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QUESTION 1

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

A. Ensure that all network devices have their clocks synchronized.

B. Collect SNMP poll information for future regression analysis.

C. Capture both ingress and egress flow-based packets, while avoiding duplication of flows.

D. Look at average counters instead of instantaneous counters for inconsistent and bursty KPIs, such as CPU utilization and interface utilization.

E. Validate data plane health, and application and services availability, with synthetic traffic.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 2

Which two statements about AToM are true? (Choose two)

A. It encapsulates Layer 2 frames at the egress PE

B. When using AToM, the IP precedence filed is not copied to the MPLS packet

C. AToM supports connecting different L2 technologies using interworking option

D. The loopback address of the PE router must be either /24 or /32

E. It provides support for L2VPN features on ATM interfaces

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

Which mechanism does OSPF use to prevent loops in an MPLS Layer 3 VPNS environment?

A. Sham link

B. Down bit

C. P-Bit

D. Domain ID

E. Routing bit

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which three different behaviors must a network designer expect when bidirectional PIM is used instead of PIM Sparse Mode? (Choose three)

A. The source IP addresses from the multicast senders cannot be seen in the multicast routing table

B. The RPF check does not prevent routing loops when bidirectional PIM is used

C. Many possible rendezvous point can be used for bidirectional PIM as compared to PIM Sparse Mode

D. PIMv2 BSR is not supported with bidirectional PIM

E. The join messages to join a bidirectional PIM multicast group are different compared to PIM-SM

F. No rendezvous point is required when bidirectional PIM is used

G. Auto-RP is not supported with bidirectional PIM

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.
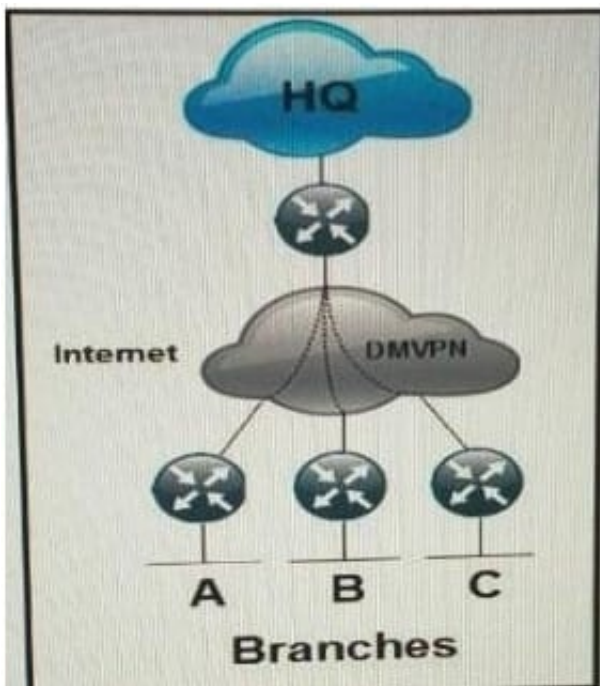
Which routing solution is the most scalable to connect the branches to the HQ and to connect the branches together over the internet using DMVPN?

