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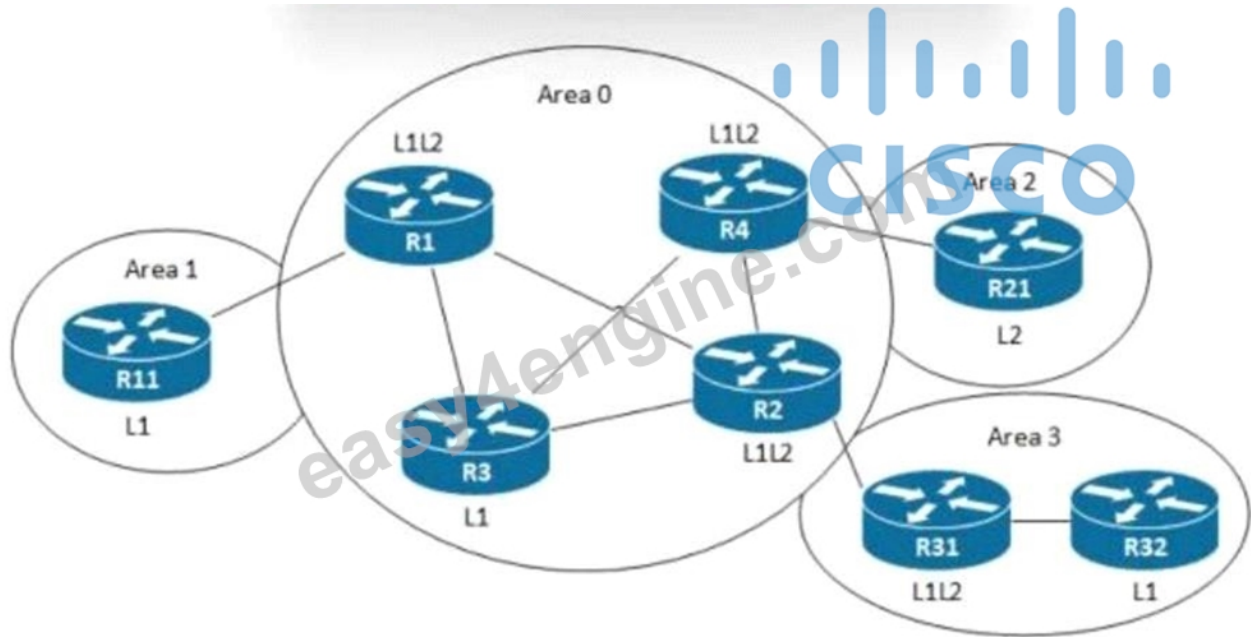
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Cisco Designing Cisco Enterprise Networks Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

Exhibit:



- A. Make R11 an L2 router.
- B. Make Area 0 L2-only.
- C. Make R3 an L1L2 router.
- D. Make R31 an L1 router.

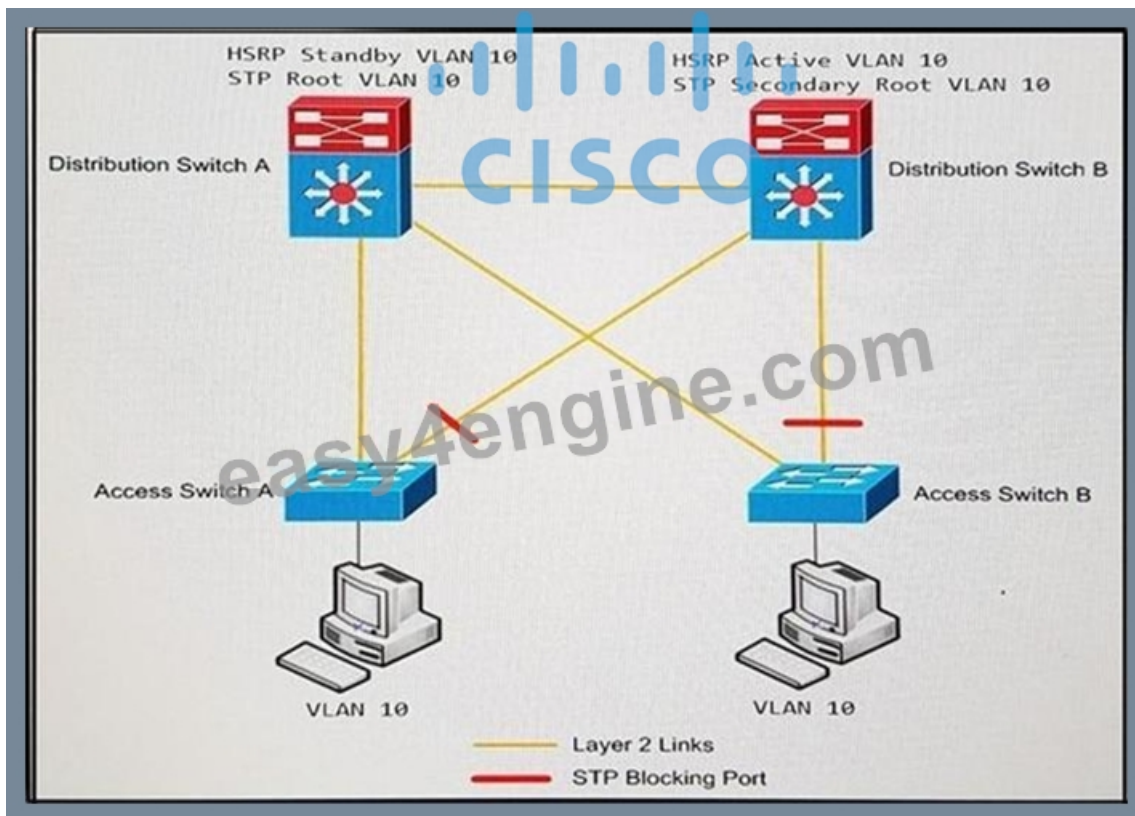
Answer: C

Explanation:

ENSLD 300-420 cert guide page 117. When creating a backbone there should never be L1 routers between (L2 only, or) L1/L2 routers.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must optimize the traffic flow of the network. Which change provides a more efficient design between the access and the distribution layer?

- A. Reconfigure the distribution switch A to become the HSRP Active
- B. Change the link between distribution switch A and distribution switch B to be a routed link
- C. Add a link between access switch A and access switch B
- D. Create an EtherChannel link between distribution switch A and distribution switch B

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most efficient campus design aligns the active first-hop gateway with the Layer 2 forwarding path. In a traditional access-distribution topology using STP and HSRP, traffic should not cross the distribution-to-distribution link simply because the HSRP active gateway is on the opposite distribution switch from the STP forwarding path. Cisco campus design guidance stresses aligning the STP root bridge with the active FHRP gateway so hosts forward northbound traffic directly to the distribution switch that owns the optimal Layer 2 path. Reconfiguring distribution switch A to become the HSRP active device fixes the asymmetric and inefficient traffic flow in the exhibit. Adding a link between access switches would extend the Layer 2 domain and increase loop-prevention complexity, not improve the northbound default-gateway path. Changing the distribution interconnect to a routed link may be valid in a routed-access redesign, but it is not the targeted correction for this Layer 2/FHRP misalignment. An EtherChannel between distribution switches only increases interswitch capacity; it does not remove the unnecessary hairpin path caused by the wrong active gateway.

