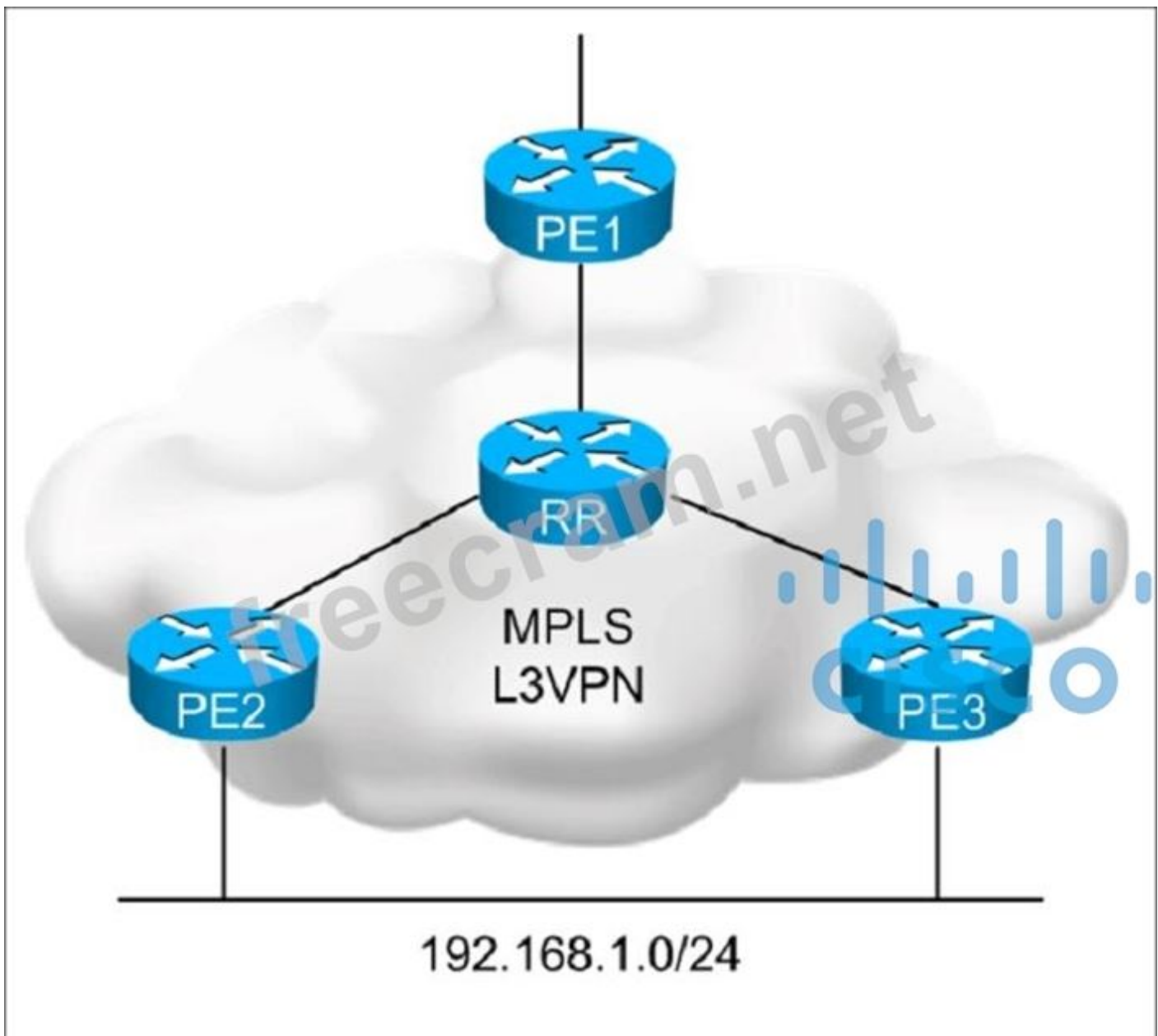
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibit.



You are designing an IPv4 unicast Layer 3 VPN load-balancing solution. Which L3VPN feature needs to be configured on the PE routers to support the design requirement?

- A. nonmatching route distinguishers
- B. matching route target values

C. disable split horizon on PE2 and PE3

D. matching route distinguishers

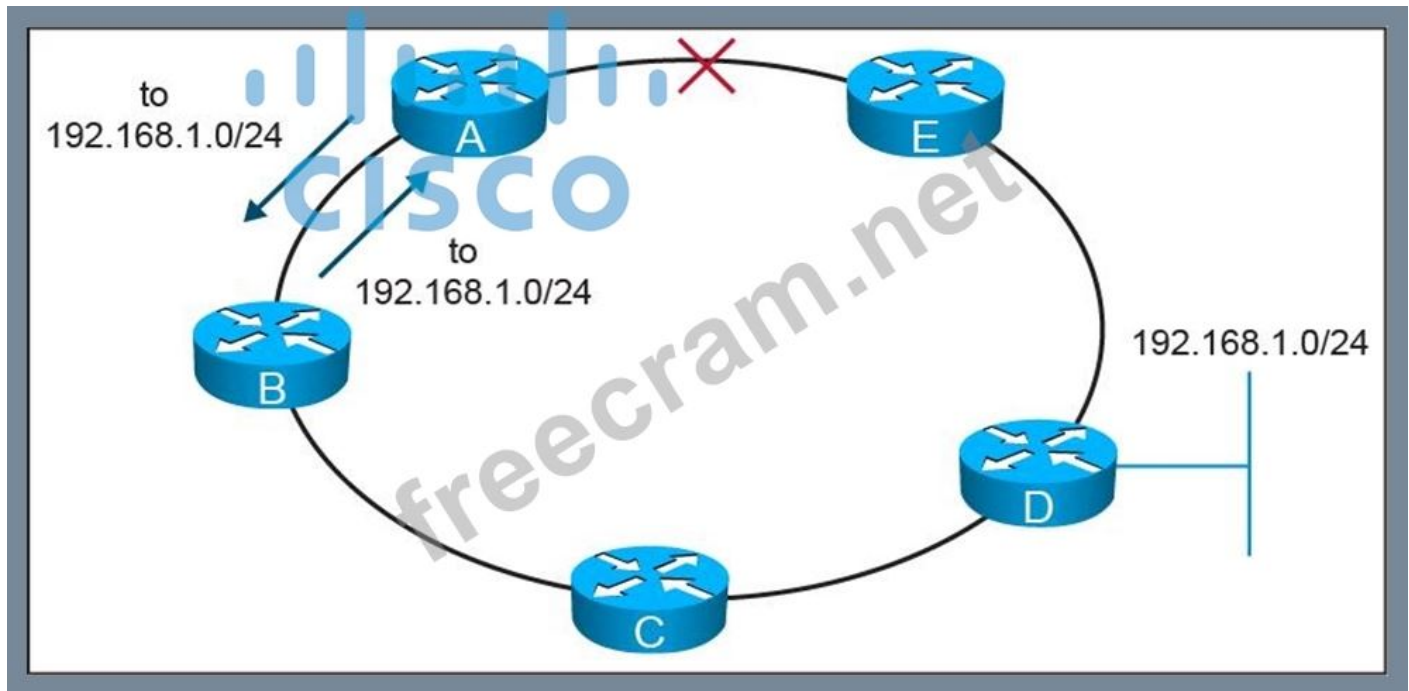
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 56

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?

A. TE Fast ReRoute

B. IP Fast ReRoute

C. Loop-Free Alternate

D. Remote Loop-Free Alternate

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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