A. EIGRP

B. EIGRP with the branch routers setup as stubs

C. OSPF with each branch router as an ABR

D. IS-IS L2 in all locations

E. OSPF Area 0 in all locations

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

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

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 7
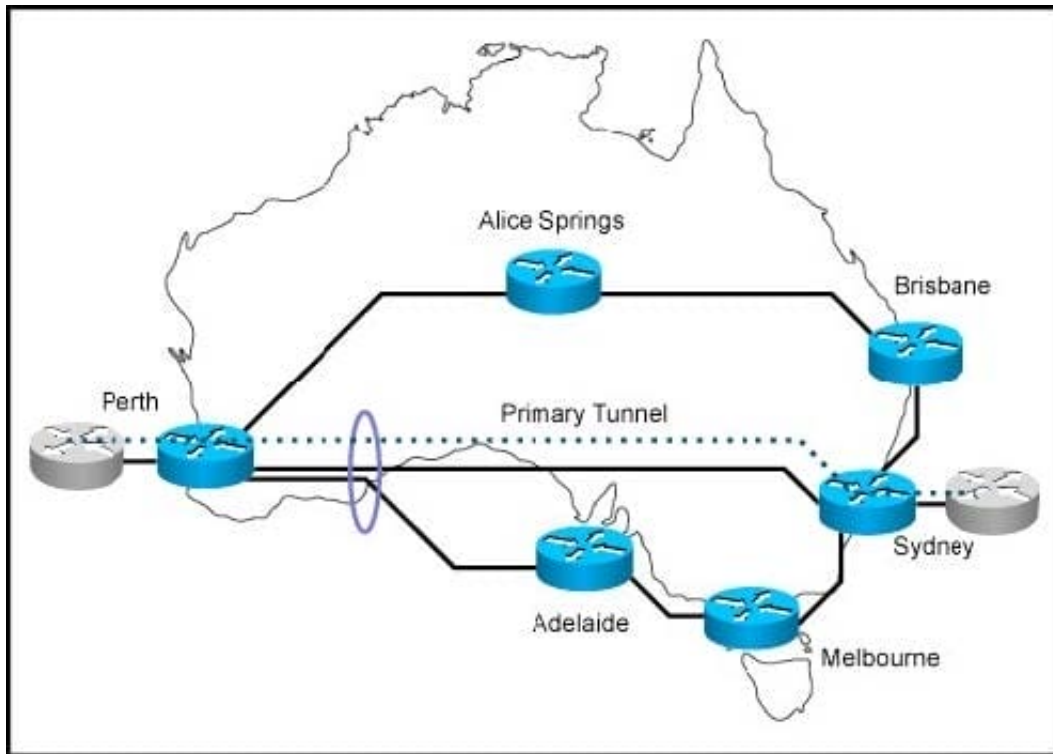
Which two SAN designs appropriate to support large-scale SAN environments? (Choose two)

A. Edge-core-edge design

B. Fibre Channel forwarder

C. Split fabric design

D. Core-edge design

E. Dual fabric design

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Shared Risk Link Groups

B. MPLS-TE Path Protection

C. MPLS-TE auto-tunnel backup

D. MPLS-TE Link protection

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

A multisite data center network runs OSPF and DWDM point-to-point interfaces for site to- site connectivity. Which method to detect interfaces the fastest?

A. interface event dampening

B. LoS/AJS event faults

C. UDLD

D. fast-hello> timers

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

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

A. Increase the memory on the distribution routers

B. Increase the memory on the core routers

C. Implement route reflectors on the two core routers

D. Increase bandwidth between the core routers

E. Implement eBGP between the core and distribution routers

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

What is an implication of using route reflectors in an iBGP topology?

A. Route reflection limits the total number of iBGP routers.

B. Route reflection causes traffic to flow in a hub-and-spoke fashion.

C. The manipulation of BGP attributes is not supported on the other routers than the route reflectors.

D. Route reflectors can create routing loops when more than one router reflector is used in the same cluster.

E. Multipath information is difficult to propagate in a route reflector topology.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 12

An enterprise campus is adopting a network virtualization design solution with these requirements

It must include the ability to virtualize the data plane and control plane by using VLANs and VRFs

It must maintain end-to-end logical path transport separation across the network

resources available grouped at the access edge

Which two primary models can this network virtualization design be categorized? (Choose two)

A. Path isolation

B. Session isolation

C. Group virtualization

D. Services virtualization

E. Edge isolation

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 13

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 UDLD enabled

B. Copper Ethernet connectivity with BFD enabled

C. Fiber Ethernet connectivity with BFD enabled

D. Copper Ethernet connectivity with UDLD enabled

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

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

A. Routing information is stored in the RIB and the FIB makes forwarding decisions as programmed on the line card hardware

B. After a link failure occurs in the core, the RIB continues to forward the traffic while FIB convergence is in progress

