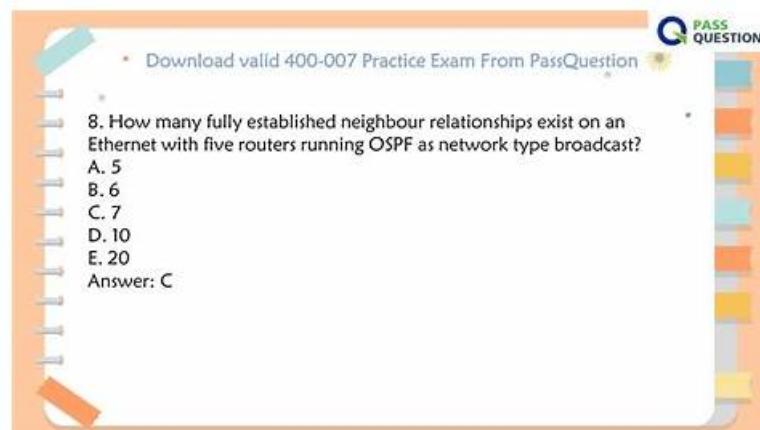


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Cisco Certified Design Expert (CCDE) Written Exam Sample Questions (Q402-Q407):

NEW QUESTION # 402

An enterprise campus is adopting a network virtualization design solution with these requirements

- * It must include the ability to virtualize the data plane and control plane by using VLANs and VRFs
- * It must maintain end-to-end logical path transport separation across the network
- * resources available grouped at the access edge

Which two primary models can this network virtualization design be categorized? (Choose two)

- A. Edge isolation
- B. Path isolation
- C. Services virtualization
- D. Group virtualization
- E. Session isolation

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 403

The controller has a global view of the network, and it can easily ensure that the network is in a consistent and optimal configuration. Which two statements describe a centralized SDN control path? (Choose two.)

- A. It is highly-available by design with no single-point-of-failure risks present
- **B. Scaling of the centralized controller cluster is challenging for services like DHCP and load- balancing**
- C. Integrating smart NIC capabilities on the local host level is made easier through rest APIs
- **D. A centralized controller can support all southbound APIs, which allows for easy integration with legacy equipment**
- E. It significantly improves the latency when performing reactive handling of PACKET_IN events

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 404

Enterprise XYZ wants to implement fast convergence on their network and optimize timers for OSPF. However, they also want to prevent excess flooding of LSAs if there is a constantly flapping link on the network. Which timers can help prevent excess flooding of LSAs for OSPF?

- A. OSPF flooding timers
- B. OSPF delay timers
- C. OSPF propagation timers
- **D. OSPF throttling timers**

Answer: D

Explanation:

OSPF throttling timers control the pacing and frequency of SPF calculations and LSA generation. They help strike a balance between fast convergence and control-plane stability. The key timers include:

- * LSA generation throttling (min/max interval between LSA originations)
- * SPF calculation throttling (delays between consecutive SPF runs)

By tuning these timers, network designers can:

- * Prevent CPU overload caused by rapid or repeated LSA updates due to flapping links
- * Smooth out instability while still enabling responsive convergence

This approach aligns with CCDE v3.1 under "Protocol Design Implications" for optimizing IGP behavior in large, dynamic topologies.

NEW QUESTION # 405

Most security monitoring systems use a signature-based approach to detect threats. In which two instances are systems based on Network Behavior Anomaly Detection better than signature-based systems when it comes to detecting security threat vectors? (Choose two.)

- A. spyware detection
- B. intrusion threat detection
- **C. new zero-day attacks**
- **D. encrypted threat traffic**
- E. malware detection

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 406

Refer to the exhibit.

This network is running legacy STP 802.1d. Assuming "hello_timer" is fixed to 2 seconds, which parameters can be modified to speed up convergence times after single link/node failure?

- A. The transit_delay=5 and bpdu_delay=20 are recommended values, considering hello_timer=2 and specified.
- **B. The max_age and forward delay parameters can be adjusted to speed up STP convergence process.**
- C. Only the transit_delay and bpdu_delay timers are configurable parameters in 802.1d to speed up STP convergence

- D. Only the maximum_transmission_halt_delay and diameter parameters are configurable parameters in 802.1d to speed up STP convergence process.

Explanation:

* While `hello_timer` typically remains at 2 seconds, lowering `max_age` (default 20s) and `forward_delay` (default 15s) can speed up convergence.

Why other options are incorrect:

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