



300-440^{Q&As}

Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity (ENCC)

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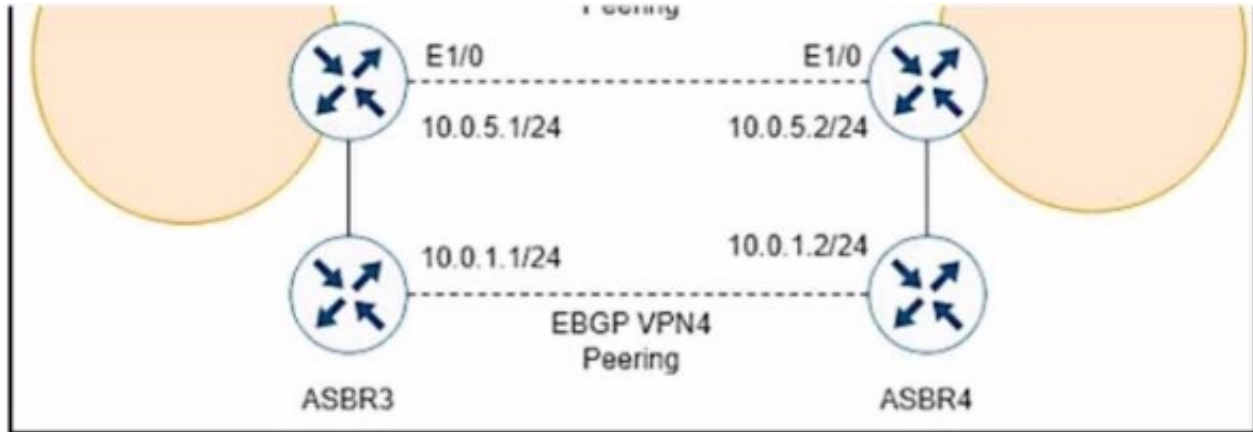
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibits.



While troubleshooting, a network engineer discovers that the backup path fails between ASBR3 and ASBR4 for traffic between BGP AS6000 and BGP AS6500 when the connection between ASBR1 and ASBR2 goes down. The following configurations were performed on ASBR1:

```
ASBR1(config)# router bgp 6000
ASBR1 (config-router)# address-family vpn4
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.5.2 remote-as 6500
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.5.2 activate
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.5.2 fall-over bfd
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# end
```

Which command is missing?

- A. bgp additional-paths install
- B. bgp additional-paths select
- C. redistribute static
- D. bgp advertise-best-external

Correct Answer: D

The `bgp advertise-best-external` command is used to enable the advertisement of the best external path to internal BGP peers. This command is useful when there are multiple exit points from the local AS to other ASes, and the local AS wants to use the closest exit point for each destination. By default, BGP only advertises the best path to its peers, and the best path is usually the one with the lowest IGP metric to the next hop. However, this may not be the optimal path for traffic leaving the local AS, as it may result in suboptimal hot-potato routing or MED oscillations. The `bgp advertise-best-external` command allows BGP to advertise the best external path, which is the path with the lowest MED among the paths from different neighboring ASes, in addition to the best path. This way, the internal BGP peers can choose the best exit point based on the MED value, rather than the IGP metric. In this scenario, ASBR1 is configured to receive additional paths from ASBR2, which is a route reflector. ASBR2 receives two paths for the same prefix from AS6500, one from ASBR3 and one from ASBR4. ASBR2 selects the best path based on the IGP metric to the next hop, and advertises it to ASBR1. However, this path may not be the best external path, as it may have a higher MED value than the other path. If the connection between ASBR1 and ASBR2 goes down, ASBR1 will not have any backup path to



reach AS6500, as it does not know the other path from ASBR4. To prevent this situation, ASBR1 should be configured with the `bgp advertise-best-external` command, so that it can receive the best external path from ASBR2, along with the best path. This way, ASBR1 will have a backup path to reach AS6500, in case the primary path fails.

QUESTION 2

DRAG DROP

An engineer must configure an AppGoE service node for WAN optimization for applications that are hosted in the cloud using Cisco vManage for C8000V or C8500L-8S4X devices. Drag and drop the steps from the left onto the order on the right to complete the configuration.

Select and Place:



Select Device, select Service Node, and then set Template Name and Description.

Attach the device template to the device.

Navigate to Configuration, select Templates, and then select Device Templates.

Click Create Template, select From Feature Template, and then select the device model.

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Correct Answer:



Navigate to Configuration, select Templates, and then select Device Templates.

Click Create Template, select From Feature Template, and then select the device model.

Select Device, select Service Node, and then set Template Name and Description.

Attach the device template to the device.

Step 1 = Navigate to Configuration, select Templates, and then select Device Templates.

Step 2 = Click Create Template, select From Feature Template, and then select the device model.

Step 3 = Select Device, select Service Node, and then set Template Name and Description.



Step 4 = Attach the device template to the device.

The process of configuring an AppQoE service node for WAN optimization for applications that are hosted in the cloud using Cisco vManage for C8000V or C8500L-8S4X devices involves several steps.

Navigate to Configuration, select Templates, and then select Device Templates:

This is the first step where you navigate to the Templates section in the Configuration menu of Cisco vManage.

Click Create Template, select From Feature Template, and then select the device model: In this step, you create a new template for the device model from the feature template.

Select Device, select Service Node, and then set Template Name and Description:

After setting up the template, you select the device and the service node, and then set the template name and description.

Attach the device template to the device: Finally, you attach the created device template to the device.

References:

AppQoE - Step-by-Step Configuration - Cisco Community Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN AppQoE Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD- WAN Release 17.x

QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

An engineer must use Cisco vManage to configure an application-aware routing policy Drag and drop the steps from the left onto the order on the right to complete the configuration.

