

352-001 - CCDE Written Exam

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1. You are the lead network designer for an enterprise company called ABC, and you are leading design discussions regarding IPv6 implementation into their existing network. A question is raised regarding older Layer 2 switches that exist in the network, and if any changes are required to these Layer 2 switches for successful IPv6 implementation. Which two responses should you give? (Choose two.)
- A. IPv6 is transparent on Layer 2 switches, so there is no need to make any changes to the Layer 2 switches.
 - B. If IPv6 anycast deployment is planned, then make sure that Layer 2 switches support ICMPv6 snooping at Layer 2 switches.
 - C. If IPv6 anycast deployment is planned, then make sure that Layer 2 switches support DHCPv6 snooping at Layer 2 switches.
 - D. If IPv6 multicast deployment is planned, then make sure that Layer 2 switches support MLD snooping at Layer 2 switches.
 - E. If IPv6 anycast deployment is planned, then make sure that Layer 2 switches support ND snooping at Layer 2 switches.

Answer: A,D

2. You are designing a Group Encrypted Transport Virtual Private Network solution consisting of 30 group members. Which measure helps protect encrypted user traffic from replay attacks?

- A. counter-based anti-replay
- B. time-based anti-replay
- C. nonce payload
- D. RSA-encrypted nonce
- E. digital certificates

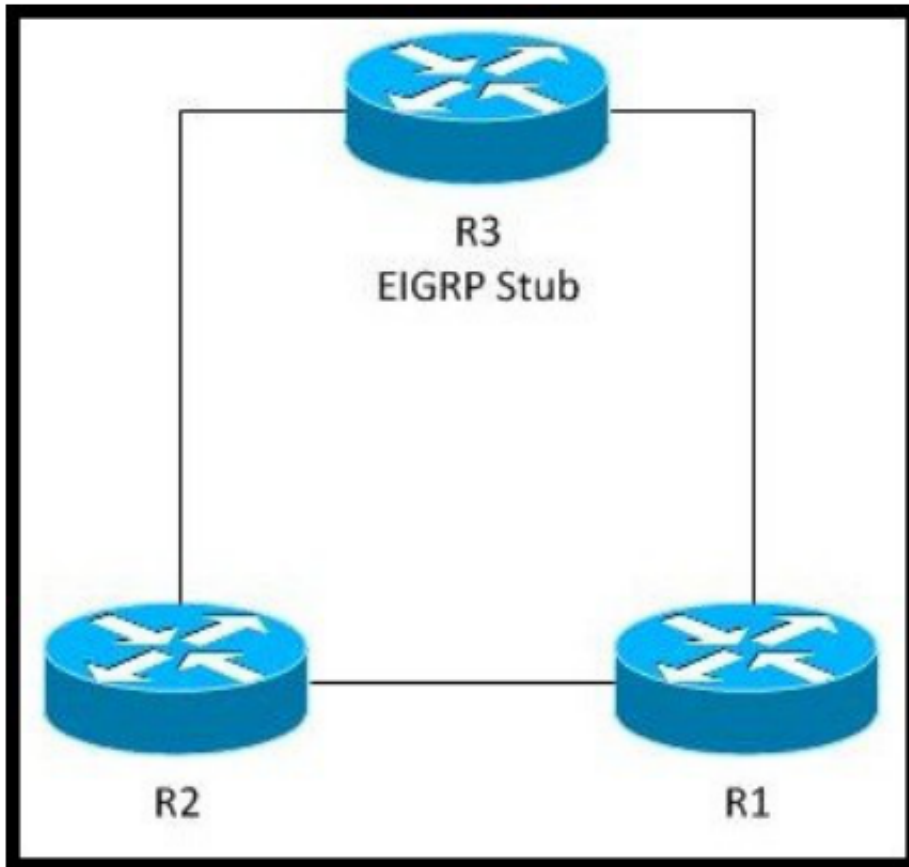
Answer: B

3. When designing a large full mesh network running OSPF, how would you reduce LSA repetition?

- A. Elect a DR and BDR.
- B. Use access control lists to control outbound advertisements.
- C. Choose one or two routers to re-flood LSA information.
- D. Put each of the point-to-point links in your full mesh networking into a separate area.

