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QUESTION 21 Refer to the exhibit. All routers in this network are configured to place all interfaces in OSPF area 5. R3 is the designated router on the 10.1.5.0/24 network. If you examine the OSPF database on R4, what would the network (type 2) LSA, generated by R3, contain?
A. a connection to 10.1.5.0/24 and links to R3, R2, and R1B. a connection to 10.1.5.0/24 and links to R2 and R1C. connections to 10.1.5.0/24 and 10.1.1.0/31D. no connections, R3 does not generate a network (type 2) LSA in this network
Answer: A

QUESTION 22 Refer to the exhibit. Which routes in this network will be installed in the routing table at router E? A. the OSPF routeB. the EIGRP routeC. the OSPF and EIGRP routesD. neither the OSPF nor the EIGRP route
Answer: C

QUESTION 23 An enterprise network manager has decided to dual-home two service providers for Internet connectivity. In order to provide optimal outbound routing, the full Internet routing table will be accepted from each provider. The enterprise has obtained address space and an AS to use in connecting to the Internet. What is the simplest mechanism the network manager can use to prevent it from becoming a transit between the two service providers? A. Build a route filter that only allows the specific networks the enterprise owns to be advertised to each of the service providers.B. Build a traffic filter that only allows traffic originating from the specific networks the enterprise owns to be forwarded towards the service providers.C. Build a route filter that only allows networks with an empty AS path to be advertised to each of the service providers.D. Build a route filter that only allows networks which are tagged with the LOCAL community to be advertised to each of the service providers.
Answer: C

QUESTION 24 Which statement correctly describes how MTU mismatches are addressed in the IS-IS neighbor-formation process? A. IS-IS checks the locally configured MTU against the MTU advertised in neighbor hello packets.B. IS-IS checks the locally configured MTU against the MTU advertised in neighbor LSPs.C. IS-IS does not check for MTU mismatches when forming a neighbor relationship.D. IS-IS pads hellos, so neighbor relationships will not be formed on links with mismatched MTUs.
Answer: D

QUESTION 25 Which statement is true about connecting an IP multicast domain that is operating in PIM dense mode to a PIM sparse mode domain? A. The interconnection must be made at the rendezvous point of the PIM sparse mode domain.B. The connection can be made at any location in the network, as PIM sparse mode will inter-operate seamlessly with PIM dense mode.C. PIM dense mode and sparse mode domains are not inter-operable and cannot be connected.D. The connection can be made at any location in the network, but PIM sparse mode and PIM dense mode cannot inter-operate; IGMP must be used to provide the interconnection.
Answer: A

QUESTION 26 Two MPLS service providers (SP1 and SP2) are offering inter-provider RFC 2547/4364-based IP-VPN service to an enterprise customer. IP traffic among some of the customer's sites has to traverse both of the service providers. The service providers and the enterprise do not know what the minimum MTU is along the end-to-end path. What could be done to guarantee that large packets are not dropped for MTU-related reasons? A. enable Path MTU Discovery on all devices within SP1 and SP2B. enable Path MTU Discovery on all devices within the enterpriseC. configure the IP sender or senders to set the DF flag in the IP headerD. configure the IP sender or senders to clear the DF flag in the IP header
Answer: B

QUESTION 27 Refer to the exhibit. R2 and R3 are running EBGP and are learning Network A and Network B. R2 and R3 are also running IBGP to exchange Network A and Network B. OSPF is IGP. R2 and R3 are advertising default routes. R1 and R4 can send and receive traffic from Network A and Network B respectively. However, Network A cannot send traffic to Network B. How can you solve this problem? A. create a tunnel between R2 and R3B. create a tunnel between R2 and R4C. create static default routes pointing from R1 and R4 to R2 and R3, respectivelyD. convert R3 and R2 to ABRs so that R1 and R4 can choose the closest ABR to exit the network
Answer: A

QUESTION 28 Which of these is a reason to carry routes that originate outside your network in an EGP, such as BGP, rather than in your IGP, such as OSPF, EIGRP, or IS-IS? A. to provide better control over the distribution of the default route inside your networkB. to prevent failures outside your network from impacting your internal network operationC. to provide faster convergence to destinations outside your networkD. to provide a growth path for the core of your network
Answer: B

