

Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE v3.0) Written Examの試験認定 - 400-007資格の王道



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>> 400-007模試エンジン <<

真実的な400-007模試エンジン試験-試験の準備方法-正確的な400-007認定テキスト

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トコル、およびテクノロジーを深く理解する必要があります。また、ネットワークソリューションの設計と実装の実践的な経験も必要です。試験の準備をするには、候補者はCisco CCDE試験のトピックを確認し、Cisco CCDE参照資料を研究し、複雑なネットワークの設計と構成を練習する必要があります。

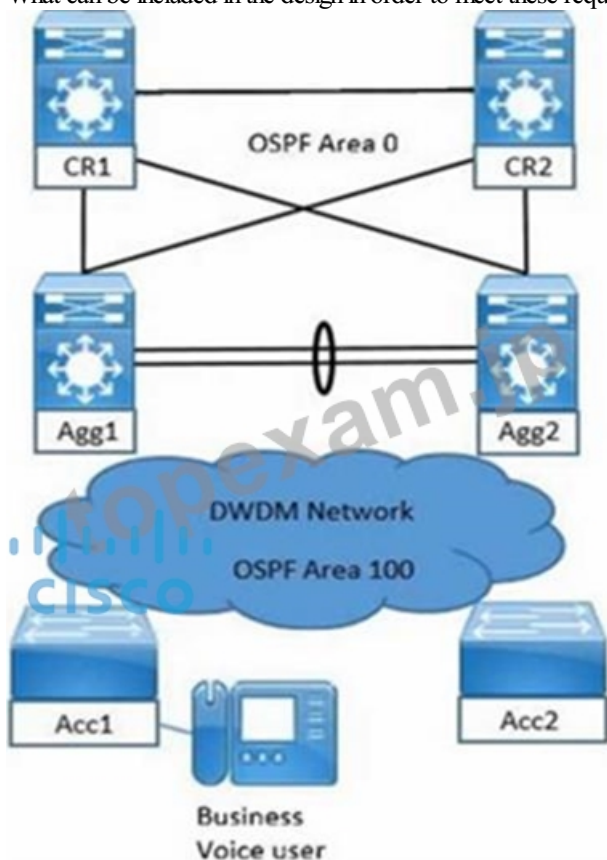
Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE v3.0) Written Exam 認定 400-007 試験問題 (Q77-Q82):

質問 # 77

Refer to the exhibit. A solution architect is tasked with designing a quick fault detection and convergence solution based on a set of requirements:

- Due to the use of voice applications, users must ideally not experience traffic disruption in excess of 100 milliseconds in case of link or node failures in OSPF area 100.
- The enterprise requires the network to be highly available.
- Traffic must quickly switch to another path without waiting for the OSPF dead interval to kick in.

What can be included in the design in order to meet these requirements?



- A. Use fault propagation timers specified in milliseconds for the OSPF SPF algorithm.
- B. Adjust SPF delay and LSA interval timers in OSPF protocol.
- C. Make OSPF peers use BFD and set the BFD timers to an appropriate value.
- D. Enable IP SLA tracking with next hop to OSPF peer.

正解: C

解説:

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) provides sub-second failure detection independent of OSPF hello/dead timers; integrating BFD with OSPF area 100 and setting aggressive BFD timers enables <100 ms fault detection and rapid path switchover.

質問 # 78

Company XYZ has a multicast domain that spans across multiple autonomous systems. The company wants to choose a technology that provides simplified and controlled approach to interconnecting the multicast domains. Which technology is the best fit for this purpose?

- A. PIM sparse mode
- B. MPLS
- C. MSDP
- D. PIM SSM

正解: C

質問 # 79

Which design benefit of PortFast is true?

- A. PortFast prevents switched traffic from traversing suboptimal paths on the network
- B. PortFast allows small, unmanaged switches to be plugged into ports of access switches without risking switch loops
- C. PortFast detects one-way communications on the physical port, which prevents switch loops
- D. PortFast prevents switch loops that are caused by a unidirectional point-to-point link condition on Rapid PVST+ and MST
- E. PortFast does not generate a spanning tree topology change when a station on a port is connected or disconnected
- F. PortFast disables spanning tree on the port, which puts the port into the forwarding state immediately after it is connected

正解: E

解説:

PortFast is a feature that allows access ports to enter the STP forwarding state immediately, without waiting for the usual listening and learning states. This accelerates the connection of end devices like PCs or servers.

A key design benefit is that PortFast does not trigger topology changes when devices are plugged in or disconnected. This prevents unnecessary STP recalculations and protects core stability.

* Correct Statement (A): STP does not consider link transitions on PortFast-enabled ports as topology changes, reducing control-plane overhead.

Other options misrepresent the function of PortFast:

* B: PortFast does not disable STP; it bypasses specific STP states.

* C/D/E/F: These describe other features like Loop Guard or UDLD, not PortFast.

質問 # 80

An architect designs a multi-controller network architecture with these requirements:

- * Achieve fast failover to control traffic when controllers fail.
- * Yield a short distance and high resiliency in the connection between the switches and the controller.
- * Reduce connectivity loss and enable smart recovery to improve the SDN survivability.
- * Improve connectivity by adding path diversity and capacity awareness for controllers.

Which control plane component of the multi-controller must be built to meet the requirements?

- A. controller state consistency
- B. control node reliability
- C. controller clustering
- D. control path reliability

正解: A

質問 # 81

Company XYZ has two routing domains (EIGRP and OSPF). They want full reachability and need OSPF to see link costs added to external routes. How must redistribution be designed?

- A. Redistribute using metric type 1 into EIGRP.
- B. Redistribute using metric type 2 into EIGRP.
- C. Redistribute using metric type 2 into OSPF.
- D. Redistribute using metric type 1 into OSPF.

正解: D

- [illegible]

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