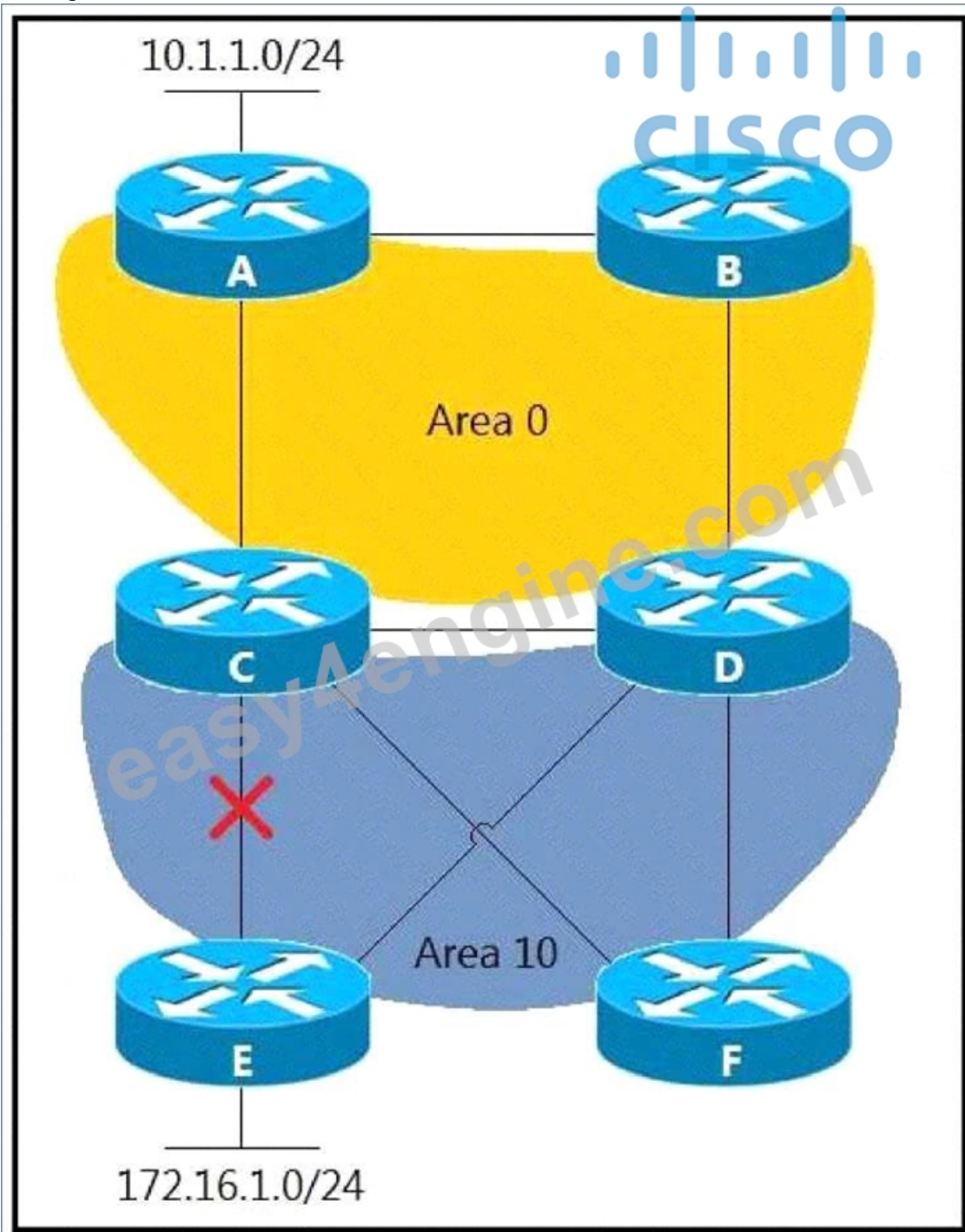
NEW QUESTION # 106

An engineer is designing a Layer 3 campus network running EIGRP between the core, aggregation, and access layers. The access layer switches will be connected to the aggregation layer using Layer 3 copper connections. The engineer wants to improve convergence time for access layer switch failures. Which technique must the design include?

- A. EIGRP summarization from access to aggregation layer
- B. EIGRP summarization from core to aggregation layer
- C. reducing the EIGRP Hello / Hold timer values
- D. enabling BFD for EIGRP on the access layer uplinks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 107



Refer to the exhibit. Area 10 is a regular OSPF area and networks 10.1.1.0/24 and 172.16.1.0/24 are internal. Which design provides optimal routing between both networks when the link between routers C and E fails?

- A. Create a tunnel between routers E and F in area 10.
- **B. Move the link between routers C and D to area 10.**
- C. Create an OSPF virtual link between routers E and F.
- D. Make area 10 a not-so-stubby area.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 108

How do endpoints inside an SD-Access network reach resources outside the fabric?

- A. Fabric borders use VRFs to map VNAs to VRFs

