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Download:<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNSUNBNi1aYkpfOTQ?usp=sharing>**QUESTION 243**What are two valid reasons for aggregating routing information within a network? (Choose two.)A. to reduce the size of the output of various show commandsB. to reduce the impact of topology changesC. to reduce the amount of information any specific router within the network must store and processD. to improve optimal routing within the networkE. to isolate the impact of DDoS attacks

Answer: BC**QUESTION 244**What is the most effective way to improve BGP convergence in the event that a point-to-point link, over which an EBGP session is running, fails?A. reduce the keepalive timer to the minimum value allowedB. configure EBGP fast external falloverC. use BGP multihopD. enable BGP graceful restart**Answer: B**

QUESTION 245Why does EIGRP use queries?A. to withdraw routing information from the networkB. to find alternate loop-free paths that have been discarded due to split horizonsC. to test known alternate paths and determine if they are loop-freeD. to test for neighbor state when the network topology is in flux**Answer: B**

QUESTION 246Three routers in a single broadcast domain are connected by means of a standard Ethernet switch. The only Layer 2 protocol running on this link is Spanning Tree Protocol. The only Layer 3 protocol running on this link is EIGRP, which uses a standard configuration. Then, one of the three routers is manually shut down. How will the other two routers discover the loss of this neighbor?A. The line protocol on the remaining two routers will be brought down as soon as the carrier is lost from the switch.B. The switch will bring down the carrier on all ports momentarily to force all the routers connected to the link to relearn their neighbors.C. The EIGRP dead timers will expire due to the absence of EIGRP traffic.D. The switch will send a reverse ARP when the router disconnects from the switch.**Answer: C**

QUESTION 247What is the best practice for tuning routing protocol hello and dead timers when deploying IGP non-stop forwarding (NSF)?A. The hello and dead timers should be tuned to allow NSF to continue forwarding after an initial failure detection.B. NSF-independent timers should be used so that routing protocol timers have no effect.C. The hello and dead timers should be tuned so the link failure is detected before NSF has the chance to react to the failure.D. The routing protocol hello and dead timers should be decreased to the minimum.**Answer: A**

QUESTION 248Why is H-VPLS considered more scalable than flat VPLS?A. It minimizes signaling overhead by building two separate layers pseudowire meshes.B. It minimizes signaling overhead by only requiring a full pseudowire mesh among N-PEs.C. It eliminates signaling overhead on core devices.D. It eliminates signaling overhead between the N-PE and U-PE.**Answer: B**

QUESTION 249You are designing a NAC OOB Layer 3 Real-IP Gateway deployment for a customer. Which VLAN must be trunked back to the Clean Access Server from the access switch?A. untrusted VLANB. user VLANC. management VLAND. authentication VLAN**Answer: A**

QUESTION 250When a multiprotocol environment is designed to have several routers redistribute among the routing domains, how can routing loops be avoided?A. by using the AS-PATH attributeB. by using route tagsC. by activating split horizonD. by implementing spanning tree**Answer: B**

QUESTION 251You are designing an 802.11 wireless network to include a controller as a central configuration point and access points across several remote sites. Which two aspects will manage the flow of the traffic to meet these design considerations? (Choose two.)A. WLAN local switching with VLAN mapping requires that VLAN ID that is mapped on the AP to match a dynamic interface that is configured on the wireless LAN controller.B. Layer 3 roaming is not supported for locally switched WLANs.C. The 802.1x authentication for a client associated to an AP on a locally switched WLAN is always handled at the wireless LAN controller side.D. The access point can receive multicast traffic in the form of multicast packets from the WLC.E. WLAN access lists can be applied only to centrally switched WLANs.**Answer: BE**

QUESTION 252You have been asked to establish a design that will allow your company to migrate from a WAN service to a Layer 3 VPN service. In your design, you are keeping some WAN links between critical sites as a backup for this service. You plan to use OSPF as your IGP and BGP for the PE-CE protocol. When the Layer 3 VPN service is available, how will you prevent transit traffic over the backup links?A. Redistribute routes at the CE as external type 1.B. Redistribute routes at the CE as external type 2.C. Use conditional advertisement only when the Layer 3 service is down.D. Manually turn off the backdoor link when the Layer 3 service is up.**Answer: D**

QUESTION 253Refer 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: C**

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