

Cisco.352-001.v2021-07-28.q80

Exam Code:	352-001
Exam Name:	Cisco Certified Design Expert Qualification Exam
Certification Provider:	Cisco
Free Question Number:	80
Version:	v2021-07-28
# of views:	712
# of Questions views:	20375
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.352-001.v2021-07-28.q80.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

As network designer, which option is your main concern with regards to virtualizing multiple network zones into a single hardware device?

- A. Congestion control
- B. Security
- C. Bandwidth allocation
- D. CPU resource allocation
- E. Fate sharing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which OSPF design consideration with regards to simplicity and address presentation must be considered when connecting two layer 3 switches directly using 10GBASE-T cabling and forming an OSPF neighbour adjacency?

- A. The OSPF hello and dead timers must be tuned to detect failures as quickly as possible.
- B. The OSPF network type must be set to point-to-point.
- C. An OSPF neighbor adjacency formed over loopback interfaces must be placed in Area 0
- D. The OSPF network type must be set to point-to-multipoint
- E. Mesh groups must be included in the design

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://blog.ine.com/2010/06/02/ospf-fast-convergenc>

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234686485.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which statement about hot-potato routing architecture design is true?

- A. Hot-potato routing is prone to misconfiguration as well as poor coordination between two networks

- B. Hop-potato keeps traffic under the control of the network administrator for longer
- C. Hot-potato routing is the preferred architecture when connecting to content providers
- D. OSPF uses hot-potato routing if all ASBRs use the same value for the external metric

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which statement about the SDN framework environment is true?

- A. The control plane function is split between an SDN controller and the networking element
- B. The data plane is pulled from the networking element and put in an SDN controller
- C. The control plane pulled from the networking element and put in an SDN controller
- D. The control plane and data plane are pulled from the networking element and put in an SDN controller and SDN agent
- E. The data plane is controlled by a centralized SDN element

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which two OSPF network types can be used in the design of a hub tunnel interface for a phase 3 DMVPN that requires spoke-to-spoke direct traffic? (Choose two)

- A. point-to-multipoint nonbroadcast
- B. point-to-multipoint
- C. broadcast
- D. point-to-point
- E. nonbroadcast

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 6

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 7

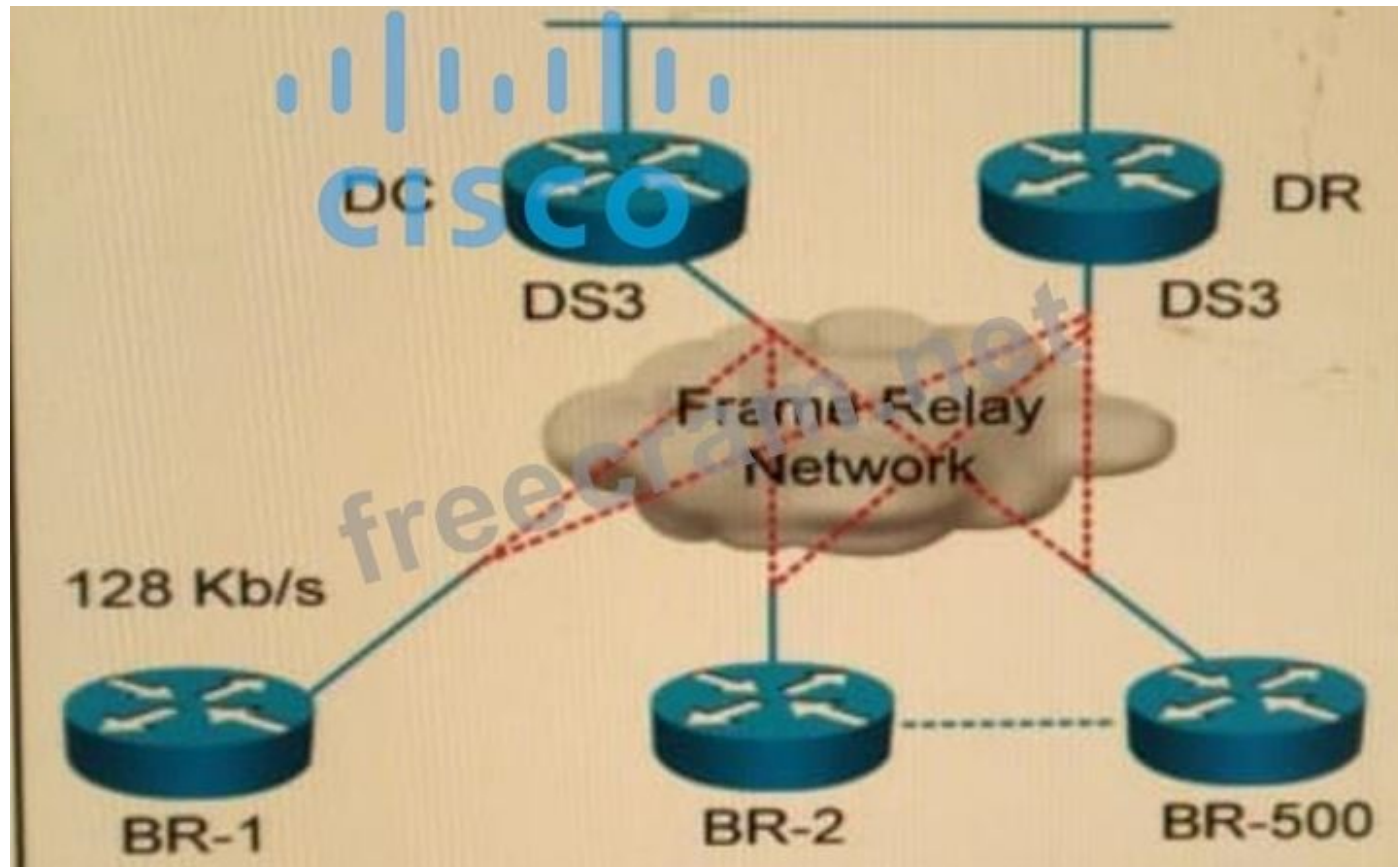
You are deploying a nationwide intranet solution for a company with 4 data centers and 400 remote branches connected via a provider-based solution. As part of the network design, you must ensure efficient content distribution of training material to remote sites. Which VPN technology leverages replication in the network core and provides for efficient bandwidth optimization?

- A. MPLS Layer 3 VPN

- B. VPLS
- C. IPsec
- D. GRE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8



Refer to the exhibit. A retail company has around 500 branches across the U.S. The company is connected to the DC and DR routers through a Frame Relay cloud. All the communication happens only between BR routers to DC or DR routers, and there is no BR router to BR router communication. The service provider has decided to discontinue the Frame Relay service and replace it with Metro Ethernet. The retail company currently uses OSPF NBMA mode as IGP, which is the only scenario that the IT team is familiar with. The retail company decides to optimize the data center computing resources with server virtualisation. They have many server segments that need Layer 2 connectivity between the DC router and the DR router for VM failover. Which Metro Ethernet technology uses a minimum of resources from the service provider network?

- A. Provider backbone bridge
- B. VPLS
- C. EVPL
- D. QinQ

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

As service provider you must support a Layer 2 virtualization protocol that does not include the use of label switching. Which technology meets this design requirement?

- A. VPLS
- B. VRF-Lite
- C. QinQ
- D. 802.3ad

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

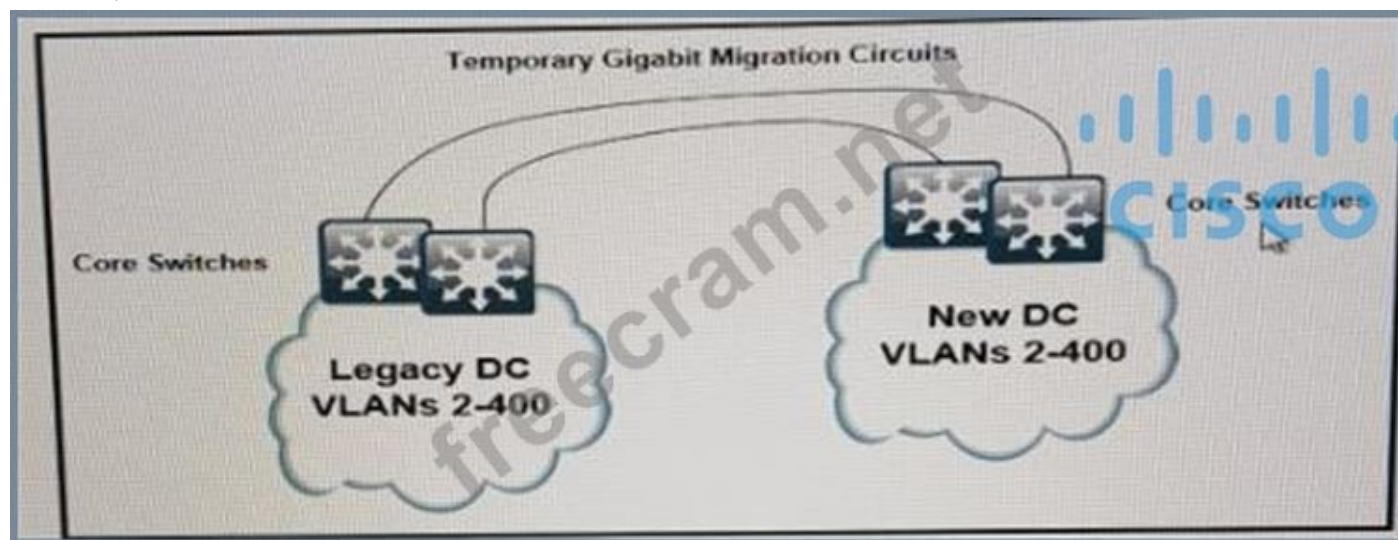
NEW QUESTION: 10

As part of the security protocol for your network design, you have designated that option 82 is enabled for DHCP snooping. When option 82 is enabled, which information will be added to the DHCP request?