Answer: C

4. Refer to the exhibit.



This diagram depicts the design of a small network that will run EIGRP on R1 and R2, and EIGRP Stub on R3. In which two ways will this network be impacted if there is link instability between R1 and R2? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 will have routes in its routing table that originate from R2 and R3.
- B. R3 will have routes in its routing table that originate from R1 and R2.
- C. R2 will have routes in its routing table that originate from R1 and R3.
- D. R3 will be transit for traffic between R1 and R2.
- E. R3 will not be transit for traffic between R1 and R2.

Answer: B,E

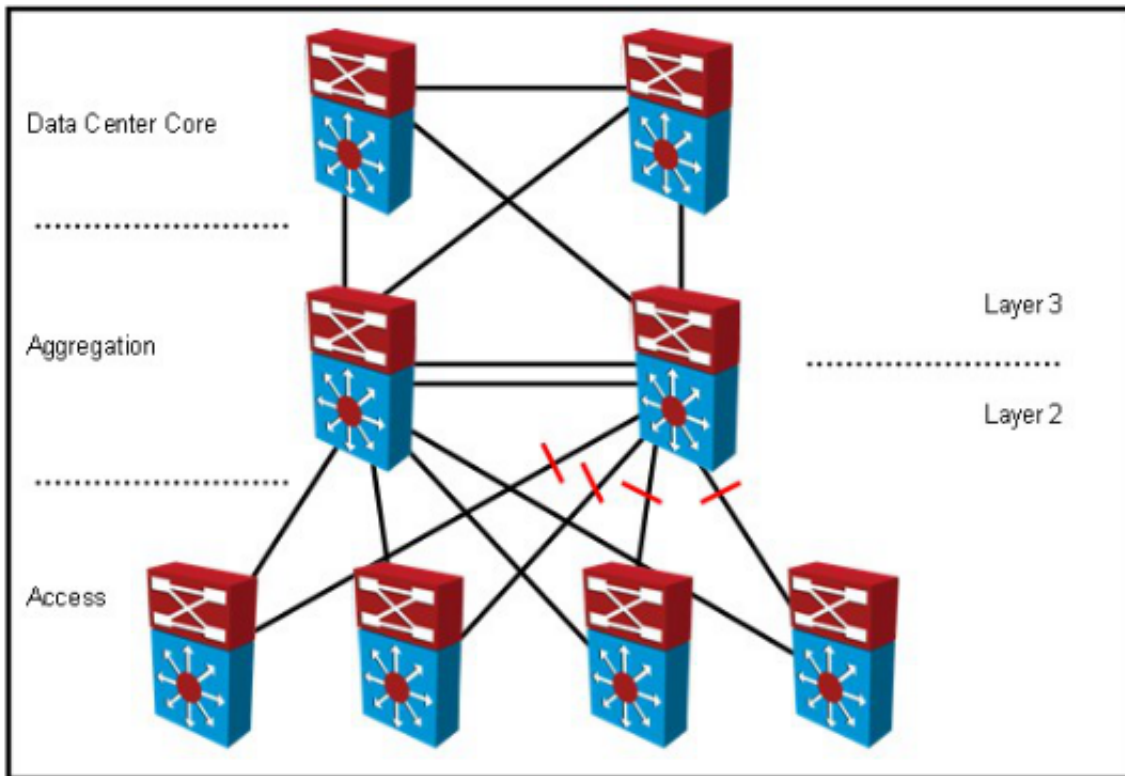
5. Which restriction prevents a designer from using a GDOI-based VPN to secure traffic that traverses the Internet?

- 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

6. Refer to the exhibit.



Your company designed a network to allow server VLANs in a data center to span all access switches. In the design, Layer 3 VLAN interfaces and HSRP are configured on the aggregation switches. In which three ways should the design of the STP domain be optimized for server and application performance? (Choose three.)

