

# 300-420<sup>Q&As</sup>

Designing Cisco Enterprise Networks (ENSLD)

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**QUESTION 1**

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

- A. A VRF fusion router is used to map resources in one VN to another VN
- B. Fabric borders use VRFs to map VNs to VRFs
- C. SD-Access transit links are used to transport encapsulated traffic from one fabric to another
- D. A fabric edge is used to de-encapsulate VXLAN traffic to normal IP traffic then transported over the outside network

Correct Answer: B

"Packets and frames sourced from inside the fabric and destined outside of the fabric are de-encapsulated by the border node"(not the edge node) <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html>

**QUESTION 2**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the elements from the left onto the protocols where they are used on the right.

Select and Place:

SSH/TLS

HTTP/HTTPS

ncclnt

requests library

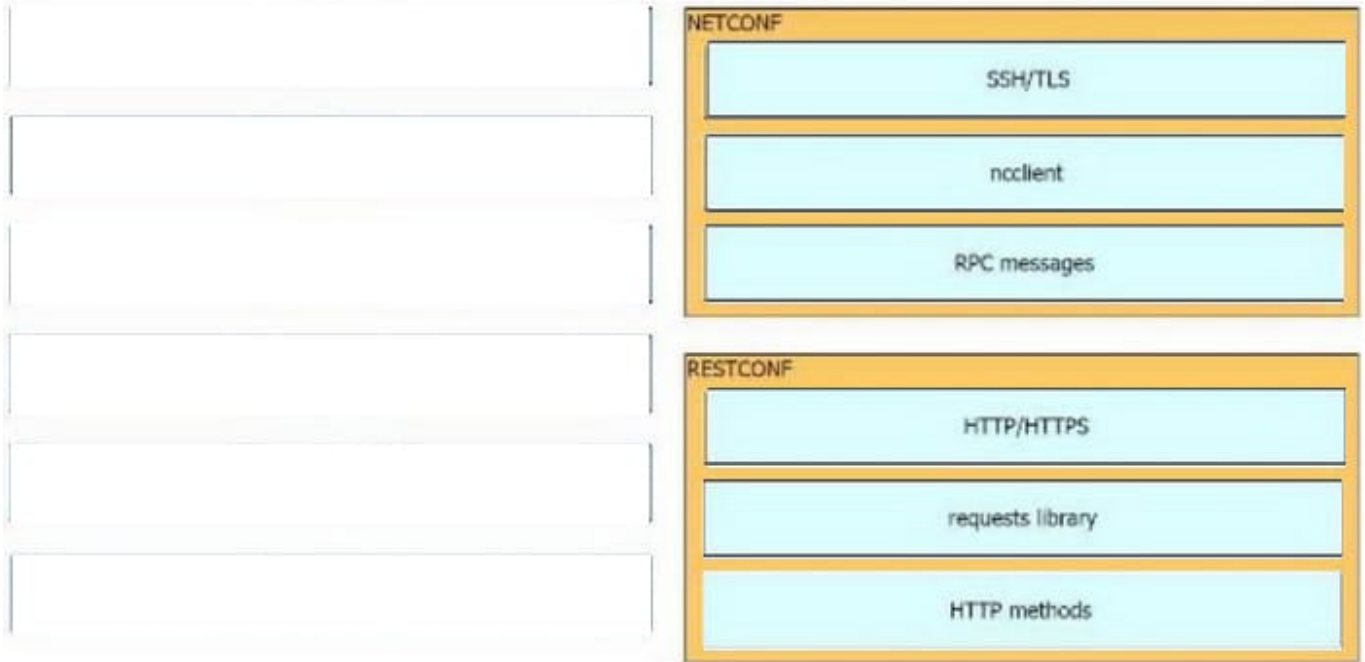
RPC messages

HTTP methods

NETCONF

RESTCONF

Correct Answer:



### QUESTION 3

An infrastructure team is concerned about the shared memory utilization of a device, and for this reason, they need to monitor the device state. Which solution limits impact on the device and provides the required data?

- A. IPFIX
- B. static telemetry
- C. on-change subscription
- D. periodic subscription

Correct Answer: C

There are two types of subscriptions: periodic and on-change. With periodic subscription, data is streamed out to the destination at the configured interval. It continuously sends data for the lifetime of that subscription. With on-change, data is published only when a change in the data occurs such as when an interface or OSPF neighbor goes down.

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/ios-xe/#!streaming-telemetry-quick-start-guide/streaming-telemetry>

### QUESTION 4

An engineer is designing a PIM Anycast RP solution between two data centers. The design must ensure that RP1 in DC1 and RP2 in DC2 inform each other about specific sources that have joined locally. Which solution must the engineer choose?

- A. Provision the RPs on the same IP subnet and extend the subnet at Layer 2 between data centers

- B. Enable MSDP between RPs using separate unique loopback interfaces
- C. Enable MSDP between RPs using the configured Anycast RP address
- D. No action is required because PIM registers from the source will, by default, reach each RP

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In Anycast RP, two or more RPs are configured with the same IP address on loopback interfaces. The Anycast RP loopback address should be configured with a 32-bit mask, making it a host address. All the downstream routers

should be configured to "know" that the Anycast RP loopback address is the IP address of their local RP. IP routing automatically will select the topologically closest RP for each source and receiver.

MSDP used for Anycast RP is an intradomain feature that provides redundancy and load-sharing capabilities. Enterprise customers typically use Anycast RP for configuring a Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) network to

meet fault tolerance requirements within a single multicast domain.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions\\_docs/ip\\_multicast/White\\_papers/anycast.html#wp1029118](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers/anycast.html#wp1029118)

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-multicast/115011-anycast-pim.html> " You need to have a loopback on each prospective RP router, which is different than the loopback that is being used as the RP address."

## QUESTION 5

Which design consideration must be made when using IPv6 overlay tunnels?

- A. Overlay tunnels that connect isolated IPv6 networks can be considered a final IPv6 network architecture.
- B. Overlay tunnels should only be considered as a transition technique toward a permanent solution.
- C. Overlay tunnels can be configured only between border devices and require only the IPv6 protocol stack.
- D. Overlay tunneling encapsulates IPv4 packets in IPv6 packets for delivery across an IPv6 infrastructure.

Correct Answer: B

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/interface/configuration/xe-3s/ir-xe-3s-book/ip6-ip4-gre-tunls-xe.pdf>

"The use of overlay tunnels should be considered as a transition technique toward a network that supports both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks or just the IPv6 protocol stack."

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