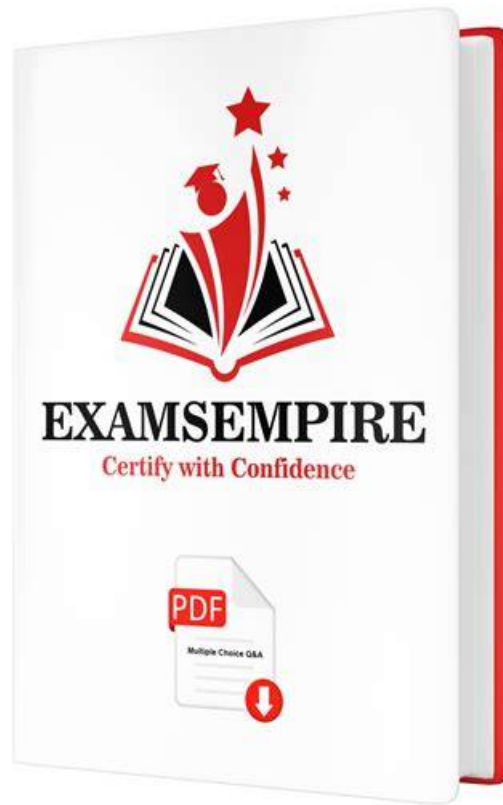


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Cisco 300-420 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Services	10%	- Design network management - Design end-to-end QoS policy
Advanced Addressing and Routing Solutions	25%	- Determine IPv6 migration strategy - Create stable, secure, and scalable routing designs for Layer 3 - Create structured addressing designs
Enterprise Campus Security	20%	- Design network access control - Design network security
WAN for Enterprise Networks	20%	- Design WAN connectivity - Design QoS for WAN - Design SD-WAN solution
Advanced Enterprise Campus Networks	25%	- Design Layer 2 and Layer 3 campus networks - Design campus network services (QoS, multicast, etc.) - Design for high availability

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Cisco Designing Cisco Enterprise Networks Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

A company wants to switch from static routing to a dynamic routing protocol to ease the administrative and operational overhead. The network topology is hub and spoke, and the branches use DMVPN back to the hub using two 100 Mbps internet connections. Both links must be used due to spikes in traffic, and routing must take traffic utilization of the links into account. Also, the branch routers have limited memory and CPU resources. Which routing protocol and design solution must the company choose?

- A. iBGP with the hub routers set up as route reflectors and branches set up as clients
- B. OSPF deployed in area 0 with branch routers connecting from area 1
- C. ISIS with the hub and spoke routers configured in two different areas
- D. EIGRP with branch routers as stub routers using ECMP

