Free Questions for 300-420 by dumpssheet

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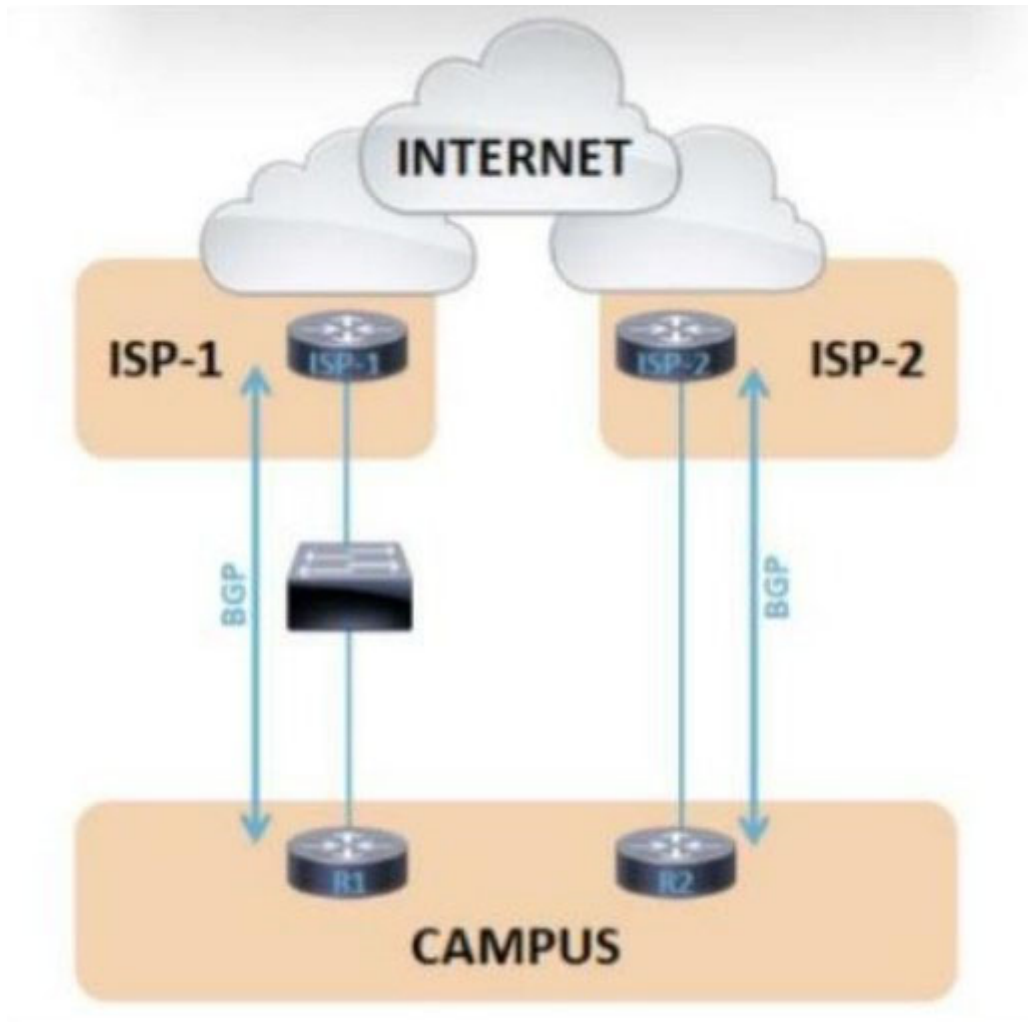
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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

The failover time of ISP-2 is significantly shorter than ISP-1 when an interface on the ISP router toward the campus network fails. Which solution minimizes the downtime to the sub-second?

Options:

A- Aggressive timers

B- Next-hop address tracking

C- Graceful-restart

D- BFD

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2sb/feature/guide/sbbnhop.html

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A network engineer must design an MSDP multicast solution to provide RP resilience in a network with two separate domains. Also, multicast sources and receivers must register with the local RP. Which solution must the engineer choose?

Options:

A- Configure the RP has value to 0, and traffic will route to the closest RP

B- Configure the RP loopback interface with the same IP address/32, and traffic will route to the closest RP

C- Configure the RP group ranges to split the multicast traffic, and traffic will route to the longest match

D- Configure the RP priority with the same value, and traffic will route to the closest RP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Both can be true and correct because if you check the link:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-multicast/115011-anycast-pim.html

Relevant running configurations

Nexus 1 relevant configuration:

ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.1 group-list 224.0.0.0/4

ip pim anycast-rp 10.1.1.1 192.168.1.1

```
ip pim anycast-rp 10.1.1.1 192.168.2.2

interface loopback1

ip address 192.168.1.1/32

ip router ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0

ip pim sparse-mode

interface loopback7

ip address 10.1.1.1/32

ip router ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0

ip pim sparse-mode

interface Ethernet9/2

ip address 10.7.7.1/24

ip router ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0

ip pim sparse-mode

interface Ethernet9/3

ip address 172.16.1.2/24
```

ip router ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0

ip pim sparse-mode

Question 3

A customer reports that each time a networking component fails, OSPF recalculates the backup path, with causes a short outage. Which solution must the customer implement to improve this situation?