- A. switch MAC address and switch IP address
- B. switch MAC address and VLAN module and port
- C. remote ID and circuit ID
- D. switch IP address and VLAN, module and port

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11



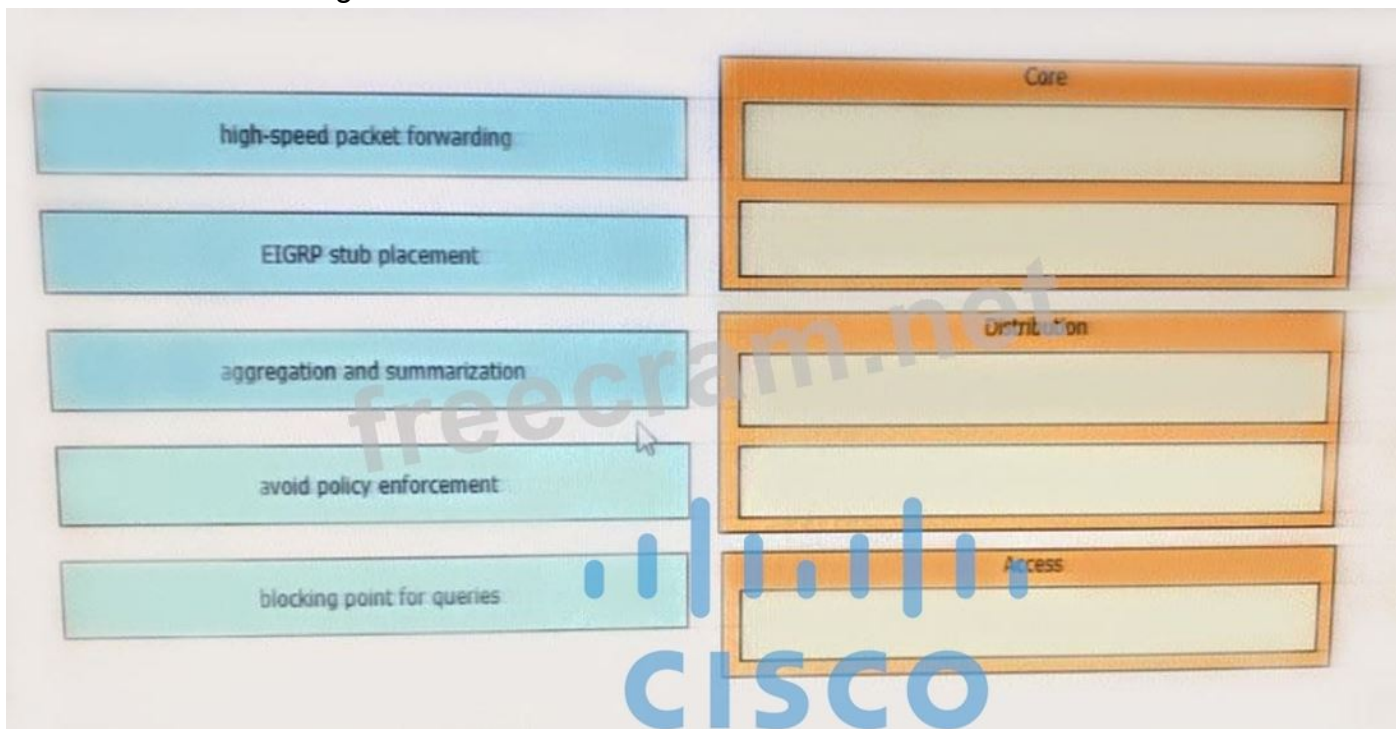
You are designing a data center migration from one location to another, which requires all existing VLANs spanned to the new data center to maintain host IP addressing. Two temporary Gigabit Ethernet circuits are available to extend the VLANs at Layer 2 to the location as trunk links between core switches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

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

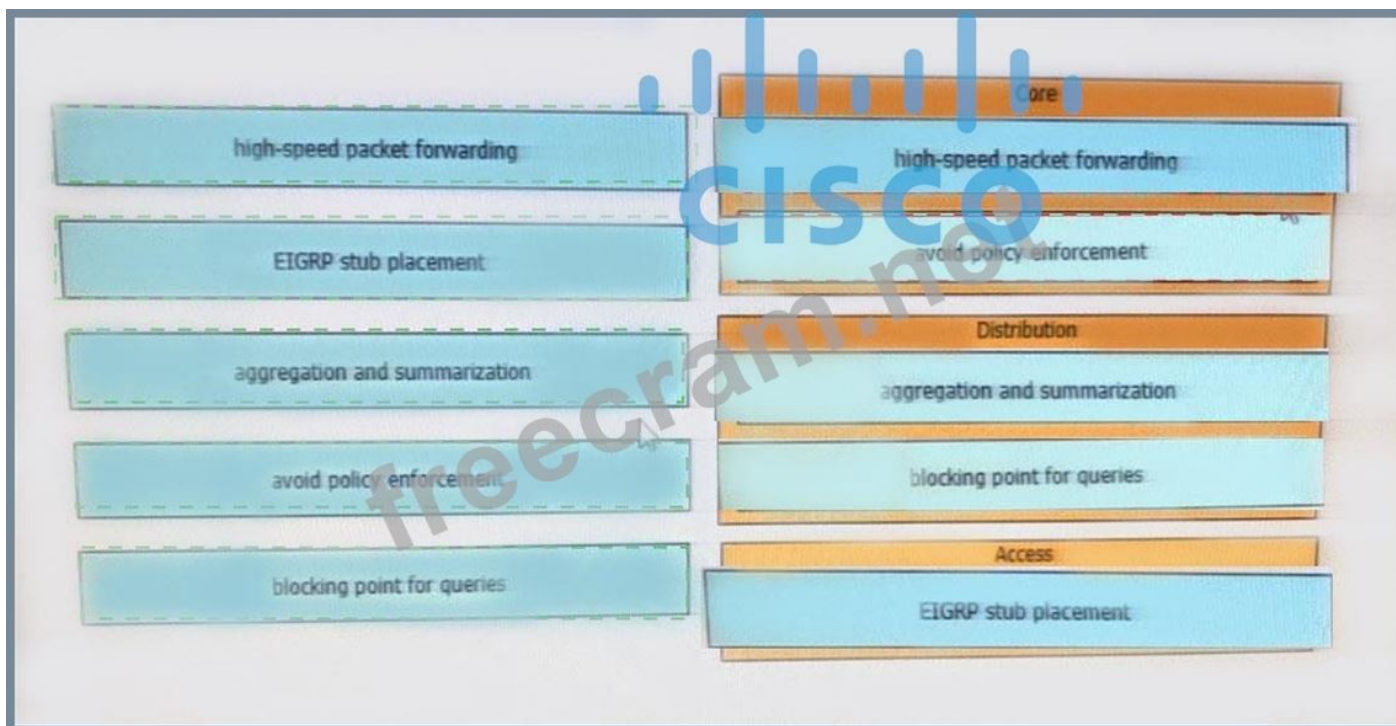
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Drag and drop the EIGRP design considerations from the left onto the corresponding hierarchical layer characteristics on the right



Answer:





NEW QUESTION: 13

You are a network designer and you must ensure that the network you design is secure . How do you plan to prevent infected devices on your network from sourcing random DDoS attacks using forged source address?

- A. unicast RPF strict mode
- B. unicast RPF loose mode
- C. ACL based forwarding
- D. ACL filtering by destination

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

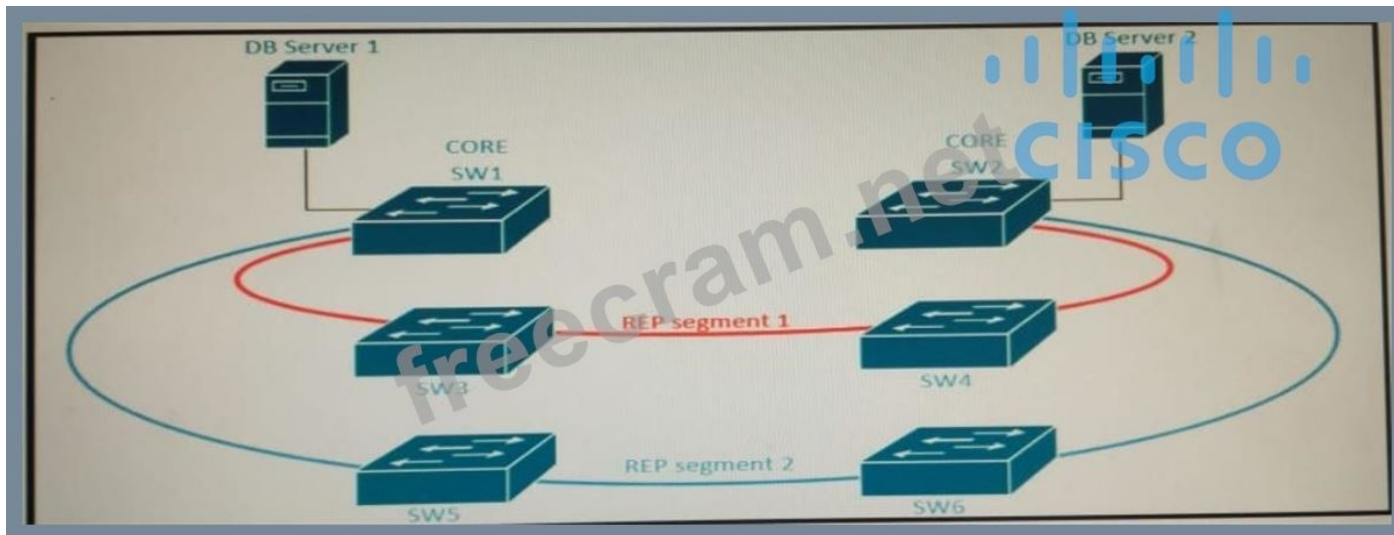
NEW QUESTION: 14

The BGP table contains hundreds of thousands of routes. Which design technique improves the convergence time?

