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Download:<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNSUNBNi1aYkpfOTQ?usp=sharing> QUESTION 172 What 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 QUESTION 173 In 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 QUESTION 174 During 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 QUESTION 175 A 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 QUESTION 176 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 BB. via CE AC. via CE BD. no WAN routes will be accessible Answer: C QUESTION 177 Which mechanism prevents switched traffic from traversing suboptimal paths on the network? A. PortFast B. UDLD C. root guard D. Bridge Assurance E. BPDU Filter Answer: C QUESTION 178 Refer 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. R1 B. R2 C. R3 D. R4 E. R6 Answer: D QUESTION 179 What 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 QUESTION 180 A service provider wants to offer a service that allows customers to span VLANs across multiple campuses. Which configuration will allow this service provider to achieve its desired result with a minimal impact on the scalability of PE routers? A. RFC 2547-based service, with L2TPv3 between PE and CEB. B. RFC 2547-based service, with MPLS/LDP between PE and CE (in other words, CsC) C. VPWS service, with 802.1Q between PE and CED. D. VPWS service, with QinQ between PE and CE Answer: D QUESTION 181 Refer to the exhibit. All routers in this network are configured to run OSPF on all interfaces. If you examine the OSPF database on R4, in which LSA will you find 10.1.5.0/24? A. 10.1.5.0/24 is in a network (type 2) LSA originated by R3. B. 10.1.5.0/24 is in a summary (type 3) LSA originated by R3. C. 10.1.5.0/24 is not in any LSA in the OSPF database at R4, because R4 and R3 are in different areas. D. 10.1.5.0/24 is in a router (type 1) LSA generated by R3. Answer: B QUESTION 182 A planned EBGP network will use OSPF to reach the EBGP peer addresses. Which of these conditions should be avoided in the design that could otherwise cause the peers to flap continuously? A. An ACL blocks TCP port 179 in one direction. B. IP addresses used to peer are also being sent via EBGP. C. The OSPF area used for peering is nonbackbone (not area 0). D. The routers are peered by using a default route sent by

OSPF.Answer: B!!!RECOMMEND!!!1.|2018 Latest 352-001 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 510Q&As

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