- A. Use loop guard on access ports.
- B. Use PortFast on access ports.
- C. Use root guard on access ports.
- D. Align Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding paths.
- E. Use BPDU Skew Detection on access ports.
- F. Explicitly determine root and backup root bridges.

Answer: B,D,F

7. A company requests that you consult with them regarding the design of their production, development, and test environments. They indicate that the environments must communicate effectively, but they must be kept separate due to the inherent failures on the development network. What will be configured on the links

between the networks to support their design requirements?

- A. IBGP
- B. EBGP
- C. OSPF
- D. static routes

Answer: B

8. A data center provider has designed a network using these requirements:

- ? Two data center sites are connected to the public Internet.
- ? Both data centers are connected to different Internet providers.
- ? Both data centers are also directly connected with a private connection for the internal traffic, and public Internet traffic can also be routed at this direct connection.
- ? The data center provider has only one /19 public IP address block.

Under normal conditions, Internet traffic should be routed directly to the data center where the services are located. When one Internet connection fails, the complete traffic for both data centers should be routed by using the remaining Internet connection. In which two ways can this routing be achieved? (Choose two.)

- A. The data center provider must have an additional public IP address block for this routing.
- B. One /20 block is used for the first data center and the second /20 block is used for the second data center. The /20 block from the local data center is sent out with a low BGP weight and the /20 block from the remote data center is sent out with a higher BGP weight at both sites.
- C. One /20 block is used for the first data center and the second /20 block is used for the second data center. The /20 block from the local data center is sent out without path prepending and the /20 block from the remote data center is sent out with path prepending at both sites.
- D. One /20 block is used for the first data center and the second /20 block is used for the second data center. Each /20 block is only sent out locally. The /19 block is sent out at both
- A. Internet connections for the backup case to reroute the traffic through the remaining Internet connection.
- E. One /20 block is used for the first data center and the second /20 block is used for the second data center. The /20 block from the local data center is sent out with a low BGP local preference and the /20 block from the remote data center is sent out with a higher BGP local preference at both sites.
- F. BGP will always load-balance the traffic to both data center sites.

Answer: C,D

9. When creating a network design that routes an IGP over L2VPNs, with which device does the remote CE router form an IGP adjacency?

- A. the hub site PE router
- B. the hub site CE router
- C. the directly connected PE router
- D. The IGP will not establish adjacency over the MPLS network.

Answer: B

10. A network administrator is in charge of multiple IPsec VPN headend devices that service thousands of remote connectivity, point-to-point, IPsec/GRE tunnels. During a recent power outage, in which it was found that a backup power supply in one of those headend devices was faulty, one of the headend routers suffered a complete shutdown event. When the router was successfully recovered, remote users found intermittent connectivity issues that went away after several hours. Network operations staff accessed the headend devices and found that the recently recovered unit was near 100% CPU for a long period of time. How would you redesign the network VPN headend devices to prevent this from happening again in the future?

- A. Move the tunnels more evenly across the headend devices.
- B. Implement Call Admission Control.
- C. Use the scheduler allocate command to curb CPU usage.
- D. Change the tunnels to DMVPN.

Answer: B

11. A company plans to use BFD between its routers to detect a connectivity problem inside the switched network. An IPS is transparently installed between the switches. Which packets should the IPS forward for BFD to work under all circumstances?

- A. IP packets with broadcast IP source addresses
- B. IP packets with identical source and destination IP addresses
- C. fragmented packets with the do-not-fragment bit set
- D. IP packets with the multicast IP source address
- E. IP packets with the multicast IP destination address
- F. IP packets with the destination IP address 0.0.0.0