- A. Deploy BGP confederations within your backbone
- B. Use TCP ports higher than 1024 for your BGP sessions
- C. Deploy BGP route reflectors instead of full-mesh iBGP
- D. Enable TCP path MTU discovery for every neighbor

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

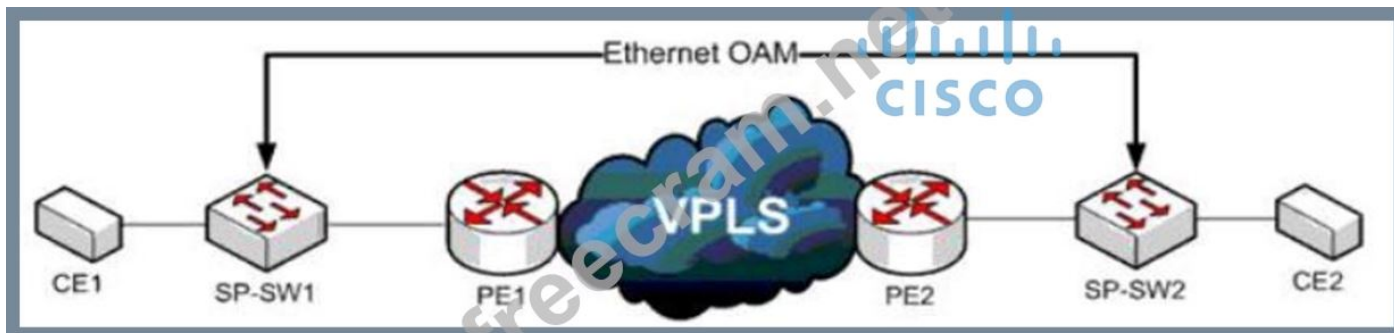


Refer to the exhibit. A new high availability DB sever cluster is installed in the network . these two servers require high bandwidth and low latency Layer 2 connectivity for database replication. Which solution supports these requirements?

- A. Add two new links between SW1 and SW2 configured as REP segments 1 and 2 respectively
- B. Add secondary links to REP segments 1 and 2
- C. Add two new links between SW1 and SW2 configured as REP segment 3
- D. Add two new links between SW1 and SW2 configured as LACP trunk with STP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16



Refer to the exhibit A service provider has a requirement to use Ethernet OAM to detect end-to-end connectivity failures between SP-SW1 and SP- SW2 Which two ways to design this solution are true? (Choose two)

- A. Enable unicast heartbeat messages to be periodically exchanged between MEPs
- B. Forward E-LMI PDUs over VPLS
- C. Use upward maintenance endpoints on the SP switches
- D. Forward LLD PDUs over the VPLS
- E. Enable Connectivity Fault Management on the SP switches

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

You are creating a network design that will influence the traffic path across the MPLS core on a virtual private LAN. Which parameter is included in the design to manage the traffic?

- A. Create a MPLS traffic engineering tunnel and modify the path using auto-route announce
- B. Create a MPLS traffic engineering tunnel and modify the path using a static route
- C. Deploy MPLS traffic engineering and modify the path using preferred path
- D. Deploy MPLS traffic engineering and modify the path using auto-route, static routing, or PBR

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_te_path_setup/configuration/15-s/mp-te-path-setup-15-s-

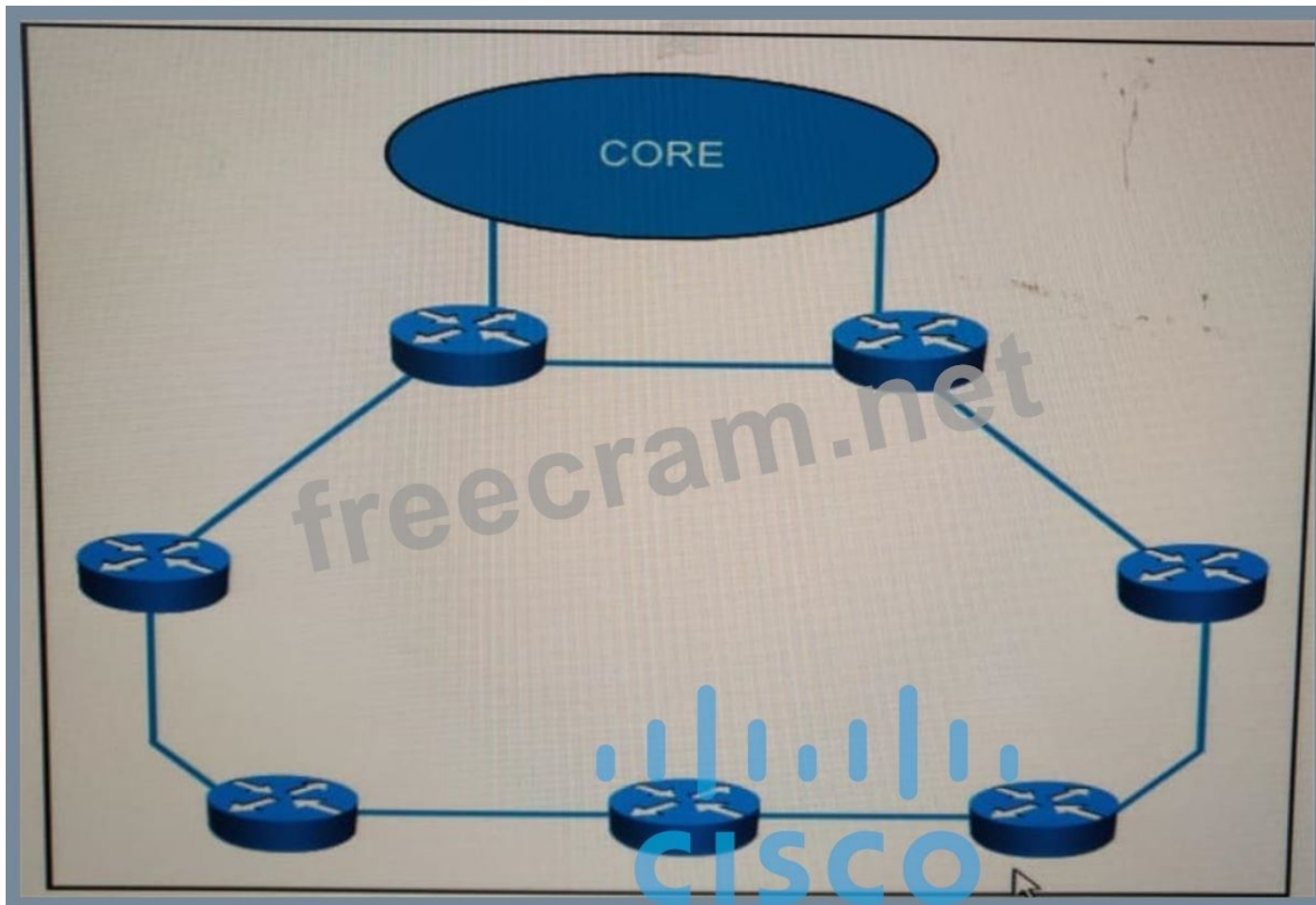
NEW QUESTION: 18

You are designing the routing design for two merging companies that have overlapping IP address space. Which of these must you consider when developing the routing and NAT design?

- A. Global to local NAT translation is done after policy-based routing.
- B. Global to local NAT translation is done before routing.
- C. Local to global NAT translation is done after routing
- D. Local to global NAT translation is done before policy-based routing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19



Refer to the exhibit. You must design this network for IP Fast Reroute by enabling the OSPF Loop-Free Alternates (not Remote LoopFree Alternates). What is a concern about the proposed solution?

- A. Fast Reroute requires Cisco MPLS TE
- B. OSPF Loop Free Alternates on ring topologies are prone to routing loops
- C. OSPF Loop-Free Alternates are transport dependent
- D. Loop-Free Alternates feature
- E. OSPF Loop-Free Alternates are not supported on ring topologies

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Drag and drop the multicast protocols from the left onto the current design situation on the right.

PIM-SM, SSM, BIDIR	IPsec Group Management
PIM-DM, PIM-SM, SSM, BIDIR	IPv4 Forwarding
IGMP	IPv4 Interdomain Source Discovery
HSRP	IPv6 Group Management
VLD	IPv6 Forwarding

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 21

Which two design considerations must be considered when introducing FCoE into an existing network?

(Choose two)

- A. All the servers in the data center must be retrofitted with Converged Network Adapters.
- B. The FCoE QoS markings may overlap with call signaling QoS markings.
- C. The existing network must support a MTU of 3280 bytes.
- D. Optical cabling is needed to transmit FCoE traffic between a server and its directly connected Ethernet switch.
- E. Twinaxial cabling can be used to transmit FCoE traffic between a server and its directly connected Ethernet switch, if it is less than 10 meters away

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

A customer requests a design that ensures that client devices are not dynamically configured with incorrect DNS information. Which security technology must be configured on Core switches when finalising the network design?

