400-007^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Company XYZ wants to redesign the Layer 2 part of their network and wants to use all available uplinks for increased performance. They also want to have end host reachability supporting conversational learning. However, due to design constraints, they cannot implement port-channel on the uplinks. Which other technique can be used to make sure the uplinks are in active/active state?

A. TRILL

B. LISP

C. MSTP

D. switch stack

Correct Answer: A

TRILL is a layer 2 protocol that enables multipathing and load balancing in the network by allowing multiple parallel paths between switches. This means that traffic can be distributed across all available uplinks, which would increase performance and availability.

QUESTION 2

Which actions are performed at the distribution layer of the three-layer hierarchical network design model? (Choose two)

A. Fast transport

B. Reliability

C. QoS classification and marking boundary

D. Fault isolation

E. Redundancy and load balancing

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 3

Company XYZ, a global content provider, owns data centers on different continents. Their data center design involves a standard three-layer design with a Layer 3-only core. HSRP is used as the FHRP. They require VLAN extension across

access switches in all data centers, and they plan to purchase a Layer 2 interconnection between two of their data centers in Europe.

In the absence of other business or technical constraints, which termination point is optimal for the Layer 2 interconnection?

A. at the core layer, to offer the possibility to isolate STP domains

B. at the aggregation layer because it is the Layer 2 to Layer 3 demarcation point

C. at the access layer because the STP root bridge does not need to align with the HSRP active node

D. at the core layer because all external connections must terminate there for security reasons

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Company XYZ is designing the IS-IS deployment strategy for their multiarea IS-IS domain. They want IS-IS neighbour relationships to be minimized on each network segment and want to optimize the size of the IS-IS LSDB on each router. Which can design can be used to meet these requirements?

A. Design all routers as Level 2 routers. Set the links between the routers as Level 1 with the area

B. Design the network so that the routers connecting to other areas are Level 2 routers and internal routers are Level 1

C. Design the network so that all routers are Level 1 routers

D. Design the network so that the routers connecting to other areas are Level 1/Level 2 routers and internal routers are Level 1

Correct Answer: D

A Level-1 router must be connected to other areas through a Level-1-2 router. The Level-1-2 router maintains two LSDBs

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.
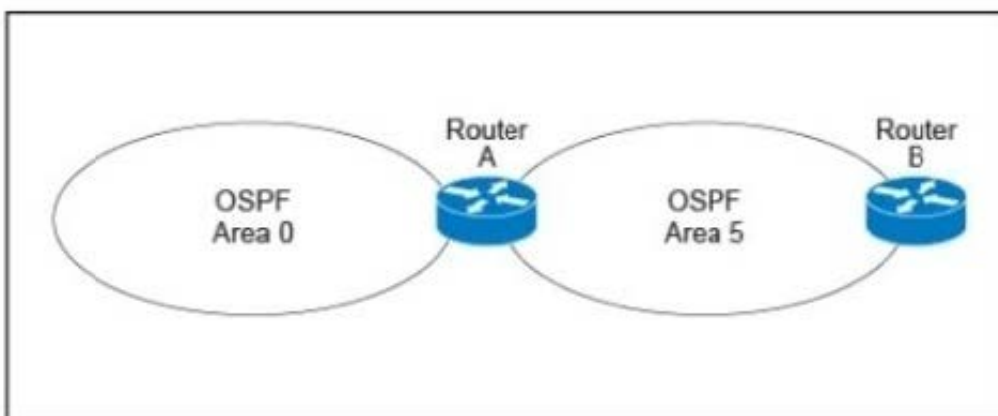
A customer runs OSPF with Area 5 between its aggregation router and an internal router When a network change occurs in the backbone. Area 5 starts having connectivity issues due to the SPF algorithm recalculating an abnormal number of times in Area 5 You are tasked to redesign this network to increase resiliency on the customer network with the caveat that Router B does not support the stub area.

How can you accomplish this task?

A. Increase the bandwidth on the connection between Router A and Router B

B. Implement LSA filtering ontheAB, allowing summary routes and preventing more specific routes into Area 5

C. Create a virtual link to Area 0 from Router B to the ABR

D. Turn on LSA throttling on all devices in Area 5

E. Set Area 5 to stubby at the ABR anyway

Correct Answer: B