QUESTION 29 Refer to the exhibit. How would you adjust the design to improve convergence on the network? A. Add an intra-POP link between routers 1A and 1B, and enable IP LFA FRR.B. Use an IP SLA between the end stations to detect path failures.C. Enable SSO-NSF on routers 1A and 1B.D. Use BGP to connect the sites over the WAN.
Answer: A

QUESTION 30 A company requests that you consult with them regarding the design of their production, development, and test environments. They indicate that the

environments must communicate effectively, but they must be kept separate due to the inherent failures on the development network. What will be configured on the links between the networks to support their design requirements? A. IBGP B. EBGP C. OSPF D. static routes Answer: B

QUESTION 31 Refer to the exhibit. Your junior design engineer presents this configuration design. What is the next-hop router for CE3, and why? A. CE1. BGP weight is higher than CE2. B. CE2. EBGP administrative distance is lower than RIP. C. CE2. The link between CE2 and PE1 has more bandwidth than CE1-to-PE1. D. CE1. HSRP on CE1 is in active state. Answer: A

QUESTION 32 A service provider creates a network design that runs MPLS in its WAN backbone using OSPF as the IGP routing protocol. What would be two effects of additionally implementing MPLS-TE? (Choose two.) A. MPLS-TE is required to reroute traffic within less than 1 second in case of a link failure inside the backbone. B. MPLS-TE is required to route different MPLS QoS service classes through different paths. C. MPLS-TE and OSPF cannot be used together inside one MPLS network. D. MPLS-TE cannot use OSPF for the traffic path calculation. E. MPLS-TE is required to create backup paths independently from the IGP. Answer: BE

QUESTION 33 Which two mechanisms ensure that a network design provides fast path failure detection? (Choose two.) A. BFD B. fast hello packets C. UDLDD D. IP Cisco Express Forwarding Answer: AB

QUESTION 34 In which two ways is a network design improved by the inclusion of IP Event Dampening? (Choose two.) A. reduces processing load B. provides sub-second convergence C. improves network stability D. prevents routing loops E. quickly detects network failures Answer: AC

QUESTION 35 You are evaluating convergence characteristics of various interior gateway protocols for a new network design. Which technology allows link-state routing protocols to calculate paths to destination prefixes that are functionally similar to feasible successors in Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol? A. Incremental Shortest Path First B. Cisco Multiprotocol Label Switching Traffic Engineering Fast Reroute C. Loop-Free Alternate Fast Reroute D. partial route calculation E. Fast-Flooding Answer: C

QUESTION 36 You are hired to design a solution that will improve network availability for users on a campus network with routed access. If the budget limits you to three components, which three components would you recommend in your design proposal? (Choose three.) A. redundant power supplies in the access routers B. standby route processors for SSO in the core routers C. standby route processors for SSO in the distribution routers D. standby route processors for SSO in the access routers E. replace copper links between devices with fiber links Answer: ADE

QUESTION 37 You are designing a network to support data, voice and video. Which two main factors will you address to improve network convergence? (Choose two.) A. event propagation delay B. failure detection delay C. forwarding engine update delay D. routing table recalculation delay Answer: BD

QUESTION 38 Refer to the exhibit. This diagram depicts the design of a small network that will run EIGRP on R1 and R2, and EIGRP Stub on R3. In which two ways will this network be impacted if there is link instability between R1 and R2? (Choose two.) A. R1 will have routes in its routing table that originate from R2 and R3. B. R3 will have routes in its routing table that originate from R1 and R2. C. R2 will have routes in its routing table that originate from R1 and R3. D. R3 will be transit for traffic between R1 and R2. E. R3 will not be transit for traffic between R1 and R2. Answer: BE

QUESTION 39 Refer to the exhibit. In this BGP design, what is the next hop for 10.1.1.0/24 on R8 and R7? A. The next hop for 10.1.1.0/24 on R7 is R8 and the next hop for R8 is R7. B. The next hop for 10.1.1.0/24 on R7 is R5 and the next hop for R8 is R6. C. The next hop for 10.1.1.0/24 on R7 is R6 and the next hop for R8 is R5. D. The next hop for 10.1.1.0/24 on R7 is R3 and the next hop for R8 is R4. Answer: A

QUESTION 40 You are a network designer and are responsible for ensuring that the network you design is secure. How do you plan to prevent infected devices on your network from sourcing random DDoS attacks using forged source addresses? A. ACL-based forwarding B. ACL filtering by destination C. Unicast RPF loose mode D. Unicast RPF strict mode Answer: D

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