- A. IGMP snooping
- B. root guard
- C. DNS snooping

D. DHCP snooping

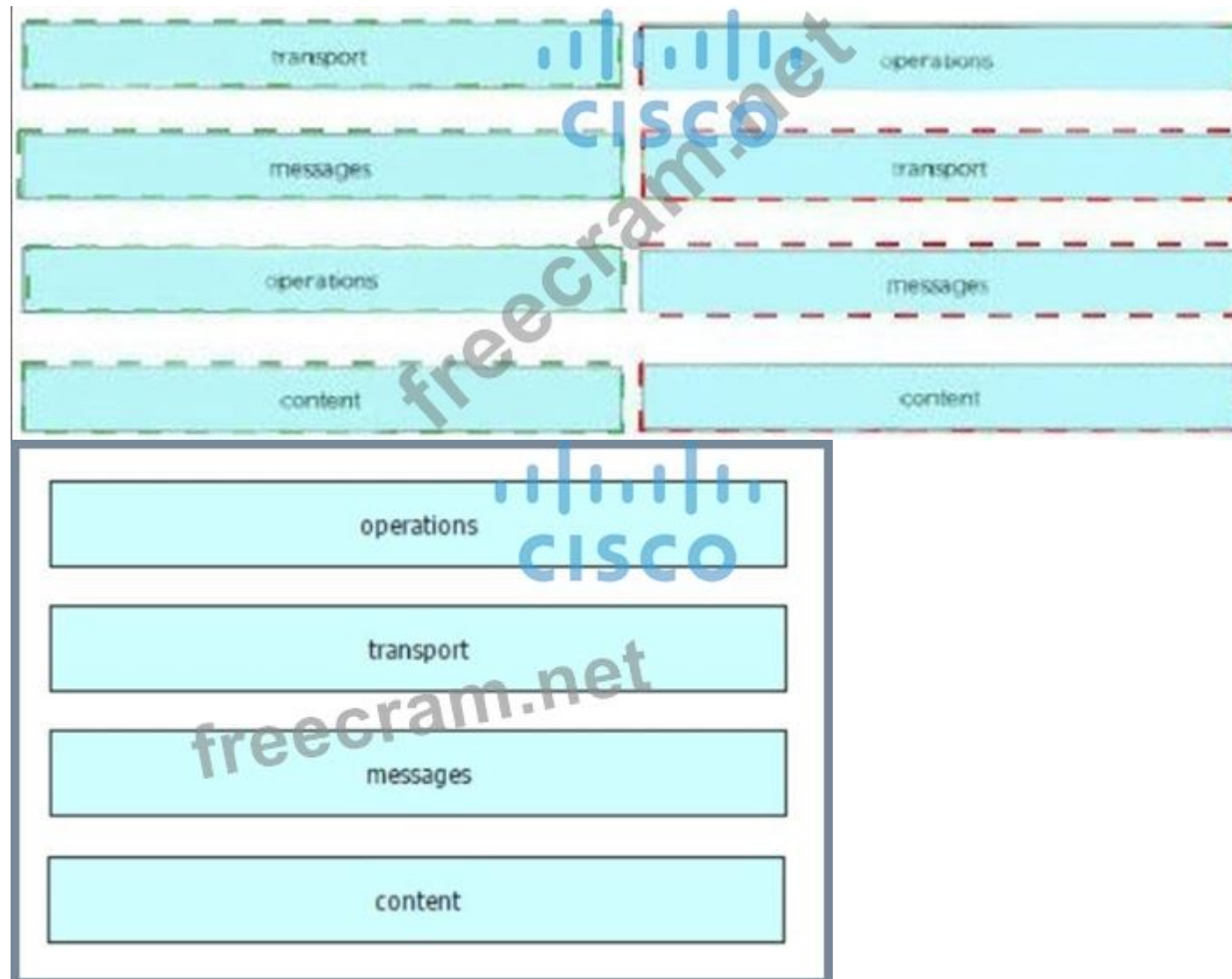
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Drag and drop the NETCONF layers on the left to the correct descriptions on the right



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 24

Which two statements are correct about route redistribution? (Choose two)

- A. iBGP is used within the AS to carry eBGP attributes that otherwise would be lost if eBGP was redistributed into IGP
- B. The unequal cost multipath load-balancing characteristic is lost when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP
- C. Mutual redistribution at multiple points can create a routing loop
- D. IS-IS does not support Layer 2 routes leaking into a Layer 1 domain
- E. Redistributing the entire BGP table from the Internet works well when using multiple OSPF areas

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which two mechanisms avoid suboptimal routing in a network with dynamic mutual redistribute OSPFv2 and EIGRP boundaries?

- A. matching EIGRP process ID
- B. AD manipulation
- C. route filtering
- D. matching OSPF external routes
- E. route tagging

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

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/49111-route-map-bestp.html>

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which two functions of an NSSA in an OSPF network design are true? (Choose two)

- A. It uses opaque LSAs.
- B. An ASBR advertises Type 7 LSAs into the area.
- C. An ABR advertises Type 7 LSAs into the area.
- D. It overcomes issues with suboptimal routing when there are multiple exit points from the area.
- E. It allows ASBRs to inject external routing information into the area.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which two design solutions ensure sub 50 msec of the convergence time after a link failure in the network? (Choose two)

- A. BFD
- B. minimal BGP scan time
- C. MPLS-FRR
- D. IGP fast hello
- E. Ti-LFA

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

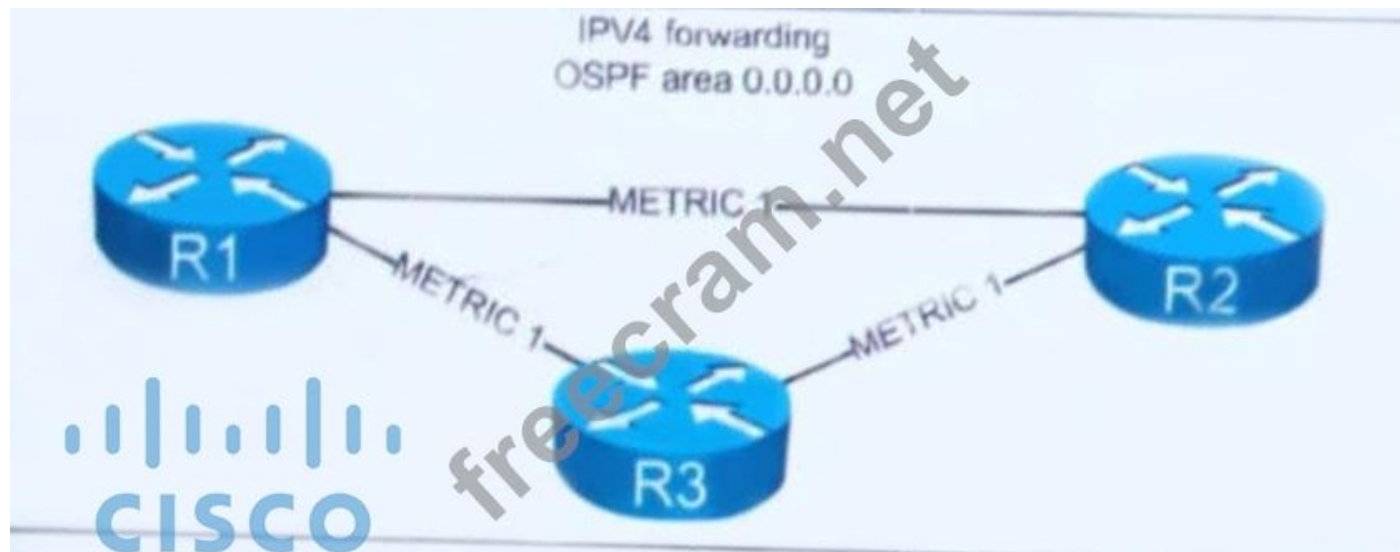
NEW QUESTION: 28

Company ABC uses IPv4-only. Recently they started deploying new endpoint devices. For operational reasons, IPv6 cannot be disabled on these new endpoint devices. Which security measure prevents the new endpoint from learning an IPv6 prefix from an attacker?

- A. Prefix Guard
- B. Secure Neighbor Discovery
- C. Source Guard and Prefix Guard
- D. Router Advertisement Guard

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29



Refer to the exhibit. You are asked to design this OSPF network to converge within 60 ms for unicast packets after a link topology changes due to a single link failure. Which technology can be enabled while conforming to the design requirements?

- A. Loop-Free Alternates
- B. BFD
- C. RSVP-TE Fast Reroute
- D. IGP SPF- timer tuning
- E. IGP neighbor timer tuning

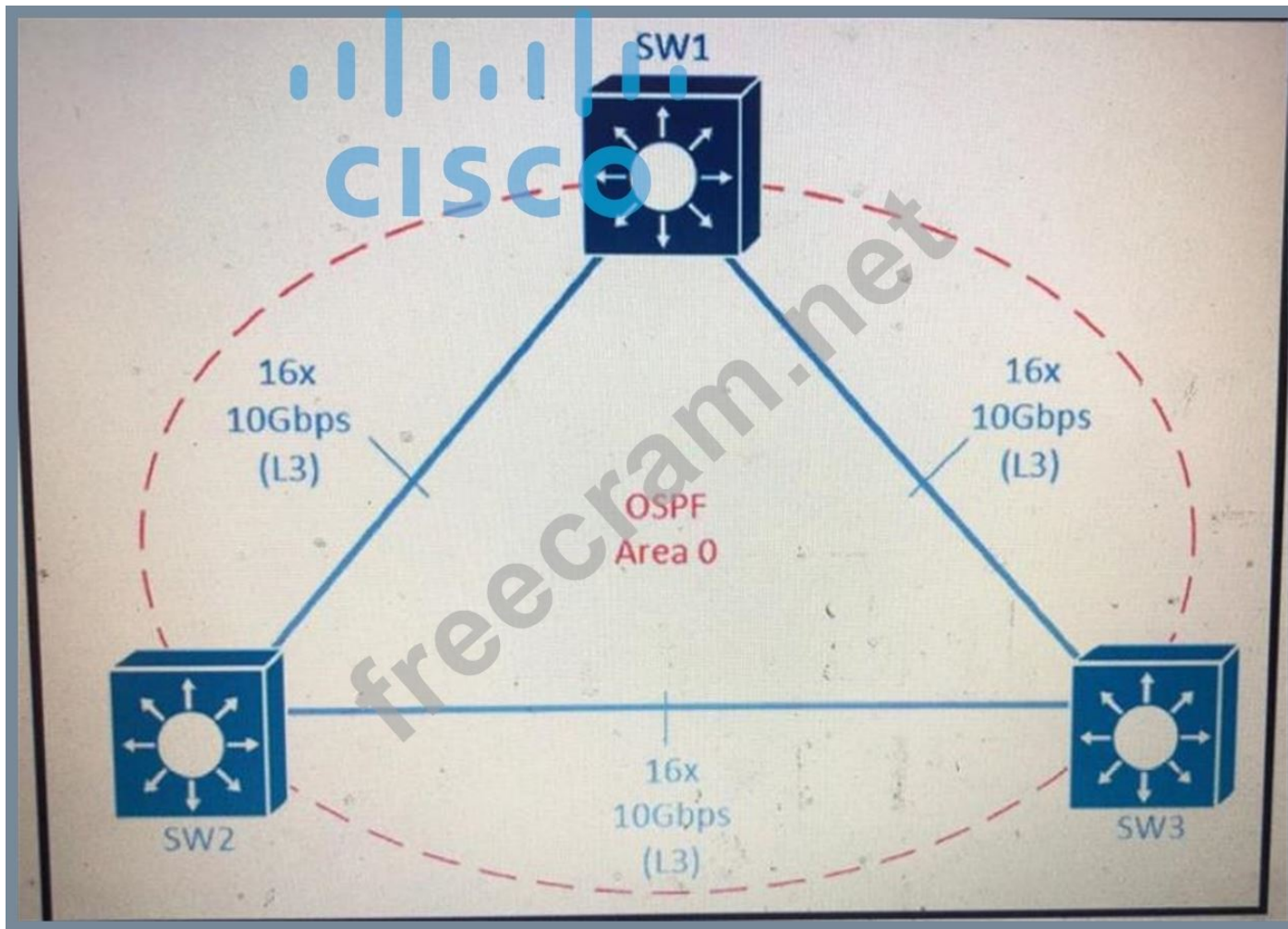
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Bi-directional Forwarding Detection (BFD) provides rapid failure detection times between forwarding engines, while maintaining low overhead. It also provides a single, standardized method of link/device/protocol failure detection at any protocol layer and over any media.