Options:

A- Aggressive OSPF timers

B- LFA FRR

C- Incremental SPF

D- BFD

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which design achieves SD-WAN control plane redundancy?

Options:

A- Configuring BFD on the WAN Edge routers

B- Using multiple instances of vManage in clusters

C- Deploying using a virtual platform like UCS or CSP

D- Managing the underlay network with OMP

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: **DragDrop**

Drag and drop the model-driven telemetry considerations from the left onto the modes they apply to on the right.

Answer:

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company uses cloud-based applications for voice and video calls, file sharing, content sharing, and messaging. During business hours, these applications randomly become slow and unresponsive. However, other applications work smoothly with the current applied QoS polices. Which solution must the company choose to resolve the issue?

Options:

A- Identify the applications with NBAR2 and allocate the required bandwidth accordingly.

B- Identify the port used by each application and apply a minimum bandwidth guarantee.

C- Identify the applications and reserve the required bandwidth on the perimeter routers.

D- Identify the application ports, create groupings, and rate-limit the required bandwidth.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

using NBAR to identify application and bandwidth usage, then adjust existing QoS polices would be a more simple option. Of course, B is still ok if the network admin know all traffic and bandwidth consumption by other tools, say netflow.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_nbar/configuration/15-mt/qos-nbar-15-mt-book/nbar-protocl-discvry.html#GUID-ED1AEDA1-AE69-45C3-A77E-2AF881CA9C36

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/ios-nx-os-software/network-based-application-recognition-nbar/index.html

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An architect must design an IPv6 migration solution for a corporation with remote offices to support:

* The customer has IPv4 peering with their service provider.

* IPv6 users need access to IPv4 and IPv6 resources.

* Existing content providers will migrate to IPv6 in the next two years.

* Users will be migrated in a phase-by-phase approach.

Which migration solution must the architect choose?

Options:

A- NAT46

B- tunneling

C- NAT64

D- dual-stack

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An engineer is designing a BGP network for a large customer. To permit efficient scaling, the BGP domain is split into clusters. Which peering solution should be used between the route reflectors in different clusters for the BGP routes to be propagated appropriately?

Options:

A- The route reflectors should be made dents of each other.

B- The route reflectors should be nonclients with regards to each other.

C- The route reflectors should not have any kind of BGP peering.

D- The route reflectors should have peering through another nonclient router.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When configure multi-cluster of BGP RRs, RRs should peer with each RR as non-client

according to CCIE routing TCP/IP volumn 2 @2001 page 127

- if the route was learned from nonclient IBGP peer, it is reflected to client only (here RR's route learnt from other RRs is able to reflect to its client)

- if the route was learned from a client, it is reflected to all nonclients and clients, except for the originating client. (routes learnt within the cluster can reflect to nonclient, RR)

- it the route was learnt from an EBGP peer, it is reflected to all nonclients and clients.

Question 9

An engineer is designing a PIM Anycast RP solution between two data centers. The design must ensure that RP1 in DC1 and RP2 in DC2 inform each other about specific sources that have joined locally. Which solution must the engineer choose?

Options:

A- Provision the RPs on the same IP subnet and extend the subnet at Layer 2 between data centers

B- Enable MSDP between RPs using separate unique loopback interfaces

C- Enable MSDP between RPs using the configured Anycast RP address

D- No action is required because PIM registers from the source will, by default, reach each RP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Anycast RP, two or more RPs are configured with the same IP address on loopback interfaces. The Anycast RP loopback address should be configured with a 32-bit mask, making it a host address. All the downstream routers should be configured to 'know' that the Anycast RP loopback address is the IP address of their local RP. IP routing automatically will select the topologically closest RP for each source and receiver.

MSDP used for Anycast RP is an intradomain feature that provides redundancy and load-sharing capabilities. Enterprise customers typically use Anycast RP for configuring a Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) network to meet fault tolerance requirements within a single multicast domain.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers/anycast.html#wp1029118

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-multicast/115011-anycast-pim.html

' You need to have a loopback on each prospective RP router, which is different than the loopback that is being used as the RP address.'