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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 2BB.   two summaries on 1A and 1B, and two summaries on 2A and 2BC.   a single identical summary on 3A and 3BD.   a single summary on each aggregation device for the branches connected to them**Answer: C**New QuestionWhat are two benefits of following a structured hierarchical and modular design? (Choose two.)A.   Each component can be designed independently for its role.B.   Each component can be managed independently based on its role.C.   Each component can be funded by different organizations based on its role.D.   Each component can support multiple roles based on the requirements.E.   Each component can provide redundancy for applications and services.**Answer: AB**New QuestionIn a large enterprise network with multiple data centers and thousands of access devices, OSPF is becoming unstable due to link flapping. The current design has the access devices multihomed to large aggregation routers at each of the data centers. How would you redesign the network to improve stability?A.   Add a layer of regional Layer 3 aggregation devices, but leave the ABR function on the data center aggregation routers.B.   Add a layer of regional Layer 2 aggregation devices, but leave the ABR function on the data center aggregation routers.C.   Add a layer of regional Layer 3 aggregation devices and move the ABR function to the regional aggregation device.D.   Add a layer of regional Layer 2 aggregation devices and move the ABR function to the regional aggregation device.**Answer: C**New QuestionDuring a network design review, it is recommended that the network with a single large area should be broken up into a backbone and multiple nonbackbone areas. There are differing opinions on how many ABRs are needed for each area for redundancy. What would be the impact of having additional ABRs per area?A.   There is no impact to increasing the number of ABRs.B.   The SPF calculations are more complex.C.   The number of externals and network summaries are increased.D.   The size of the FIB is increased.**Answer: C**New QuestionA large enterprise customer is migrating thousands of retail offices from legacy TDM circuits to an Ethernet-based service. The network is running OSPF and has been stable for many years. It is now possible to backhaul the circuits directly to the data centers, bypassing the regional aggregation routers. Which two networking issues need to be addressed to ensure stability with the new design? (Choose two.)A.   Nothing will change if the number of offices is the same.B.   Nothing will change if the number of physical interfaces stays the same.C.   The RIB will increase significantly.D.   The FIB will increase significantly.E.   The amount of LSA flooding will increase significantly.F.   The size of the link-state database will increase significantly.**Answer: EF**New QuestionRefer 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 BB.   via CE AC.   via CE BD.   no WAN routes will be accessible**Answer: C**New QuestionWhich mechanism prevents switched traffic from traversing suboptimal paths on the network?A.   PortFastB.   UDLDC.   root guardD.   Bridge AssuranceE.   BPDU Filter**Answer: C**New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. In this BGP setup, 10.1.1.0/24 is advertised by AS 400 to its peers. Border routers in AS 100 reset the next-hop router to themselves. R2, R3, and R4 are route reflector clients of R1 and R5 is a non-client iBGP peer of R1. What is the BGP next hop on R5 for the address 10.1.1.0/24?A.   R1B.   R2C.   R3D.   R4E.   R6**Answer: D**New QuestionWhat is the most efficient method of implementing IP multicast in a network without using RPs?A.   Implement PIM dense mode multicast to eliminate the need for RPs.B.   Implement source-specific multicast and utilize the functionality of IGMPv2 to replace the RPs.C.   Implement source-specific multicast and utilize the functionality of IGMPv3 to replace the RPs.D.   RPs can't be eliminated; they're mandatory in multicast networks.**Answer: C**!!!RECOMMEND!!!1.|2019 Latest 352-001 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) Instant Download:https://www.braindump2go.com/352-001.html2.|2019 Latest 352-001 Study Guide Video Instant Download: YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=i82yKIlhorg