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/tk648/tk365/tk480/technologies_white_paper0900aecd80244005.htm

NEW QUESTION: 30



Refer to the exhibit. Which two design options reduce the size of OSPF database? (Choose two)

- A. Prefix suppression
- B. Incremental SPF
- C. Type 3 LSA filtering
- D. Loop Free Alternate
- E. Layer 2 link aggregation between core switches

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

You have been asked to design a remote access VPN solution to support up to 2000 devices. You must ensure that only corporate assets are allowed to connect to the VPN, and users must authenticate to gain access of their based on their user role. Users must use a password that they are already using to access existing applications . A user may not always use the same device to access the VPN. Which two options combined meet the requirements? (Choose two)

- A. Deploy an IPsec VPN solution
- B. Deploy a central authentication directory that users can be authenticated and authorized against
- C. Deploy certificates that are unique to each device
- D. Use local usernames and passwords on the VPN device
- E. Deploy certificates that are unique to each user
- F. Deploy a SSL VPN solution

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Drag and drop the natures of the network events from the left onto the OSPF-SPF calculation types on the right.

Left side (Network Events):

- Triggered by a LSA Type 3 (Inter area), all LSA Type 3 that contribute to the certain destination are processed.
- Triggered by a LSA Type 5 (External) or a LSA Type 7 (NSSA External), all LSA Type 5 or Type 7 that contribute to the certain destination are processed.
- the shortest path topology tree is recomputed.
- LSA types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 are processed.
- Triggered by the change in the LSA Type 3 (Inter area, LSA Type 4 (ASBR), LSA Type 5 (External), and LSA Type 7 (External NSSA).
- Triggered by a change in a LSA Type 1 (Router) or a LSA Type 2 (Network).

Right side (OSPF-SPF Calculation Types):

- Full SPF Calculation (3 empty slots)
- Partial SPF Calculation (3 empty slots)

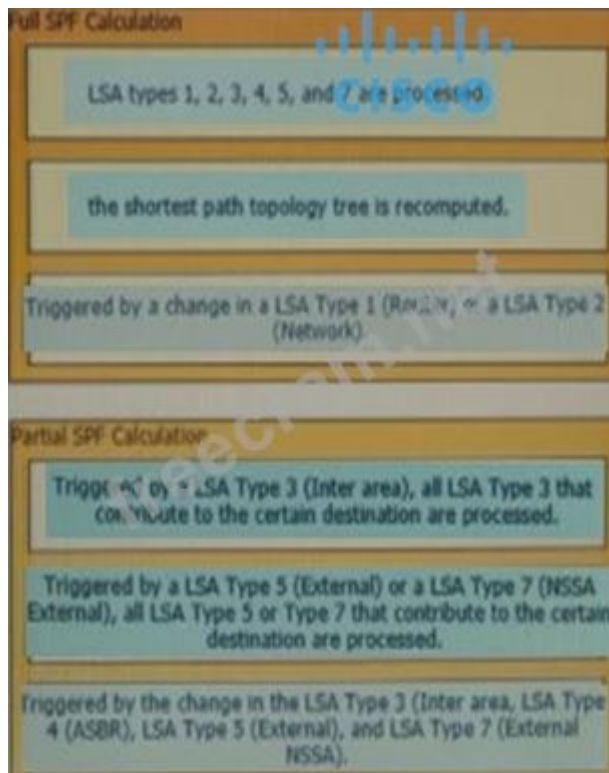
Answer:

Left side (Network Events):

- Triggered by a LSA Type 3 (Inter area), all LSA Type 3 that contribute to the certain destination are processed.
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- Triggered by a change in a LSA Type 1 (Router) or a LSA Type 2 (Network).

Right side (OSPF-SPF Calculation Types):

- Full SPF Calculation
 - LSA types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 are processed.
 - the shortest path topology tree is recomputed.
 - Triggered by a change in a LSA Type 1 (Router) or a LSA Type 2 (Network).
- Partial SPF Calculation
 - Triggered by a LSA Type 3 (Inter area), all LSA Type 3 that contribute to the certain destination are processed.
 - Triggered by a LSA Type 5 (External) or a LSA Type 7 (NSSA External), all LSA Type 5 or Type 7 that contribute to the certain destination are processed.
 - Triggered by the change in the LSA Type 3 (Inter area, LSA Type 4 (ASBR), LSA Type 5 (External), and LSA Type 7 (External NSSA).



NEW QUESTION: 33

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

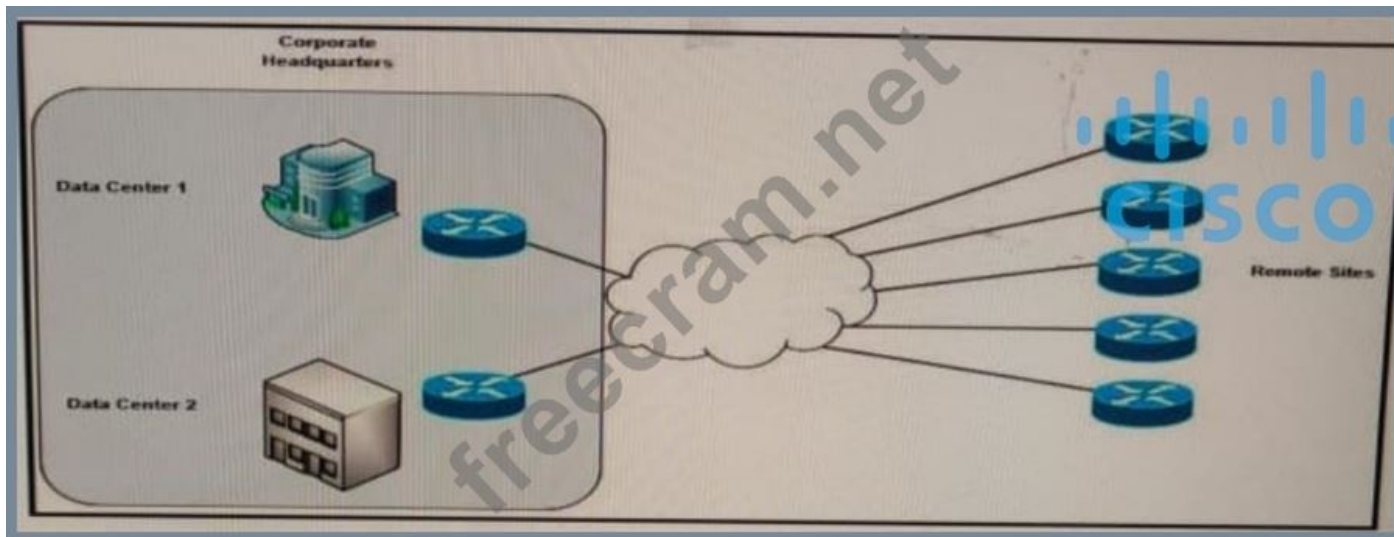
NEW QUESTION: 34

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35



Refer to the exhibit. The company must connect five new remote sites to the network core of its corporate headquarters with path reliability. These remote sites run voice and data traffic. Two data centers are in the core. Which two virtualized network solutions can achieve the required goal? (Choose two)

- A. Deploy MPLS Layer 3 VPN
- B. Use PfR to dynamically change traffic flows for forwarding frames and packets out of the remote sites
- C. Deploy MPLS Layer 2 VPN to interconnect the two data centers in the core to the remote sites
- D. Use IPsec over GRE encapsulation with a DS3 line directly from each remote site router to the data center routers
- E. Create an IPsec tunnel over a new point-to-point leased line directly from each remote site router to the data center routers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Your organization is working on a design solution for a new Internet-based remote access virtual private network that has 1000 remote sites. A network administrator recommends GETVPN as the model because the network of today uses DMVPN, which results in a lot of background NHRP control traffic. What is a potential problem with using GETVPN for this design solution?

- A. GETVPN would require a high level of background traffic to maintain its IPsec SAs
- B. GETVPN requires an overlay routing control plane
- C. GETVPN key servers would be on public, hacker-reachable space and need higher security
- D. GETVPN is not scalable to a large number of remote sites

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/security/group-encrypted-transport-vpn/GETVPN_DIG_

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which two design solutions provide IPv6 interdomain multicast? (Choose two)

- A. Embedded RP
- B. Auto-RP
- C. MSDP

D. PIM SSM

E. PIM-DM

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

You want to mitigate failures that are caused by STF loops that occur before UDLD detects the failure or that are caused by a device that is no longer sending BPOUs Which mechanism do you use along with UDLD?

A. loop guard

B. BPDU filtering

C. BPOU guard

D. root guard

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which design benefit of bridge assurance is true?

A. It allows small, unmanaged switches to be plugged into ports of access switches without the risk of switch loops.

B. It prevents switch loops caused by unidirectional point-to-point link condition on Rapid PVST + and MST

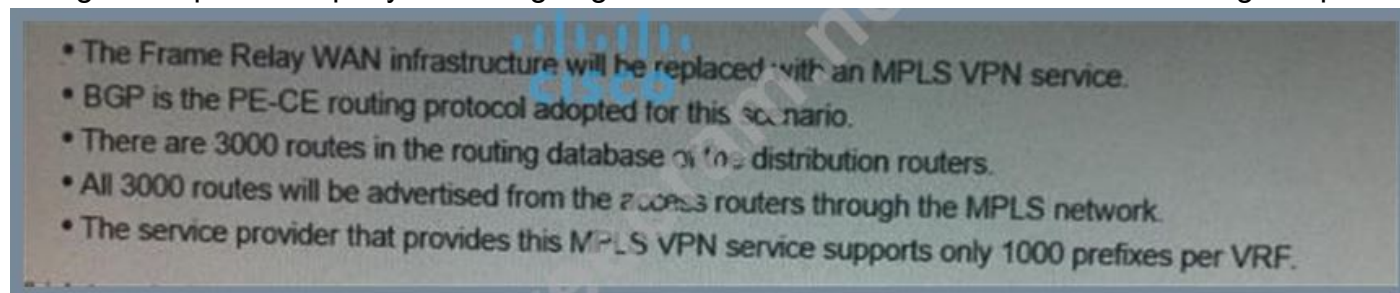
C. It supposes a spanning-tree topology change upon connecting and disconnecting a station on a port

D. It prevents switched traffic from traversing suboptimal paths on the network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

A large enterprise company is redesigning their WAN infrastructure and has these design requirements



Which two design solutions ensure that the enterprise access routers reach all devices in this enterprise network? (Choose two)

A. Configure the distribution routers to send a default route to the MPLS network.

B. Use prefix lists on the distribution routers to control which routes are sent to the MPLS network.

C. Summarize the routes on the MPLS WAN interfaces of the distribution routers.

D. Configure null routes and aggregate routes for the prefixes in your network on the distribution routers.

E. Configure the access routers to send a default route to the MPLS network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

You want to split an Ethernet domain in two. Which parameter must be unique in this design to keep the two domains separated?

