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QUESTION 1

What is a disadvantage of the traditional three-tier architecture model when east west traffic between different pods must go through the distribution and core layers?

- A. low bandwidth
- B. security
- C. scalability
- D. high latency

Correct Answer: A

Its about east-west traffic, latency would not be main concern, its the the bandwidth. 3-tier design inherently enforces to have less links on the core / distribution layer, and as the east-west traffic rapidly grows, we may ran out of ports on core/ distri switches (being only few switches, can't be added on the go)

QUESTION 2

You are designing a network running both IPv4 and IPv6 to deploy QoS.

Which consideration is correct about the QoS for IPv4 and IPv6?

- A. IPv4 and IPv6 traffic types can use queuing mechanisms such as LLQ, PQ and CQ.
- B. IPv6 packet classification is only available with process switching, whereas IPv4 packet classification is available with both process switching and CEF.
- C. IPv6 and IPv4 traffic types can use a single QoS policy to match both protocols
- D. Different congestion management mechanisms need to be used for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic types

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Company XYZ has designed their network to run GRE over IPsec on their Internet-based VPN to connect two sites. Which IPsec tunneling feature can they enable to optimize the data flow while ensuring that the headers contain no duplicate IP addresses?

- A. Transport Mode in IPsec Phase I
- B. Transport Mode in IPsec Phase II
- C. Tunnel Mode in IPsec Phase II
- D. Tunnel Mode in IPsec Phase I

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

The administrator of a small branch office wants to implement the Layer 2 network without running STP. The office has some redundant paths.

Which mechanism can the administrator use to allow redundancy without creating Layer 2 loops?

- A. Use double-sided VPC on both switches
- B. Use two port channels as Flex links
- C. Use fabric path with ECMP
- D. Use 802.3ad link bundling.

Correct Answer: B

Flex links are a pair of a Layer 2 interfaces (switch ports or port channels) where one interface is configured to act as a backup to the other. Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3se/consolidated_guide/b_consolidated_3850_3se_cg_chapter_01001101.html

QUESTION 5

Company XYZ wants to redesign the Layer 2 part of their network and wants to use all available uplinks for increased performance. They also want to have end host reachability supporting conversational learning. However, due to design constraints, they cannot implement port-channel on the uplinks. Which other technique can be used to make sure the uplinks are in active/active state?

- A. TRILL
- B. LISP
- C. MSTP
- D. switch stack

Correct Answer: A

TRILL is a layer 2 protocol that enables multipathing and load balancing in the network by allowing multiple parallel paths between switches. This means that traffic can be distributed across all available uplinks, which would increase performance and availability.

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