

400-007 Demo

Question: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The enterprise customer wants to stream one-way video from their head office to eight branch offices using multicast. Their current service provider provides a Layer3 VPN solution and manages the CE routers, but they do not currently support multicast. Which solution quickly allows this multicast traffic to go through while allowing for future scalability?

- A. Enable a GRE tunnel between nodes CE1 and CE2
- B. Enable a GRE tunnel between nodes C2 and C4
- C. Enable a GRE tunnel between nodes C1 and C4
- D. Implement hub and spoke MPLS VPN over DMVPN (also known as 2547o DMVPN) between CE1 and CE2
- E. The service provider must provide a Draft Rosen solution to enable a GRE tunnel between nodes PE1 and PE2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 2

An enterprise network has two core routers that connect to 200 distribution routers and uses full-mesh IBGP peering between these routers as its routing method. The distribution routers are experiencing high CPU utilization due to the BGP process. Which design solution is the most cost effective?

- A. Implement route reflectors on the two core routers
- B. Increase the memory on the core routers
- C. Implement e BGP between the core and distribution routers
- D. Increase the memory on the distribution routers
- E. Increase bandwidth between the core routers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 3

You want to mitigate failures that are caused by STP loops that occur before UDLD detects the failure or that are caused by a device that is no longer sending BPDUs. Which mechanism do you use along with UDLD?

- A. Root guard
- B. BPDU guard

- C. Loop guard
- D. BPDU filtering

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 4

A multicast network is using Bidirectional PIM. Which two combined actions achieve high availability so that two RPs within the same network can act in a redundant manner? (Choose two)

- A. Use two phantom RP addresses
- B. Manipulate the administration distance of the unicast routes to the two RPs
- C. Manipulate the multicast routing table by creating static mroutes to the two RPs
- D. Advertise the two RP addresses in the routing protocol
- E. Use anycast RP based on MSDP peering between the two RPs
- F. Control routing to the two RPs through a longest match prefix

Answer: A, F

Explanation:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-knowledge-base/rp-redundancy-with-pim-bidir-phantom-rp/ta-p/3117191>

Question: 5

Which purpose of a dynamically created tunnel interface on the design of IPv6 multicast services is true?

- A. first-hop router registration to the RP
- B. multicast client registration to the RP
- C. multicast source registration to the RP
- D. transport of all IPv6 multicast traffic

Answer: A

Explanation: