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Cisco 400-007 Exam is a highly specialized certification exam that validates the skills of network design professionals. It tests candidates on their ability to design complex networks and provide solutions to real-world problems. Candidates preparing for the exam should have a deep understanding of network design principles, protocols, and technologies, as well as hands-on experience designing and implementing network solutions.

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Cisco 400-007 exam, also known as the Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE v3.0) Written exam, is a certification exam designed for network engineers, architects, and designers who are looking to demonstrate their expertise in designing complex network infrastructure. 400-007 Exam evaluates a candidate's knowledge and skills in designing large-scale, multi-layered, converged network solutions. Passing 400-007 exam is a prerequisite for becoming a Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE).

Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE) Written Exam Sample Questions (Q409-Q414):

NEW QUESTION # 409

Drag and drop the FCAPS network management reference models from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 410

Which two design solutions ensure sub-50 msec of the convergence time after a link failure in the network?

(Choose two)

- A. IGP fast hello
- B. BFD
- C. Minimal BGP scan time
- D. **MPLS-FRR**
- E. **Ti-LFA**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

To achieve sub-50 millisecond convergence after a link or node failure, the design must rely on precomputed protection paths and local repair mechanisms in the data plane. The following mechanisms meet this requirement:

- * B. Ti-LFA (Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate): A next-generation fast reroute method used in Segment Routing. It offers local protection by computing loop-free backup paths that are independent of the specific failure type (node or link). It's capable of sub-50 ms convergence by rerouting traffic immediately on failure.
- * D. MPLS-FRR (Fast Reroute): A traditional mechanism in MPLS networks that provides pre-signaled backup Label Switched Paths (LSPs). It enables fast switchover upon failure detection—also under 50 ms.

Other options:

- * A. BFD: Provides fast failure detection, but does not provide the actual traffic reroute mechanism.
- * C. Minimal BGP scan time: Impacts control plane responsiveness but not sub-50 ms convergence.
- * E. IGP fast hello: Improves failure detection but alone doesn't guarantee traffic reroute under 50 ms.

NEW QUESTION # 411

Drag and drop the design use cases from the left onto the correct uRPF techniques used to prevent spoofing attacks. Not all options are used.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

□

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NEW QUESTION # 412

Risk is a major determining factor in whether a company chooses to go with a public cloud, a private or a hybrid of both. What are two factors that impact the decision on which cloud service model to use? (Choose two)

- A. cross-cloud redundancy
- B. **legacy architectures**
- C. **regulation**
- D. data ownership
- E. organization skills

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Legacy architectures influence the choice because existing systems may require specific integration or migration strategies, affecting whether a public, private, or hybrid cloud model is suitable.

Regulation plays a critical role as compliance requirements (data privacy, security standards, industry-specific regulations) can restrict where and how data and workloads are hosted, often favoring private or hybrid clouds for sensitive data.

NEW QUESTION # 413

You are designing a new Ethernet-based metro-area network for an enterprise customer to connect 50 sites within the same city. OSPF will be the routing protocol used. The customer is primarily concerned with IPv4 address conservation and convergence time. Which two combined actions do you recommend? (Choose two)

- A. Use a multipoint Metro-E service for router connections
 - B. Configure address aggregation at each site router
 - C. Determine which OSPF routers will be DR/BDR
 - D. Use P2P links between routers in a hub-and-spoke design
 - E. Use a single address per router for all P2P links

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

To conserve IPv4 addresses and achieve fast convergence:

* B: Using /31 subnets for point-to-point (P2P) links enables each link to consume only two IP addresses.

This is widely supported and conserves address space.

* C: A hub-and-spoke design with P2P links minimizes the number of neighbor relationships and simplifies routing convergence.

Other options:

* A: Multipoint Metro-E introduces neighbor adjacency complexity and DR/BDR elections, which delay convergence.

* D: Aggregation is more applicable to prefix summarization, not address conservation per link.

* E: DR/BDR roles apply only in broadcast/multicast environments, not P2P links.

NEW QUESTION # 414

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