- A. VTP domain
- B. STP type
- C. VTP password
- D. VLAN ID

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

A network engineering team is designing a lab network for a customer demonstration. The design engineer wants to show that the resiliency of the MPLS Traffic Engineering Fast Reroute solution has the same failover Tailback times as a traditional SONET/SDH network (around 50 msec). Which type of MPLS TE tunnel must be considered for this demonstration to address the link failure and node failure within the lab network?

- A. next-next-hop tunnel
- B. next-hop tunnel
- C. TE backup tunnel
- D. FRR backup tunnel

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

A engineer has been tasked to design an IPv6 wireless sensor network using IEEE 802.15.4 to support an IoT project. Which two protocols does the engineer need to utilize for this design? (Choose two)

- A. VPN
- B. 802.11ac
- C. 802.11ax
- D. 802.11
- E. 6LoWPAN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which two application requirements are mandatory for traffic to receive proper treatment when placed in the priority queue? (Choose two)

- A. WRED drop treatment
- B. Tolerance to packet loss
- C. Small transactions (HTTTO-like behavior)
- D. Intolerance to jitter
- E. TCP-based application

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://blog.ine.com/2009/08/02/eigrp-query-scoping>

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which action reduces jitter in a VoIP network?

- A. Deploy WRED
- B. Increase the bandwidth of the links
- C. Deploy Call Admission Control
- D. Adjust the play out delay buffer at the receiver

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

ACME corporation is deploying a new HR application that requires the network infrastructure to monitor and react to certain conditions in the network. Which feature should be used to meet this design requirement?

- A. Cisco IOS Embedded Event Manager
- B. Reflexive ACLs
- C. IP SLA
- D. SOAP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

For which two reasons do you choose L2TPv3 over other technologies for a VPN solution? (Choose two)

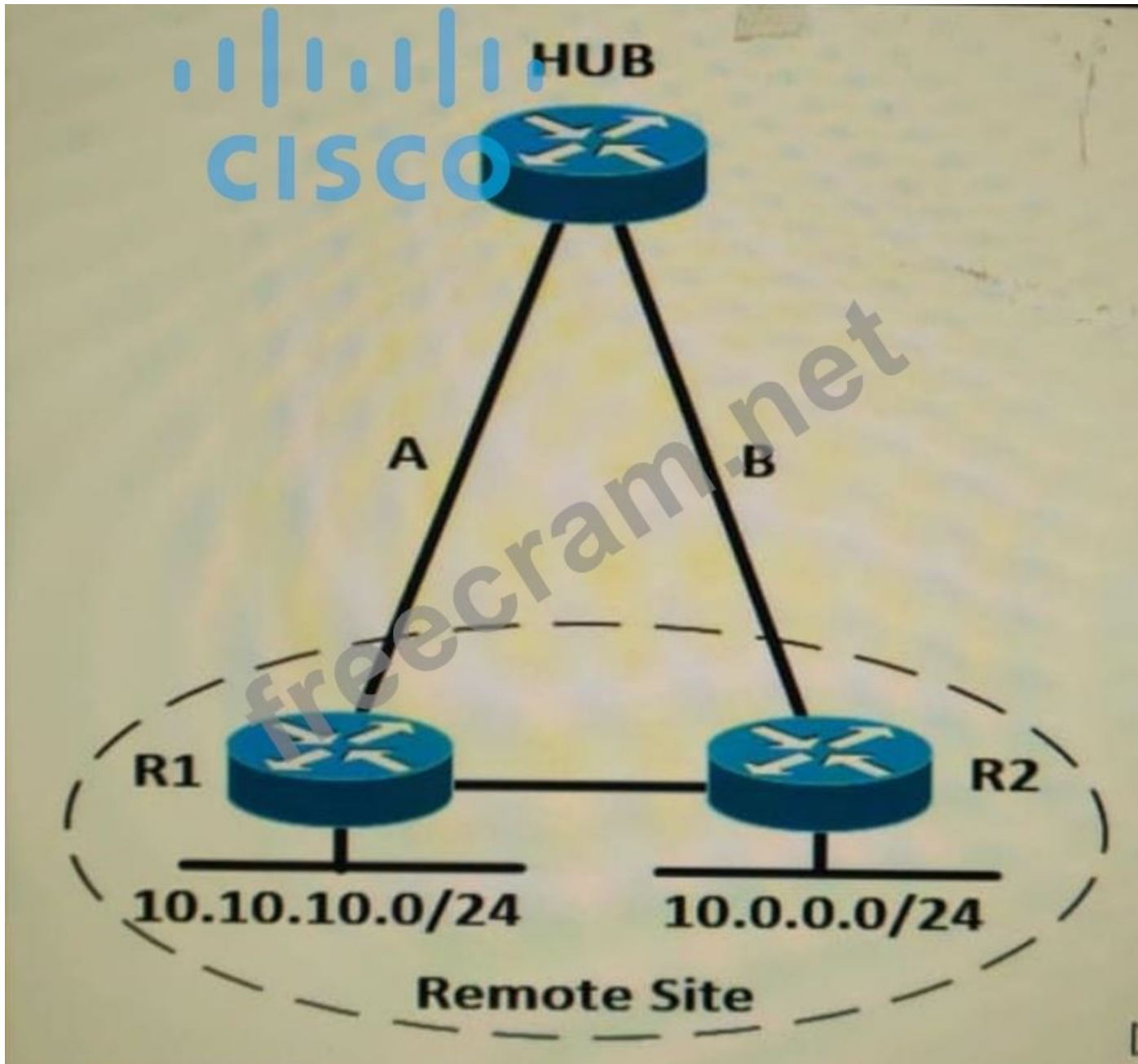
- A. The VPN solution does not contain MPLS on the network core.
- B. The VPN solution requires multipoint Ethernet LAN service
- C. The VPN solution should support Frame Relay to Ethernet pseudowire connections.

D. The VPN solution should be industry standard.

E. The VPN solution should tunnel Layer 2 frames and Layer 3 packets

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49



Refer to the exhibit. A customer runs EIGRP and has remote routers with EIGRP stub configured. The customer tests the redundancy by shutting down the B link, and surprisingly the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet is no longer accessed by the hub router. Which action resolves this issue?

A. Apply the Stub Route Leaking feature

B. Remove summarization from all routers

C. Remove the EIGRP stub option, because it is not possible to configure two EIGRP stub routers on the same site

D. Wait for a few seconds, after the EIGRP dead timer expired between R2 and hub, the 10.0.0.0/24 can automatically be accessed by the hub router via the R1 router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

You are redesigning a single-level IS-IS network with 500 routers. This network has 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 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. Implement a delay between successive IS-IS LSP packet transmissions on routers with long-haul links
- B. Implement LSP generation throttling on routers with long-haul links
- C. Modify the length of time than an LSP remains in the router database without being refreshed on all routers
- D. Modify hello timers on routers with short-haul links

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

An enterprise company is attaching to a new Gigabit Ethernet based link from the local service provider. This connection must have a 150 Mbps committed information rate. For the design of this new service. Which QoS mechanism must be used to ensure low packet loss within the service provider network?

- A. Shaping
- B. CBWFQ
- C. LLQ
- D. Policing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

You must change a network design to include link-state topology summarization. Which two effects of route summarization should you be concerned about? (Choose two)

- A. Not scalable
- B. Packet reordering
- C. Slow convergence
- D. Suboptimal routing

E. Traffic black-holing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which two statements about MLD snooping are true? (Choose two)

- A. A VLAN can support multiple active MLD snooping queries, as long as each one is associated to a different multicast group.
- B. When MLD snooping is enabled, QoS is automatically enabled.
- C. When multiple MLD snooping queriers are enabled in a VLAN, the querier with the lowest IP address in the VLAN is elected as the active MLD snooping querier.
- D. AN MLD snooping querier election occurs when any MLD snooping querier goes down or if there is an IP address change on the active querier.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

As part of a network design, you should tighten security to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks Which two switch security options ensure that authorized ARP responses take place according to known IP to MAC address mapping ? (Choose two)

- A. Dynamic ARP inspection
- B. Port Security
- C. ARP rate limiting
- D. DHCP snooping
- E. ARP spoofing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/da_dk/assets/docs/security2006/Security2006_Eric_Vyncke_2.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 56

When designing a network that uses IPsec, which technique is suggested to avoid network fragmentation?

- A. Reduce the MTU only in the WAN
- B. Reduce the MTU on the side closest to the client
- C. Reduce the MTU on the side closest to the server
- D. Reduce the MTU on both ends of the TCP connection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

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

- A. Pseudowire configuration overhead is reduced
- B. BGP supports VPLS interworking
- C. MAC address learning scales better through BGP

D. There are no full-mesh pseudowire due to the route reflection feature of BGP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which three factors effects the convergence times in an OSPF network? (Choose three)

- A. OSPF LSA lifetime
- B. DR/BDR election
- C. OSPF LSA throttling
- D. LSA refresh interval
- E. OSPF SPF throttling timers
- F. OSPF pacing timers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which statement about RSPAN is true?