C. BGP routes are stored in the RIB and IGP routes are stored in the FIB

D. IP routes are stored in the RIB and MPLS labels are stored in the FIB

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

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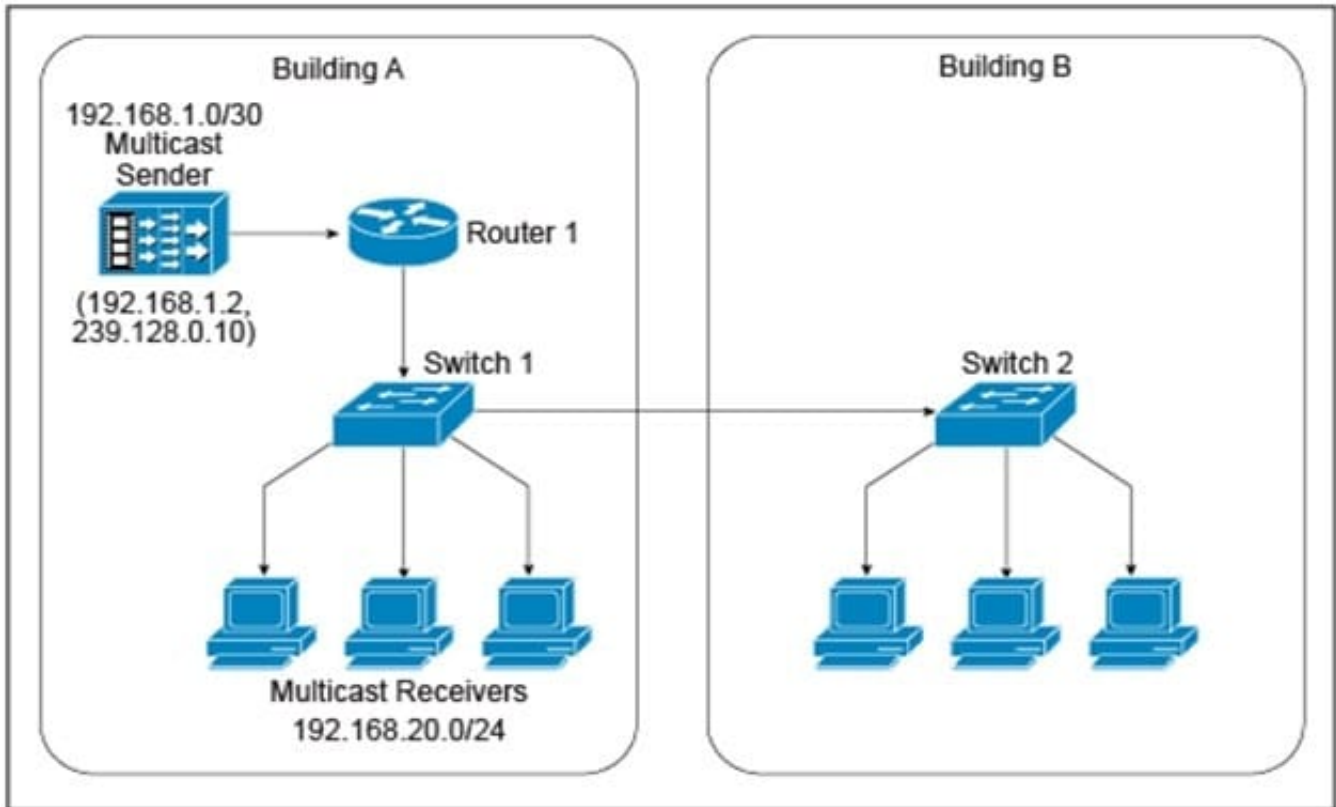
A new IPv4 multicast-based video-streaming service is being provisioned. During the design-validation tests, you realize that the link between the two buildings is carrying multicast traffic even when there are no receivers connected to the switch in Building B and despite IGMP snooping being enabled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

A. Enable PIM snooping on both Layer 2 switches.

B. Enable multicast storm control on the link between Switch 1 and Switch 2.

C. Use static Layer 2 MAC forwarding entries on Switch 1.

D. Change the IPv4 multicast group address such that it excludes the usage of link-local MAC addresses.

E. Ensure that Switch 1 is an IGMP querier.

Correct Answer: D

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