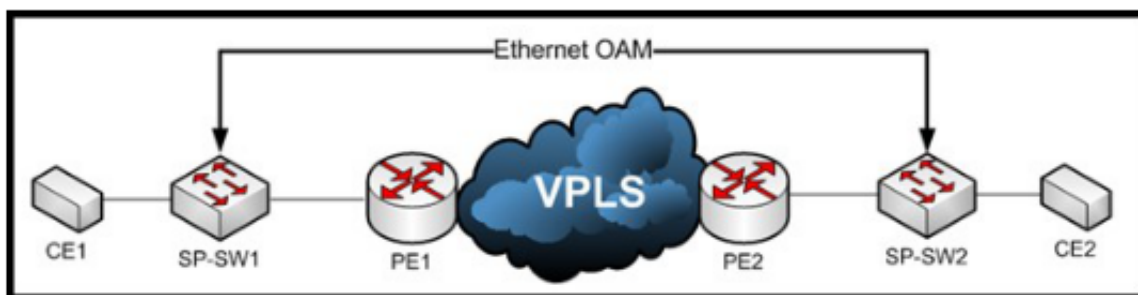
Answer: B

12. A company plans to include Nonstop Forwarding and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection as a part of their network redundancy plan. In which two ways do NSF and BFD work together when different hardware platforms are compared? (Choose two.)

- A. During supervisor engine or routing engine failover, the NSF feature will always ensure that the BFD at the peer router will not trigger a link down independent of the used hardware platform.
- B. At some hardware platforms, BFD and NSF are not supported together. During supervisor engine or routing engine failover, the BFD at the peer router will trigger a link down.
- C. To ensure that BFD at the peer router will not trigger a link down during NSF, the BFD packets must be processed fast enough, and, during supervisor engine or routing engine failover, by processing the BFD independent from the supervisor engine or routing engine.
- D. Because BFD is always processed at the line cards (not at the supervisor engine or routing engine), a supervisor engine or routing engine failover will not affect the BFD peer router.
- E. Because BFD is always processed at the supervisor engine or routing engine, a supervisor engine or routing engine failover will always trigger a link down at the peer router.

Answer: B,C

13. 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: D,E

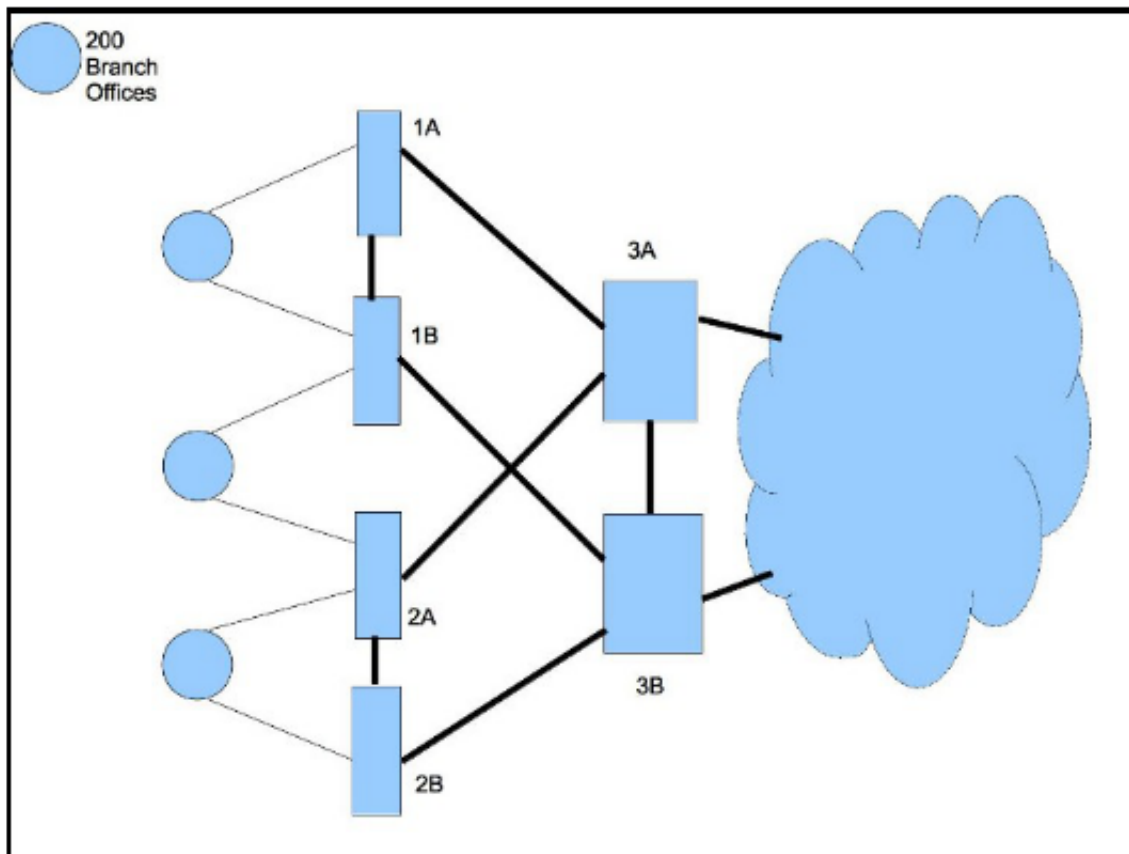
14. You are the lead IP/MPLS network designer of a service provider called XYZ. You are leading a design