- A. RSPAN is a Cisco proprietary feature and it is available only in a few Cisco device series such as Cisco ASR 1000
- B. RSPAN mirrors the traffic from a source port onto a VLAN that is dedicated for the RSPAN session and trunked to other switches
- C. RSPAN encapsulates the mirrored traffic using GRE as a transport to deliver the mirrored traffic across Layer 3 domains
- D. It is a Cisco version of the Local SPAN standard feature, which mirrors traffic from one or more interfaces on the switch to one or interfaces on the same switch

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Remote SPAN (RSPAN): An extension of SPAN called remote SPAN or RSPAN. RSPAN allows you to monitor traffic from source ports distributed over multiple switches, which means that you can centralize your network capture devices. RSPAN works by mirroring the traffic from the source ports of an RSPAN session onto a VLAN that is dedicated for the RSPAN session. This VLAN is then trunked to other switches, allowing the RSPAN session traffic to be transported across multiple switches. On the switch that contains the destination port for the session, traffic from the RSPAN session VLAN is simply mirrored out the destination port.

NEW QUESTION: 60

- A. problem management
- B. incident management
- C. change management
- D. service-level management
- E. release and deployment management
- F. event management

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

VPLS is implemented in a Layer 2 network with 2000 VLANs What is the primary concern to ensure successful deployment of VPLS?

- A. VLAN scalability
- B. Flooding is necessary to propagate MAC address reachability information
- C. PE scalability
- D. The underlying transport mechanism

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

The CTO of XYZ is having some high-level discussions about IPv6 implementation and is considering whether XYZ should consider the MPLS IPv6 Provider Edge approach. Which two drawbacks of the MPLS IPv6 Provider Edge approach are true? (Choose two)

- A. Single IGP topology must be deployed, which can cause scalability issues in the future
- B. XYZ must migrate the IGP used in the MPLS core network to the multitopology IS-IS architecture to support MPLS IPv6 Provider Edge technology
- C. MPLS P routers cannot send ICMPv6 messages because they are not enable for IPv6
- D. The label allocation mode is per-prefix. so the label table grows as the BGP table increases
- E. Single RIB and FIB is required for each connected customer, so scalability issues can arise

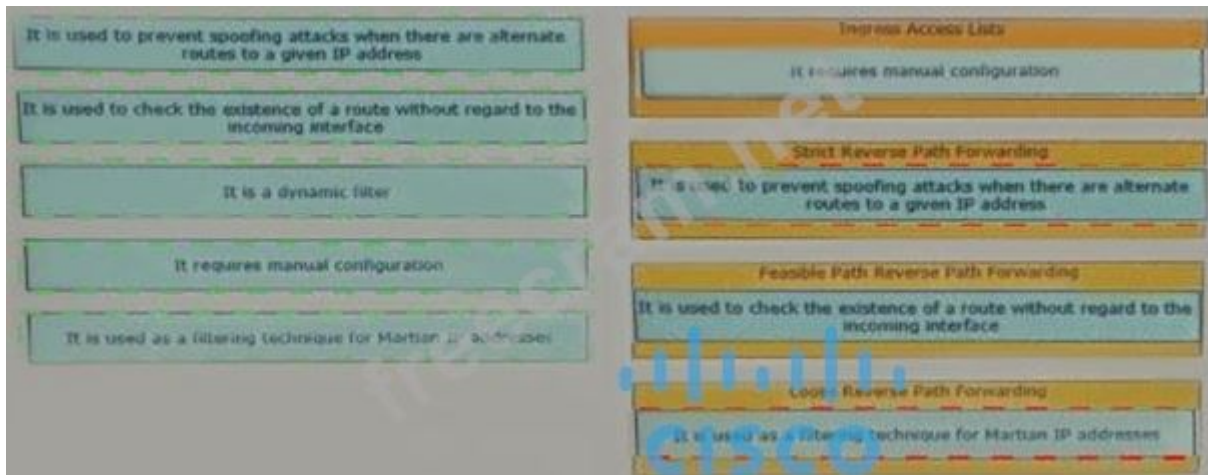
Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

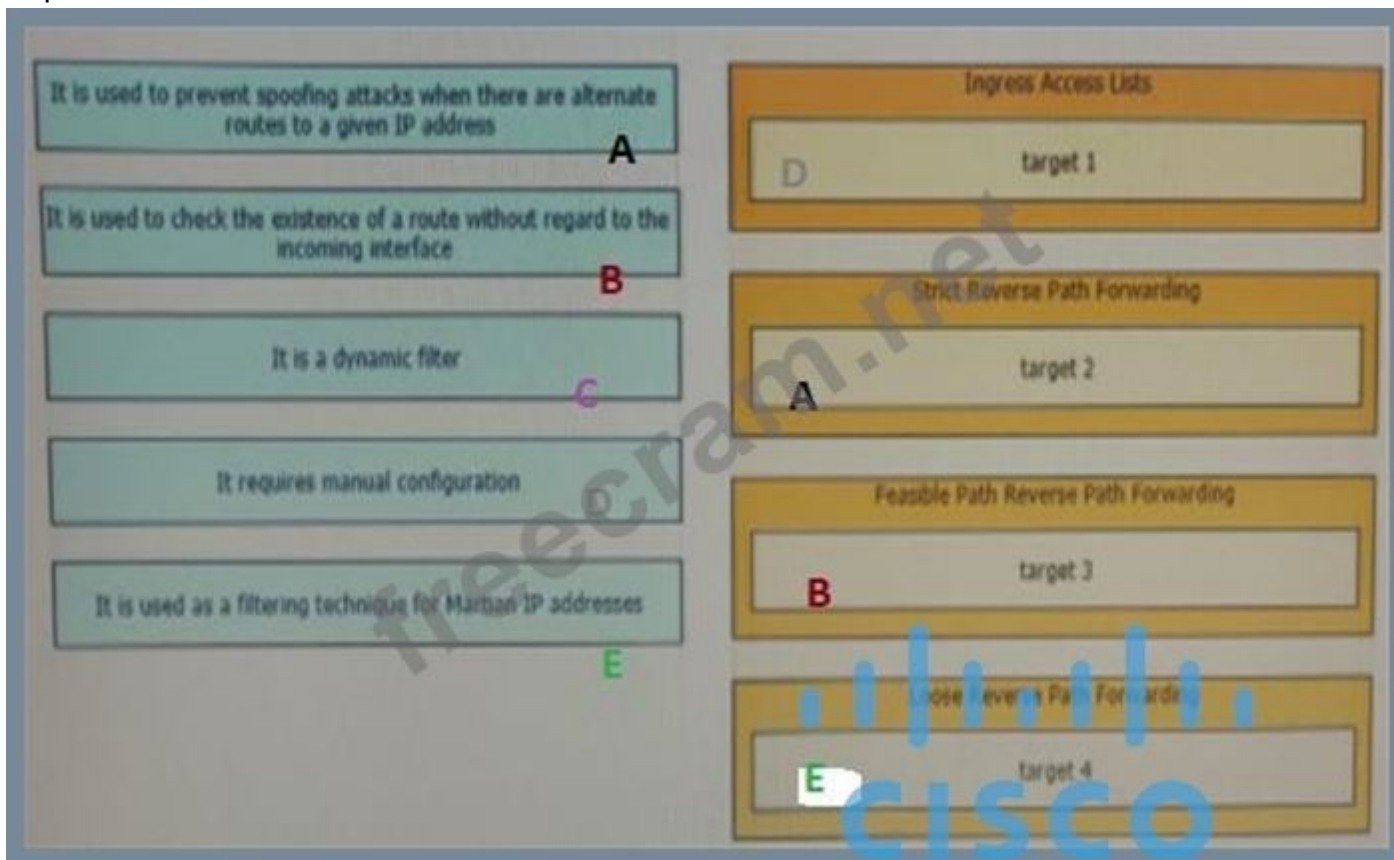
Drag and drop the design characteristics from the left onto the correct network filter techniques on the right. Not all options are used.

Design Characteristics (Left)	Network Filter Techniques (Right)
It is used to prevent spoofing attacks when there are alternate routes to a given IP address	Ingress Access Lists
It is used to check the existence of a route without regard to the incoming interface	Target 1
It is a dynamic filter	Strict Reverse Path Forwarding
It requires manual configuration	Target 2
It is used as a filtering technique for Multicast IP addresses	Feasible Path Reverse Path Forwarding
	Target 3
	Loose Reverse Path Forwarding
	Target 4

Answer:



Explanation



<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8704>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3704>

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which two descriptions of the transport protocols used by RESTCONF and NETCONF are true? (Choose two)

- A. RESTCONF uses HTTP as its transport protocol
- B. RESTCONF uses SSH as its transport protocol
- C. RESTCONF uses gRPC as its transport protocol.
- D. NETCONF uses HTTP as its transport protocol
- E. NETCONF uses SSH as its transport protocol
- F. NETCONF uses gRPC as its transport protocol

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65

A service provider hires you to design its new managed CE offering to meet these requirements:

- The CEs cannot run a routing protocol with the PE.
- Provide the ability for equal or unequal ingress load balancing in dual-homed CE scenarios.
- Provide support for IPv6 customer routes.
- Scale up to 250,000 CE devices per customer.
- Provide low operational management to scale customer growth.
- Utilize low-end (inexpensive) routing platforms for CE functionality.

Which tunnelling technology do you recommend?

- A. LISP
- B. FlexVPN
- C. Point-to-point GRE
- D. DMVPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

You have been hired to redesign a network due to issues with congestion. How will a router function if the QoS mechanism of congestion avoidance is integrated into the existing network design?

- A. The router separates packets based on certain characteristics by using NBAR.
- B. The router handles the overflow of traffic by using FIFO.
- C. The router forces inbound and outbound traffic to stay within a defined profile by using rate limiting.
- D. The router handles the possible build-up of congestion by using WRED.
- E. The router marks packets based on certain characteristics by using PBR.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

WRED makes early detection of congestion possible and provides a means for handling multiple classes of traffic. WRED can selectively discard lower priority traffic when the router begins to experience congestion and provide differentiated performance characteristics for different classes of service. It also protects against global synchronization. Global synchronization occurs as waves of congestion crest, only to be followed by periods of time during which the transmission link is not used to capacity. For these reasons, WRED is useful on any output interface or router where congestion is expected to occur.

