



300-420^{Q&As}

Designing Cisco Enterprise Networks (ENSLD)

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QUESTION 1

Which function do reverse path forwarding mechanisms perform in a multicast deployment?

- A. They notify the upstream router of multicast traffic.
- B. They send PIM prune message toward multicast sources.
- C. They eliminate overlapping multicast addresses.
- D. They prevent loops and duplicate packets.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Reverse path forwarding (RPF) mechanisms are used to prevent loops and duplicate packets in multicast deployments [1]. The RPF check verifies that all multicast traffic received on a router is sourced from the expected direction, ensuring that multicast traffic is not looped back in the network. The RPF check works by comparing the source IP address of a multicast packet with the routing table, and only forwarding it if it matches the expected entry.

QUESTION 2

In a multicast network, which condition must be met for an RPF check to be performed on the RP address\?

- A. The PIM DM device receives a multicast packet and has no directly connected members
- B. The PIM router or multilayer switch has a shared-tree state
- C. The PIM router or multilayer switch has a source-tree state
- D. The PIM DM device receives a multicast packet and has no directly connected PIM neighbor

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which two functions is the Cisco SD-Access Edge Node responsible for? (Choose two.)

- A. Act as anycast layer 3 gateway
- B. Advertise EID subnets
- C. Map users to virtual network
- D. Act as LISP proxy tunnel router
- E. Route and transport IP traffic

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html#EdgeNode>

**QUESTION 4**

An engineer is designing a network for a customer running a wireless network with a common VLAN for all APs. The customer is experiencing unicast flooding in the Layer 2 network between the aggregation and access layers. The customer wants to reduce the flooding and improve convergence time. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Migrate all APs to a common Layer 2 access layer switch and run Layer 3 from the aggregation layer to all remaining access layer switches.
- B. Align HSRP primary and STP root bridges and reduce ARP timers to match CAM timers on the aggregation layer switches.
- C. Migrate to a Layer 3 access campus design if the APs can run on separate VLANs.
- D. Align HSRP primary and STP root bridges if the APs cannot run on separate VLANs.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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>

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