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<http://www.lead2pass.com/300-320.html> QUESTION 221 When considering the design of the E-Commerce topology which of the following are true? A. One-armed SLB design with multiple security contexts removes the need for a separate firewall in the core layer B. Two-firewall-layer SLB design considers the aggregation and access layers to be trusted zones, requiring no security between the web, application, and database zones C. One-armed SLB design with two firewall layers ensures that non load-balanced traffic still traverses the ACE so that the health and performance of the servers is still being monitored D. In all cases there will be configuration requirements for direct access to any servers or for nonload-balanced sessions initiated by the servers Answer: A QUESTION 222 Distinct, physical redundancy within a network layer is a key characteristic that contributes to the high availability of the hierarchical network design. Which of the following is not an examples of this model? A. SAN extension with dual fabrics such as a yellow VSAN and a blue VSAN utilized via multipath software B. Redundant power supplies and hot-swappable fan trays in Aggregate switches C. A single SAN fabric with redundant uplinks and switches D. Servers using network adapter teaming software connected to dual-attached access switches Answer: C QUESTION 223 Which four Cisco proprietary Spanning Tree Protocol enhancements are supported with rapid per- VLAN Spanning-Tree plus? (Choose four.) A. PortFast B. UplinkFast C. loop guard D. root guard E. BPDU guard F. BackboneFast Answer: ACDE QUESTION 224 Which two of these are correct regarding the recommended practice for distribution layer design? (Choose two.) A. use a redundant link to the core B. use a Layer 2 link between distribution switches C. never use a redundant link to the core because of convergence issues D. use a Layer 3 link between distribution switches with route summarization E. use a Layer 3 link between distribution switches without route summarization Answer: AD QUESTION 225 Which three of these Metro service types map to E-Line (versus E-LAN) services that are defined by the Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF)? (Choose three.) A. Ethernet Private Line B. Ethernet Wire Service C. Ethernet Relay Service D. Ethernet Multipoint Service E. Ethernet Relay Multipoint Service Answer: ABC QUESTION 226 Which two design concerns must be addressed when designing a multicast implementation? (Choose two.) A. only the low-order 23 bits of the MAC address are used to map IP addresses B. only the low-order 24 bits of the MAC address are used to map IP addresses C. only the high-order 23 bits of the MAC address are used to map IP addresses D. only the low-order 23 bits of the IP address are used to map MAC addresses E. the 0x01004f MAC address prefix is used for mapping IP addresses to MAC addresses F. the 0x01005e MAC address prefix is used for mapping IP addresses to MAC addresses Answer: AF QUESTION 227 Which two of these are characteristics of multicast routing? (Choose two.) A. multicast routing uses RPF. B. multicast routing is connectionless. C. In multicast routing, the source of a packet is known. D. When network topologies change, multicast distribution trees are not rebuilt, but use the original path E. Multicast routing is much like unicast routing, with the only difference being that it has a group of receivers rather than just one destination Answer: AC QUESTION 228 Which of the following is most accurate with respect to designing high availability within the Enterprise Campus network? A. High availability at and between the Distribution and Access layers is as simple as redundant switches and redundant Layer 3 connections B. Non-deterministic traffic patterns require a highly available modular topology design C. Distribution layer high availability design includes redundant switches and Layer 3 equal-cost load sharing connections to the switched Access and routed Core layers, with a Layer 3 link between the Distribution switches to support summarization of routing information from the Distribution to the Core D. Default gateway redundancy allows for the failure of a redundant Distribution switch without affecting endpoint connectivity Answer: D QUESTION 229 Which of the following should the Enterprise Campus network designer consider with respect to Video traffic? A. While it is expected that the sum of all forms of video traffic will grow to over 90% by 2013, the Enterprise will be spared this rapid adoption of video by consumers through a traditional top-down approach B. Avoid bandwidth starvation due to video traffic by preventing and controlling the wide adoption of unsupported video applications C. Which traffic model is in use, the flow direction for the traffic streams between the application components, and the traffic trends for each video application D. Streaming video applications are sensitive to delay while interactive video applications, using TCP as the underlying transport, are fairly tolerant of delay and jitter Answer: C QUESTION 230 Which two design recommendations are most appropriate when OSPF is the data center core routing protocol? (Choose two.) A. Never use passive interfaces. B. Use NSSA areas from the core down. C. Use totally stub areas to stop type 3 LSAs. D. Use the lowest Ethernet interface IP address as the router ID. E. Manipulate the reference bandwidth. Answer: BE QUESTION 231 Which two design recommendations are most

appropriate when EIGRP is the data center core routing protocol? (Choose two.) A. Summarize data center subnets. B. Advertise a default route into the data center core from the aggregation layer. C. Tune the EIGRP timers to enable EIGRP to achieve quicker convergence. D. Adjust the default bandwidth value to ensure proper bandwidth on all links. Answer: AB QUESTION 232 Which three Layer 2 access designs have all of their uplinks in an active state? (Choose three.) A. Flex Links B. loop-free U C. looped square D. looped triangle E. loop-free inverted U Answer: BCE QUESTION 233 Which three statements about Network Attached Storage are correct? (Choose three.) A. Data is accessed using NFS or CIFS. B. Data is accessed at the block level. C. NAS is referred to as captive storage. D. Storage devices can be shared between servers. E. A NAS implementation is not as fast as a DAS implementation. Answer: ADE QUESTION 234 In a collapsed core design, which three benefits are provided by a second-generation Cisco MDS director? (Choose three.) A. a higher fan-out ratio B. fully redundant switches C. 100 percent port efficiency D. all ISLs contained within a single chassis E. higher latency and throughput than a core-edge design switch Answer: BCD QUESTION 235 Which two statements about both FCIP and iSCSI are correct? (Choose two.) A. They support file-level storage for remote devices. B. They require high throughput with low latency and low jitter. C. Their purpose is to provide connectivity between host and storage. D. They support block-level storage for remote devices. E. Their purpose is to provide connectivity between separate wide-area SANs. Answer: BD QUESTION 236 Which three statements about zoning are correct? (Choose three.) A. Zoning increases security. B. DNS queries are used for software zoning. C. Software zoning is more secure than hardware zoning. D. When using zones and VSANs together, the zone is created first. E. Zoning requires that VSANs be established before it becomes operational. Answer: ABE QUESTION 237 What are two characteristics of Server Load Balancing router mode? (Choose two.) A. The design supports multiple server subnets. B. An end-user sees the IP address of the real server. C. SLB routes between the outside and inside subnets. D. The source or destination MAC address is rewritten, but the IP addresses left alone. E. SLB acts as a "bump in the wire" between servers and upstream firewall or Layer 3 devices. Answer: AC QUESTION 238 What are two characteristics of Cisco Global Site Selector? (Choose two.) A. It helps verify end-to-end path availability. B. It provides traffic rerouting in case of disaster. C. HSRP, GLBP, and VRRP can be clients of GSS. D. BGP must be the routing protocol between the distributed data centers. E. DNS responsiveness is improved by providing centralized domain management. Answer: BE QUESTION 239 Drag and Drop Question

Drag the network characteristic on the left to the appropriate Access-Distribution block design on the right.

Fastest network convergence using routing

Loop-free topology

Uses FHRP

VLANs span multiple access layer switches

Layer 2 between Layer 2 link between

Layer 2 between Layer 3 link between

Layer 2 between VSS between

Layer 3 between Layer 3 link between

Answer: Drag the network characteristic on the left to the appropriate Access-Distribution block design on the right.

Fastest network convergence using routing

Loop-free topology

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VLANs span multiple access layer switches

VLANs span multiple access layer switches

Uses FHRP

Loop-free topology

Fastest network convergence using routing

QUESTION 240 Drag and Drop Question

Drag the characteristic on the left to the corresponding IPSec VPN solution on the right.

Use a single GRE interface for static meshing with each spoke with Keepalive support	Easy VPN
Supports Multicast and dynamic peer discovery with on-demand tunnel creation	GRE over IPSEC
Provide end-to-end security for voice, video, and data in a native (nontunneled) mode	DMVPN
Easy to maintain, with no support required for dynamic routing, multicast, or dynamic meshing	VTI
Use a virtual interface for static meshing	GET VPN

Answer: Drag the characteristic on the left to the corresponding IPSec VPN solution on the right.

Use a single GRE interface for static meshing with each spoke with Keepalive support	Easy to maintain, with no support required for dynamic routing, multicast, or dynamic meshing
Supports Multicast and dynamic peer discovery with on-demand tunnel creation	Use a single GRE interface for static meshing with each spoke with Keepalive support
Provide end-to-end security for voice, video, and data in a native (nontunneled) mode	Supports Multicast and dynamic peer discovery with on-demand tunnel creation
Easy to maintain, with no support required for dynamic routing, multicast, or dynamic meshing	Use a virtual interface for static meshing
Use a virtual interface for static meshing	Provide end-to-end security for voice, video, and data in a native (nontunneled) mode

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