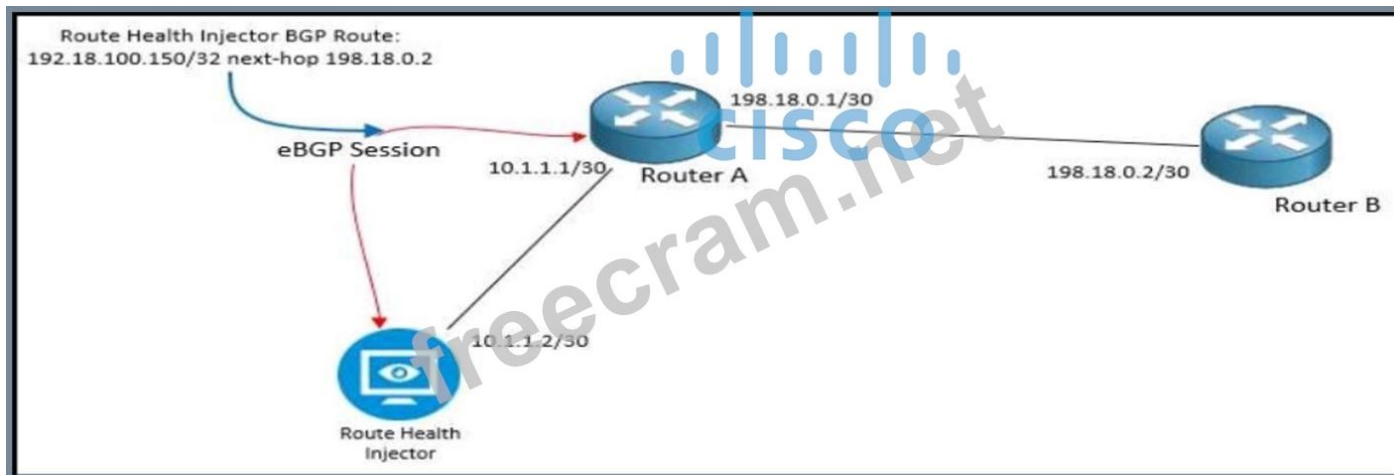
NEW QUESTION: 67

You are asked to design a traffic policy to restrict traffic leaving a customer site. Which technique is recommended to enforce a traffic leaving the site?

- A. class based policing
- B. WRED
- C. traffic shaping
- D. policy routing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68



Refer to the exhibit. A route health injector is deployed on the network to monitor reachable services. The route health injector injects /32 prefixes into BGP with the next hop of 98.18.0.2. These /32 prefixes are not being installed into the RIB of router. A which BGP feature must be deployed to make sure this design works?

- A. BGP community attributes
- B. MP-BGP
- C. eBGP multihop attribute
- D. BGP AS-path prepending

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

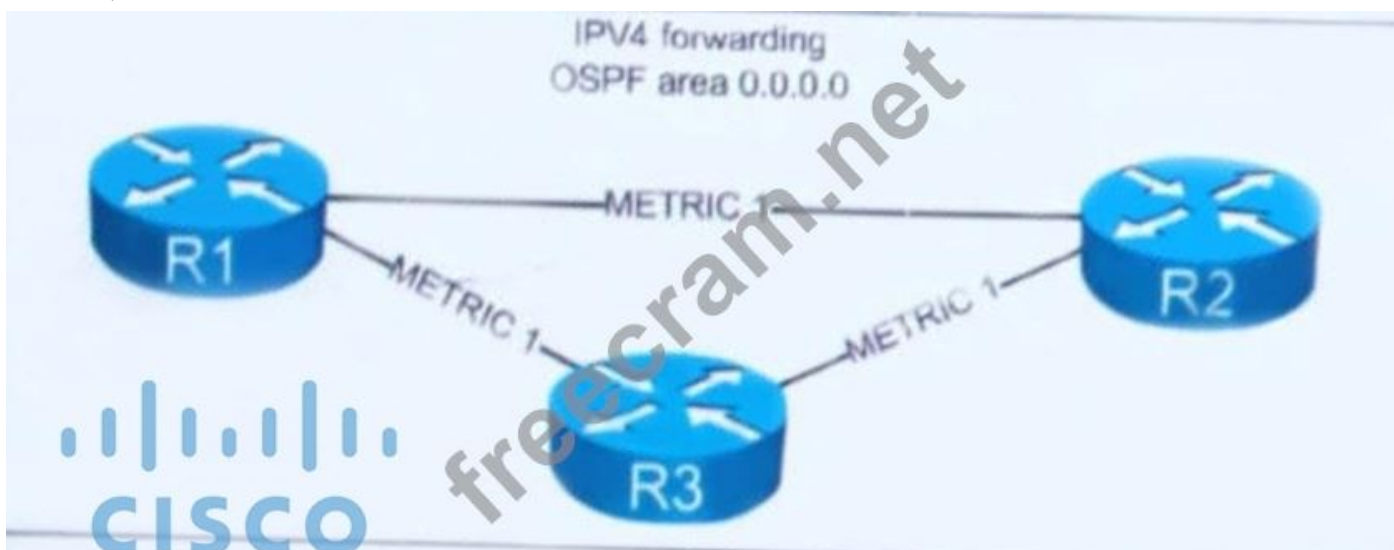
NEW QUESTION: 69

Which effect of designing a Layer 2 network using the PortFast feature with PVST+ is true?

- A. It shuts down the port when receiving the superior BPDU
- B. It accelerates the network convergence on the trunk uplinks
- C. It moves the switch port directly to the forwarding state
- D. In combination with BPDU filtering, it causes the switch port to stay in the forwarding state

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

NEW QUESTION: 70



Refer to the exhibit. You are asked to design the network to converge within 60 ms for unicast packets after a link failure. Native IPv4 forwarding is used and the forwarding plane may not be altered. Which technology can be enabled while conforming to the design requirements?

- A. IGP neighbor timer tuning
- B. Cisco MPLS TE/FRR
- C. SPF timer tuning
- D. LFA

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

You are designing a traffic monitoring and analysis system for a customer. Which traffic monitoring technique would you recommend to place the least amount of burden on the network infrastructure?

- A. NetFlow
- B. SPAN monitor ports
- C. IP NBAR
- D. passive taps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To be considered as a feasible successor route, the prefix must satisfy the feasibility condition: its reported distance is lower than the feasible distance of the successor route. This behavior is the primary way that EIGRP ensures a loop-free topology through the network.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Video traffic is being distributed across a large WAN network. The video source originates from different parts of the multicast domain at different times. Which multicast technology provides optimal path selection between the receiver and the source for this multicast traffic?

- A. PIM sparse mode
- B. Source Specific Multicast
- C. Any Source Multicast
- D. Bidirectional PIM

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

OSPF is implemented over a pseudowire Layer2 VPN Which statement about this design implementation is true?

- A. The IP MTU must tie the same on the CE and PE devices
- B. The IP MTU must tie the same on both PE devices
- C. The IP MTU must be the same on both CE devices
- D. The physical interface MTU must be the same between the CE and PE devices

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

A company wants to use SSM as the multicast routing protocol inside its network. Some of its multicast applications do not support IGMPv3. In which two ways can the mapping be done when these applications send IGMPv2 join message? (Choose two.)

- A. The Layer 2 switches can transform the IGMPV2 join to an IGMPv3lite join
- B. The Layer 2 switches can send a request to a DNS server.
- C. The mapping can be done statically at the Layer 3 multicast routers
- D. The Layer 3 multicast routers can send a
- E. The mapping can be done statically at the Layer 2 switches.
- F. The Layer 3 multicast routers can transform the IGMPv2 join to an IGMPv3lite join.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Static SSM Mapping

SSM static mapping enables you to configure the last hop router to use a static map to determine the sources sending to groups. Static SSM mapping requires that you configure access lists (ACLs) to define group ranges. The groups permitted by those ACLs then can be mapped to sources using the `ip igmp static ssm-map` command.

You can configure static SSM mapping in smaller networks when a DNS is not needed or to locally override DNS mappings that may be temporarily incorrect. When configured, static SSM mappings take precedence over DNS mappings.

DNS-Based SSM Mapping

DNS-based SSM mapping enables you to configure the last hop router to perform a reverse DNS lookup to determine sources sending to groups (see the figure below). When DNS-based SSM mapping is configured, the router constructs a domain name that includes the group address G and performs a reverse lookup into the DNS. The router looks up IP address resource records (IP A RRs) to be returned for this constructed domain name and uses the returned IP addresses as the source addresses associated with this group. SSM mapping supports up to 20 sources for each group. The router joins all sources configured for a group.

NEW QUESTION: 76

What are two reasons for a network designer to choose tunnel mode instead of transport mode on a DMVPN design?

- A. Tunnel mode is required whenever NAT or PAT is used in the network path between the encrypting routers
- B. Tunnel mode is required in single-tier designs, where the GRE tunnel endpoint and encryption endpoint functions are on the same router
- C. Tunnel mode is required in dual-tier designs, where the GRE tunnel endpoint and encryption endpoint functions are on separate routers
- D. Tunnel mode is required when using multipoint GRE so the tunnel source and destination IP addresses are hidden
- E. Tunnel mode is required to hide the original, clear text source and destination IP addresses, which transport mode does not do

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://lostintransit.se/2016/02/15/ccde-dmvpn-crypto-design-considerations/>

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which design consideration is valid when you contrast fabricPath and trill?

- A. FabricPath uses IS-IS, but TRILL uses VxLAN
- B. FabricPath permits active-active mode, but TRILL supports only active-standby mode.
- C. FabricPath permits active-active FHRP and TRILL
- D. FabricPath Permits ECMP, but TRILL does not

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which interconnectivity method offers the fastest convergence in the event of a unidirectional issue between three Layer 3 switches connected together with routed links in the same rack in a data center?

- A. Fiber Ethernet connectivity with BFD enabled
- B. Copper Ethernet connectivity with BFD enabled
- C. Copper Ethernet connectivity with UDLD enabled
- D. Fiber Ethernet connectivity with UDLD enabled

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

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

- A. dual fabric design
- B. edge-core-edge design
- C. core-edge design
- D. Fibre Channel forwarder
- E. split fabric design

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

- A. at the core layer because all external connections must terminate there for security reasons
- B. at the aggregation layer because it is the Layer 2 to Layer 3 demarcation point
- C. at the access layer because the STP root bridge does not need to with the HSRP

D. at the core layer, to offer the possibility to isolate STP domains

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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