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Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE) Written Exam Sample Questions (Q444-Q449):

NEW QUESTION # 444

Which two application requirements are mandatory for traffic to receive proper treatment when placed in the priority queue? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP-based application
- B. small transactions (HTTP-like behavior)
- C. tolerance to packet loss
- D. WRED drop treatment
- E. intolerance to jitter

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 445

Drag and drop the QoS technologies from the left onto the correct capabilities on the right

low latency queuing	allows you to buffer traffic so that it adheres to the bandwidth provided by the service provider
CB-WFQ	used for scavenger traffic when it exceeds a specified limit
policing	allows you to prioritize traffic
traffic shaping	allows you to reserve bandwidth

Answer:

Explanation:

low latency queuing	affic so that it adheres to the bandwidth ed by the service provider
CB-WFQ	policing: enger traffic when it exceeds a specified limit
policing	low latency queuing: o prioritize traffic
traffic shaping	CB-WFQ: s you to reserve bandwidth

NEW QUESTION # 446

Which two statements describe the hierarchical LAN design model? (Choose two)

- A. It is a well-understood architecture that provides scalability
- B. It is the best design for modern data centers
- C. It is the most optimal design but is highly complex
- D. Changes, upgrades, and new services can be introduced in a controlled and staged manner
- E. It provides a simplified design

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The hierarchical LAN design model - access, distribution, core - provides:

* Scalability through structured hierarchy (A).

* Easier change management and staged deployments since functions are isolated at each layer (E).

CCDE v3.1 emphasizes hierarchy for long-term scalability, manageability, and operational stability.

Why other options are incorrect:

* B: Modern data centers favor spine-leaf over traditional hierarchy.

* C: The model simplifies rather than complicates.

* D: Simplification is not its primary advantage - scalability and modularity are.

NEW QUESTION # 447

Which statement about hot-potato routing architecture design is true?

- A. OSPF uses hot-potato routing if all ASBRs use the same value for the external metric
- B. Hot-potato keeps traffic under the control of the network administrator for longer
- C. Hot-potato routing is the preferred architecture when connecting to content providers
- D. Hot-potato routing is prone to misconfiguration as well as poor coordination between two networks

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hot-potato routing refers to the practice of routing traffic out of the network as quickly as possible—typically using the shortest IGP path to the egress point. While efficient for internal networks, it can lead to unpredictable routing behavior and suboptimal traffic paths if not coordinated with external peers.

* D is correct: Without alignment between internal metrics and external relationships, hot-potato routing can result in asymmetric routing, congestion, or routing loops.

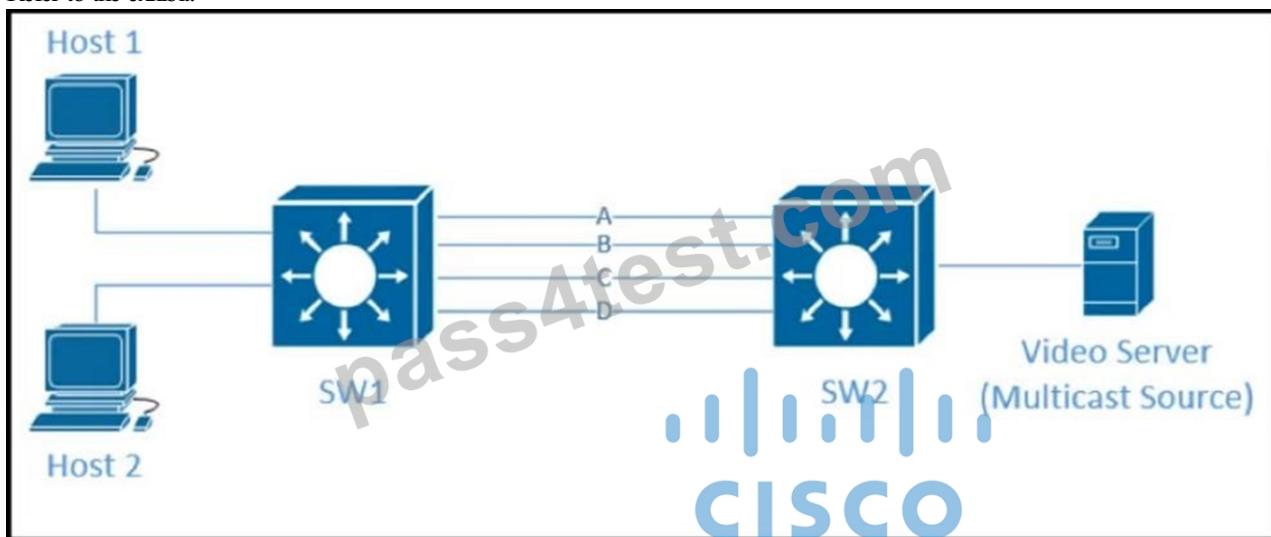
* A is incorrect: Content providers often prefer cold-potato routing to control quality of service.

* B describes cold-potato routing, where traffic is retained longer.

* C is misleading; OSPF doesn't define hot-potato behavior explicitly—it results from equal-cost metrics and shortest IGP paths.

NEW QUESTION # 448

Refer to the exhibit.



Traffic was equally balanced between Layer 3 links on core switches SW1 and SW2 before an introduction of the new video server in the network. This video server uses multicast to send video streams to hosts and now one of the links between core switches is overutilized. Which design solution solves this issue?

- A. Apply a more granular load-balancing method on SW1.
- B. Filter IGMP joins on an overutilized link.
- C. Add more links between core switches.
- D. Aggregate links Layer 2 link aggregation.
- E. Apply a more granular load-balancing method on SW2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The root cause here is likely related to multicast forwarding behavior:

* Multicast forwarding may follow a single path based on unicast routing decisions (shortest-path trees or RPF lookup).

* Equal-cost Layer 3 links do not always achieve perfect load balancing for multicast traffic since the multicast flow may hash consistently to a particular path.

Applying a more granular load-balancing hash algorithm on SW1 allows better distribution of flows across multiple links by considering additional packet header fields (e.g., Layer 4 ports, source/destination IP).

This is directly aligned with CCDE v3.1 design goals:

- * Avoiding overutilization by improving hashing entropy.
- * Preserving consistent unicast and multicast performance.
- * Leveraging hardware-based load balancing optimizations.

Why other options are incorrect:

* A & B: Adding or bundling links doesn't address poor hashing distribution.

* D: The issue is identified at SW1 (where hashing decisions are made).

* E: Filtering IGMP joins may block legitimate receivers, not a valid solution.

NEW QUESTION # 449

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