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Cisco Designing Cisco Enterprise Networks Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

Refer to the exhibit. An architect is designing a network that requires route redistribution. The design must prevent route feedback and the creation of routing loops. The OSPF domain is using default metrics, and the IS-IS domain is using narrow metrics. Which solution must the architect select?

- A. Use route tagging with a route map.
- B. Use route filtering with an ACL or prefix list.
- C. Change the IS-IS administrative distance to 105.
- D. Change the OSPF area to a nonbackbone stub area

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 83

An engineer must design an addressing plan for a small business using a single /24 network. Each department must have its own subnet. Drag and drop the subnets from the left onto the departments requirements that they fulfill on the right. Not all options are used.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 84

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer proposed this solution for a company that requires a loop-free, Layer 2 network design. The network will run 802.1W, and all links will be 1 Gbps. If all interfaces are up as point-to-point adjacencies, what are the expected port end states based on the design?

- A. Eth1/2 on SW2 and SW3 will be in a Desg FWD state
- B. Eth1/3 on SW2 and SW3 will be in an Attm BLK state
- C. Eth1/1 on SW1 and SW2 will be in a Root FWD state.
- **D. Eth1/2 on SW3 and SW4 will be in an Attm BLK state.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 85

Refer to the exhibit.

EIGRP has been configured on all links. The spoke nodes have been configured as EIGRP stubs, and the WAN links to R3 have higher bandwidth and lower delay than the links to R4. When a link failure occurs at the R1-R2 link, what happens to traffic on R1 that is destined for a subnet attached to R2?

- A. R1 forwards the traffic to R3, but R3 drops the traffic
- B. R1 has no route to R2 and drops the traffic
- C. R1 load-balances across the paths through R3 and R4 to reach R2
- **D. R1 forwards the traffic to R3 in order to reach R2**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 86

An engineer is designing a BGP network for a large customer. To permit efficient scaling, the BGP domain is split into clusters. Which peering solution should be used between the route reflectors in different clusters for the BGP routes to be propagated appropriately?

- A. The route reflectors should have peering through another nonclient router.
- B. The route reflectors should be made clients of each other.
- C. The route reflectors should not have any kind of BGP peering.
- **D. The route reflectors should be nonclients with regards to each other.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When configuring multi-cluster of BGP RRs, RRs should peer with each RR as non-client according to CCIE routing TCP/IP volume 2 @2001 page 127

- if the route was learned from nonclient IBGP peer, it is reflected to client only (here RR's route learnt from other RRs is able to reflect to its client)
- if the route was learned from a client, it is reflected to all nonclients and clients, except for the originating client. (routes learnt within the cluster can reflect to nonclient, RR)
- if the route was learnt from an EBGP peer, it is reflected to all nonclients and clients.

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