discussion regarding IPv6 implementation in the XYZ MPLS network, using MPLS 6PE/6VPE techniques. Currently, XYZ provides IPv4 multicast services over an MPLS network by using MVPN, and would like to provide parallel IPv6 multicast services. Which three multicast solutions should be enabled? (Choose three.)

- A. native IPv6, only for multicast services
- B. MPLS 6PE/6VPE, because it provides IPv6 multicast support by default
- C. an overlay model using Layer 2 MPLS tunnels
- D. PIM-DM to enable IPv6 multicast in conjunction with MPLS 6PE/6VPE
- E. MVPN for IPv6 multicast service

Answer: A,C,E

15. Refer to the exhibit.



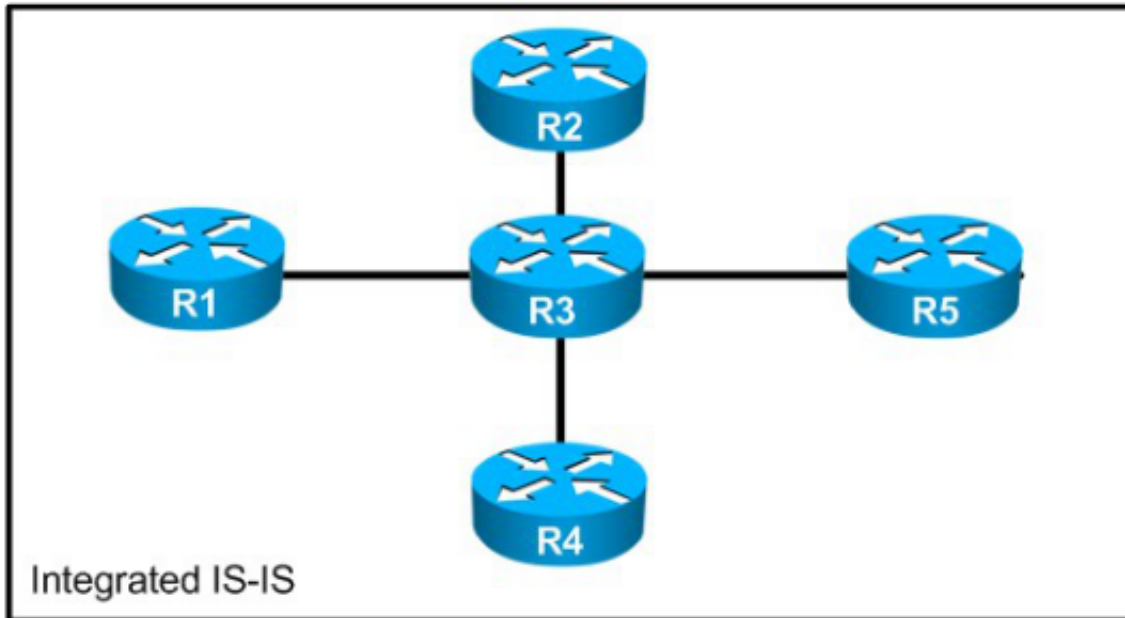
In this network design, where should summarization occur to provide the best summarization and optimal paths during a single-failure incident as well as during normal operation?

