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## **問題集**

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**Exam** : **300-420**

**Title** : Designing Cisco Enterprise  
Networks (ENSLD)

**Version** : DEMO

1.Which solution allows overlay VNs to communicate with each other in an SD-WAN Architecture?

- A. External fusion routers can be used to map VNs to VRFs and selectively route traffic between VRFs.
- B. GRE tunneling can be configured between fabric edges to connect one VN to another.
- C. SGTs can be used to permit traffic from one VN to another.
- D. Route leaking can be used on the fabric border nodes to inject routes from one VN to another.

**Answer: B**

2.An engineer must design a VPN solution for a company that has multiple branches connecting to a main office.

What are two advantages of using DMVPN instead of IPsec tunnels to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. support for AES 256-bit encryption
- B. greater scalability
- C. support for anycast gateway
- D. lower traffic overhead
- E. dynamic spoke-to-spoke tunnels

**Answer: B E**

3.Which NETCONF operation creates filtering that is specific to the session notifications?

- A. <create-subscription>
- B. <commit>
- C. <notification>
- D. <logging>

**Answer: A**

4.An enterprise customer has these requirements:

- end-to-end QoS for the business-critical applications and VoIP services based on CoS marking.
- flexibility to offer services such as IPv6 and multicast without any reliance on the service provider.
- support for full-mesh connectivity at Layer 2.

Which WAN connectivity option meets these requirements?

- A. VPWS
- B. MPLS VPN
- C. DMVPN
- D. VPLS

**Answer: D**

5.What is a benefit of using VRRPv3 as compared to VRRPv2?

- A. VRRPv3 supports IPv4 and IPv6
- B. VRRPv3 supports authentication
- C. VRRPv3 supports preemption
- D. VRRPv3 supports stateful switchover

**Answer: A**