Select and Place:



Create the application-aware routing policy.

Apply the application-aware routing policy to a specific VPN and sites.

Create the groups of interest.

Configure the topology.

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Correct Answer:



Create the groups of interest.

Configure the topology.

Create the application-aware routing policy.

Apply the application-aware routing policy to a specific VPN and sites.

Step 1 = Create the groups of interest.

Step 2 = Configure the topology.

Step 3 = Create the application-aware routing policy.

Step 4 = Apply the application-aware routing policy to a specific VPN and sites.



The process of configuring an application-aware routing policy in Cisco vManage involves several steps.

Create the groups of interest: This is the first step where you define the applications or groups that the policy will affect.

Configure the topology: This involves setting up the network topology that the policy will operate within.

Create the application-aware routing policy: After setting up the groups and topology, you then create the application-aware routing policy. This policy tracks network and path characteristics of the data plane tunnels between Cisco SD-WAN

devices and uses the collected information to compute optimal paths for data traffic.

Apply the application-aware routing policy to a specific VPN and sites: Finally, the created policy is applied to a specific VPN and sites. This allows the policy to affect the desired network traffic.

References:

Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity (ENCC) v1.0 Learning Plan: Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity v1.0 (ENCC 300- 440)

Information About Application-Aware Routing - Cisco Configuring Application-Aware Routing (AAR) Policies | NetworkAcademy.io Policies Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Releases 16.11, 16.12

QUESTION 4

Which method is used to create authorization boundary diagrams (ABDs)?

- A. identify only interconnected systems that are FedRAMP-authorized
- B. show all networks in CIDR notation only
- C. identify all tools as either external or internal to the boundary
- D. show only minor or small upgrade level software components

Correct Answer: C

According to the FedRAMP Authorization Boundary Guidance document, the method used to create authorization boundary diagrams (ABDs) is to identify all tools as either external or internal to the boundary. The ABD is a visual representation of the components that make up the authorization boundary, which includes all technologies, external and internal services, and leveraged systems and accounts for all federal information, data, and metadata that a Cloud Service Offering (CSO) is responsible for. The ABD should illustrate a CSP's scope of control over the system and show components or services that are leveraged from external services or controlled by the customer. The other options are incorrect because they do not capture the full scope and details of the authorization boundary as required by FedRAMP.

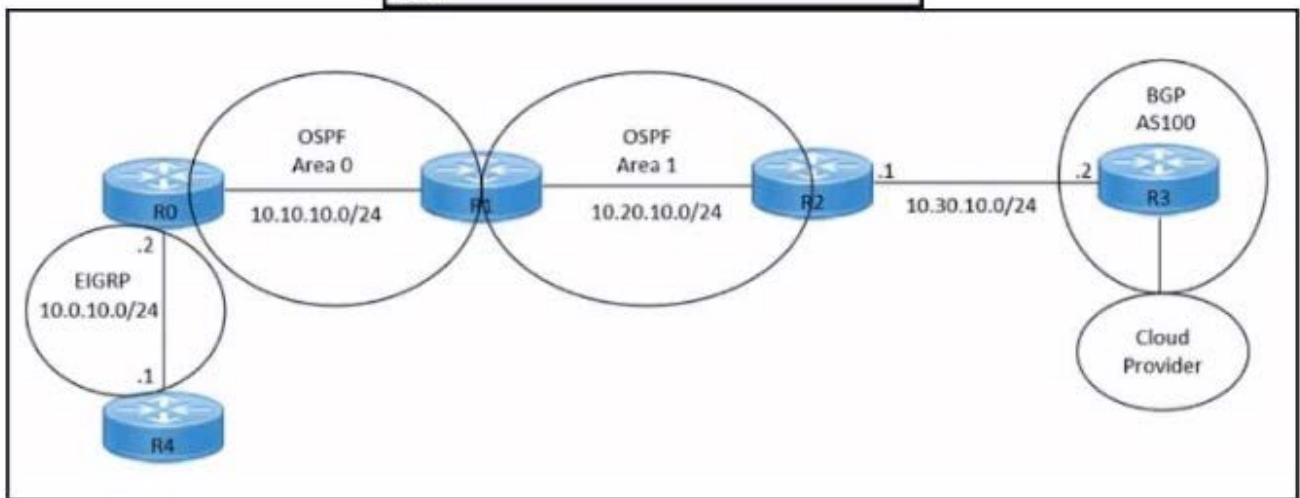
References: FedRAMP Authorization Boundary Guidance document

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits.



```
hostname R2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.30.10.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 10.20.10.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
!
neighbor 10.30.10.2 remote-as 100
!
end
```



An engineer must redistribute OSPF internal routes into BGP to connect an on-premises network to a cloud provider without introducing extra routes. Which two commands must be configured on router R2? (Choose two.)

- A. router ospf 1
- B. router bgp 100
- C. redistribute ospf 1
- D. redistribute bgp 100
- E. redistribute ospf 1 match internal external

Correct Answer: BE

To redistribute OSPF internal routes into BGP, the engineer needs to configure two commands on router R2. The first command is router bgp 100, which enables BGP routing process and specifies the autonomous system number of 100.

The second command is redistribute ospf 1 match internal external, which redistributes the routes from OSPF process into BGP, and matches both internal and external OSPF routes. This way, the engineer can avoid introducing extra routes

that are not part of OSPF process 1, such as the default route or the connected routes.



References:

Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity (ENCC) v1.0, [ENCC: Configuring IPsec VPN from Cisco IOS XE to AWS], [Deploying Cisco IOS VTI-Based Point-to-Point IPsec VPNs]

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