- A. a single identical summary for all the branch offices placed on routers 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B
- B. two summaries on 1A and 1B, and two summaries on 2A and 2B
- C. a single identical summary on 3A and 3B

D. a single summary on each aggregation device for the branches connected to them

Answer: C

16. Refer to the exhibit.

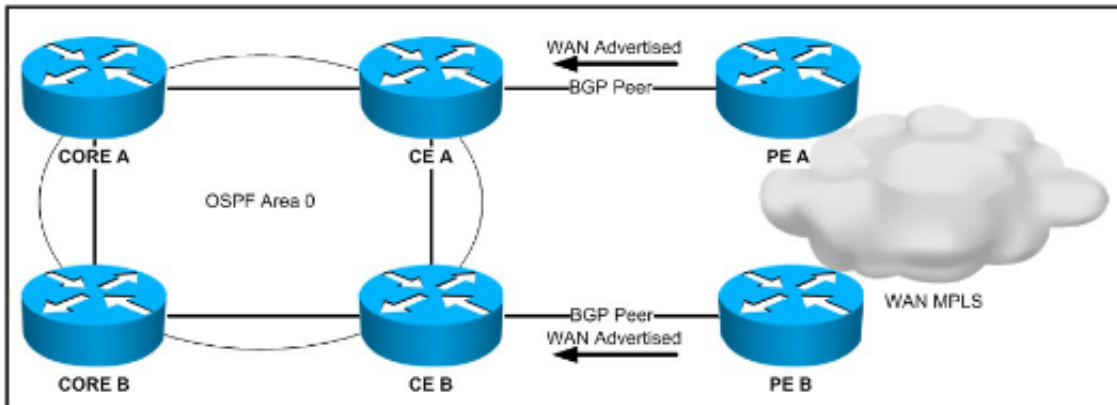


You are developing a migration plan to enable IPv6 in your IPv4 network. Starting at R3 and assuming default IS-IS operations, what is likely to happen when you enable IPv6 routing on the link from R3 to R2?

- A. Only R3 and R2 have IPv4 and IPv6 reachability.
- B. R2 receives an IPv6 default route from R3.
- C. Loopback reachability between all routers for IPv4 is lost.
- D. All routers except R2 are reachable through IPv4.
- E. R3 advertises the link from R3-R2 to R1, R4 and R5 only.

Answer: C

17. 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: C

18. When creating a design plan for IPv6 integration, you decide to use stateless encapsulation of IPv6 packets into IPv4 tunnels between subscriber CPEs and a border relay. Which deployment technique allows for this functionality?

- A. 6rd
- B. Dual-Stack Lite
- C. 4rd
- D. DSTM

Answer: A

19. A network designer has provisioned a router to use IPsec to encrypt the traffic over a GRE tunnel going to a web server at a remote location. From the router, the network designer can ping the web server, although the users in the office comment that they are unable to reach it. (Note: The DF bit is not set.) Which aspect should be changed in the design of the virtual connection?

- A. IP addresses of the GRE tunnel endpoints
- B. IPsec configuration

- C. MTU size on the GRE tunnel
- D. encapsulation of the GRE tunnel

Answer: C

20. You are designing a network using multipoint GRE tunnels and need to be able to detect when connectivity between the GRE tunnel endpoints is broken. Which statement is true about configuring keepalives for multipoint GRE tunnels?

- A. The keepalive timer values on the routers must have the same value.
- B. Both routers must support GRE tunnel keepalives.
- C. No configuration is required to detect when connectivity is broken between the GRE tunnel endpoints.
- D. GRE tunnel keepalives will not detect when connectivity is broken between the GRE tunnel endpoints.

Answer: D

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