Answer: D

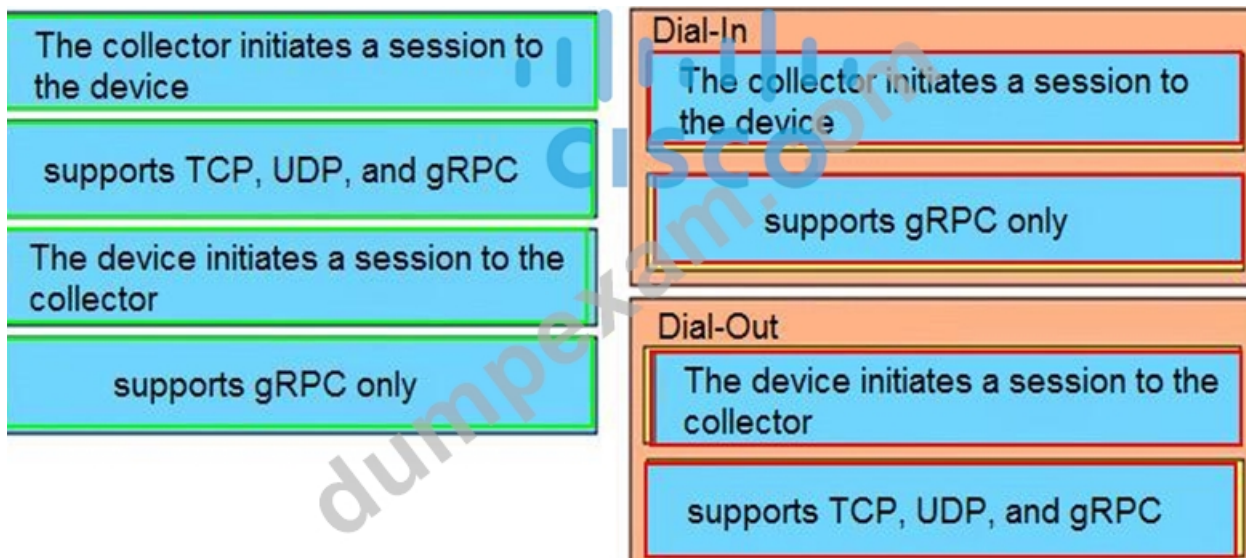
NEW QUESTION # 21

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct telemetry mode on the right.

The collector initiates a session to the device	Dial-In
supports TCP, UDP, and gRPC	
The device initiates a session to the collector	Dial-Out
supports gRPC only	

Answer:

Explanation:

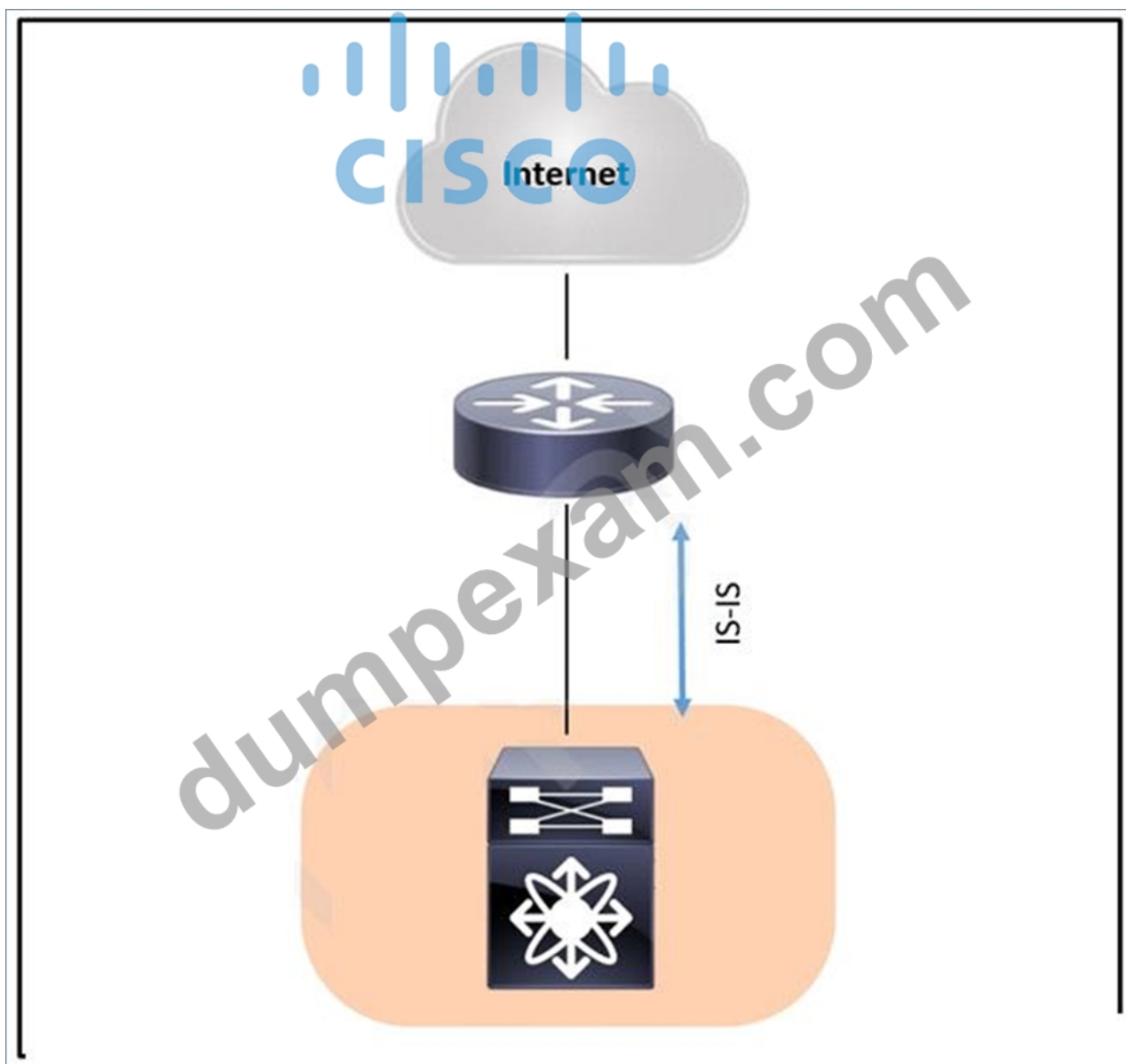


Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/asr9000/telemetry/b-telemetry-cg-asr9000-61x/b-telemetry-cgasr9000->

NEW QUESTION # 22

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must improve the current IS-IS environment. The Catalyst switch is equipped with dual supervisors. Each time a stateful switchover occurs, the network experiences unnecessary route recomputation. Which solution addresses this issue if the upstream router does not understand graceful restart messaging?

- A. Enable IS-IS remote LFA FRR on both devices.
- B. Configure ISIS aggressive timers on both devices.
- C. Enable NSF on the switch.
- D. Enable NSR on the switch.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 23

An engineer is looking for a standards-driven YANG model to manage a multivendor network environment. Which model must the engineer choose?

- A. IETF
- B. OpenConfig
- C. Native
- D. IEEE NETCONF

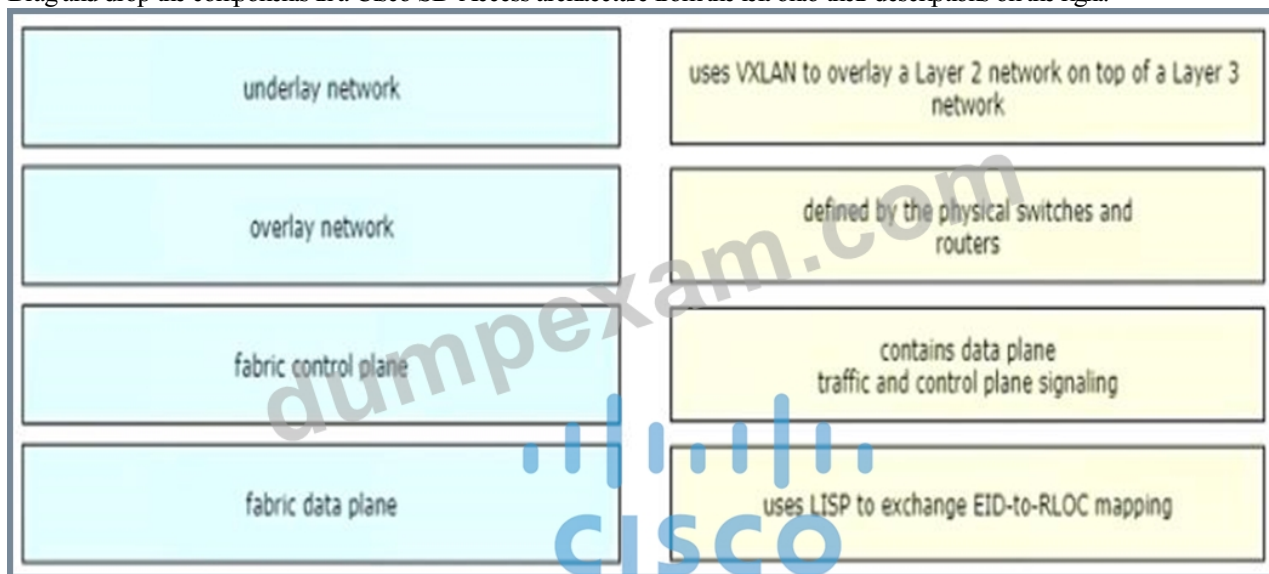
Answer: A

Explanation:

For a standards-driven YANG model in a multivendor environment, the engineer should choose IETF models. IETF YANG models are produced through the Internet Engineering Task Force standards process and define vendor-neutral data structures for common network functions. This makes them the best answer when the requirement emphasizes standards-based operation across multiple vendors. OpenConfig models are also vendor-neutral and widely used for operational consistency, but OpenConfig is an operator-driven model set rather than an IETF standards body output. Cisco native models expose platform-specific Cisco IOS XE, NX-OS, or IOS XR features and often provide the most complete coverage for Cisco-specific capabilities, but they are not intended as the primary multivendor standard model. IEEE NETCONF is not the correct model category; NETCONF is a protocol, and IEEE is not the YANG model set normally selected for general device configuration in this context. In Cisco automation design, the model choice should match the use case: IETF for standards-driven multivendor workflows, OpenConfig for operator-neutral abstractions, and native models for vendor-specific feature completeness.

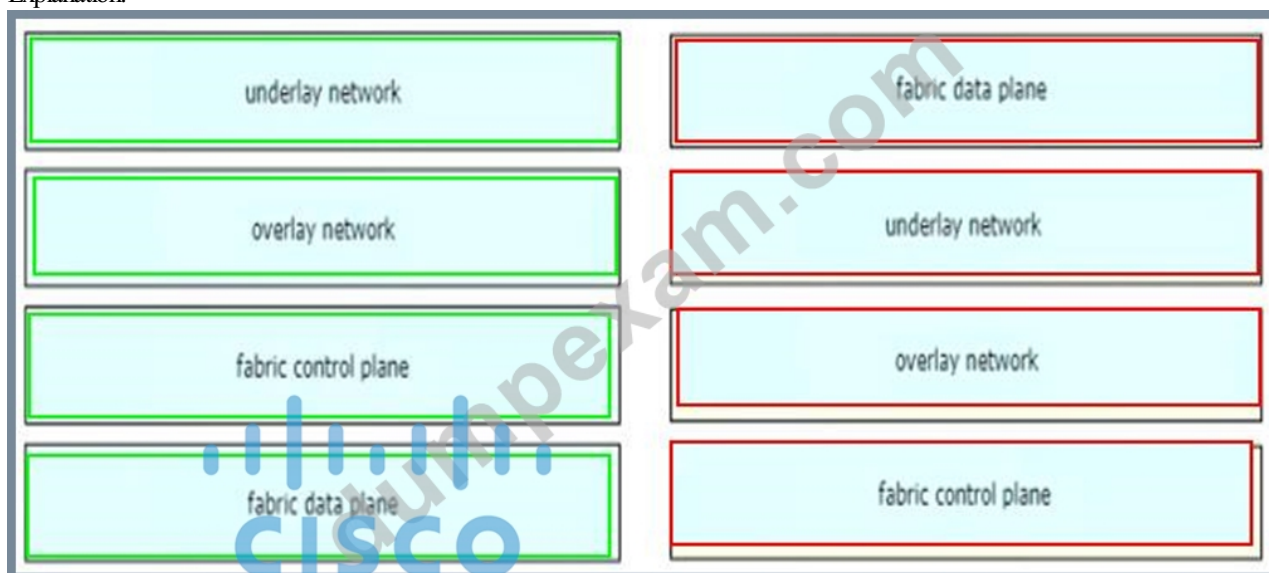
NEW QUESTION # 24

Drag and drop the components in a Cisco SD-Access architecture from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 25

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