Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 640-864

Exam Name: CCDA - Designing for Cisco Internetwork Solutions (DESGN)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What business trend allows employees to use personal devices to access enterprise data and systems?

A. ISE
B. BYOD
C. SAN
D. IOE

Answer: B

QUESTION 2
What three customer supported details identifies network requirements based on the PPDIOO design model? (Choose three.)

A. goals
B. budget
C. user needs
D. locations
E. policies
F. tasks

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 3
An engineer receives a resource utilization alert on a router. What command should be used to investigate the issue?

A. show processes cpu
B. show memory
C. show running-config
D. show version

Answer: A

QUESTION 4
What part of the network does a top-down network design focus on for solution development?

A. presentation
B. hardware
C. session
D. application
E. data link
F. transport

Answer: D

QUESTION 5
An engineer has configured a router to send level 7 messages to a syslog server. What severity

level are these messages?

A. error
B. warning
C. debug
D. informational
E. notice

Answer: C

QUESTION 6
A network engineer must implement a design where LAN clients are to connect to various access layer devices, while remaining on the same VLAN . What type of design would support this requirement?

A. routed
B. switched
C. tunneled
D. virtual

Answer: B

QUESTION 7
When evaluating network designs, what indicator demonstrates that the modular approach was followed?

A. ability to scale
B. follows best practices
C. redundant connectivity
D. easy to deploy

Answer: A

QUESTION 8
A network engineer is following the Cisco enterprise architecture model. To which network layer would a branch office connect to using a private WAN?

A. Enterprise Campus
B. Enterprise Edge
C. SP Edge Premise
D. Remote Module

Answer: D

QUESTION 9
According to Cisco, which four improvements are the main benefits of the PPDIOO lifecycle approach to network design? (Choose four)

A. faster ROI

B. improved business agility
C. increased network availability
D. faster access to applications and services
E. lower total cost of network ownership
F. better implementation team engagement

Answer: BCDE
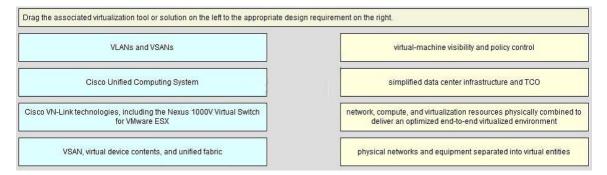Explanation:
The PPDIOO life cycle provides four main benefits:
+ It improves business agility by establishing business requirements and technology strategies.
+ It increases network availability by producing a sound network design and validating the network operation.
+ It speeds access to applications and services by improving availability, reliability, security, scalability, and performance.
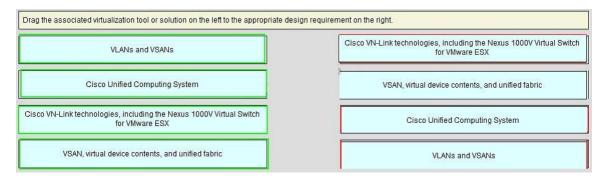+ It lowers the total cost of ownership by validating technology requirements and planning for infrastructure changes and resource requirements.

QUESTION 10
Drag and Drop Question

Answer:

QUESTION 11
What is primary consideration when choosing a routed network design over a traditional campus network design?

A. Layer 3 service support at the network edge
B. the routing protocol choice: open (OSPF) or proprietary (EIGRP)
C. the routing abilities of the host devices

D. the need to control the broadcast domains within the campus core

Answer: A
Explanation:
Layer 3 ability at network edge should be available to leverage the benefits of routed network design.
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Campus/campover.html

QUESTION 12
Your company's Cisco routers are operating with EIGRP. You need to join networks with an acquisition's heterogeneous routers at 3 sites, operating with EIGRP and OSPF. Which describes the best practice for routing protocol deployment?

A. apply OSPF throughout both networks
B. apply one-way redistribution exclusively at each location
C. apply two way redistribution exclusively at each location
D. apply two-way redistribution at each location with a route filter at only one location
E. apply two-way redistribution at each location with a route filter at each location
F. apply EIGRP with the same autonomous system throughout both networks

Answer: E
Explanation:
Without filters there is possibility of routing loops.
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a008009487e.shtml

QUESTION 13
Which of these is the equation used to derive a 64 Kbps bit rate?

A. 2 x 8 kHz x 4-bit code words
B. 8 kHz x 8-bit code words
C. 2 x 4-bit code words x 8 kHz
D. 2 x 4 kHz x 8-bit code words

Answer: D
Explanation:
While the human ear can sense sounds from 20 to 20, 000 Hz, and speech encompasses sounds from about 200 to 9000 Hz, the telephone channel was designed to operate at about 300 to 3400 Hz. This economical range carries enough fidelity to allow callers to identify the party at the far end and sense their mood. Nyquist decided to extend the digitization to 4000 Hz, to capture higher-frequency sounds that the telephone channel may deliver. Therefore, the highest frequency for voice is 4000 Hz. According to Nyquist theory, we must double the highest frequency, so 2x4kHz = 8kHz.
Each sample will be encoded into a 8-bit code. Therefore 8kHz x 8-bit code = 64 Kbps (notice about the unit Kbps: 8kHz = 8000 samples per second so 8000 x 8-bit = 64000 bit per second = 64 Kilobit per second = 64 Kbps)
http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Nyquist+theorem
Note:
Nyquist theory:
"When sampling a signal (e.g., converting from an analog signal to digital), the sampling frequency must be greater than twice the bandwidth of the input signal in order to be able to reconstruct the original perfectly from the sampled version."

QUESTION 14
Characterizing an existing network requires gathering as much information about the network as possible. Which of these choices describes the preferred order for the information-gathering process?

A. site and network audits, traffic analysis, existing documentation and organizational input
B. existing documentation and organizational input, site and network audits, traffic analysis
C. traffic analysis, existing documentation and organizational input, site and network audits
D. site and network audits, existing documentation and organizational input, traffic analysis

Answer: B
Explanation:
This section describes the steps necessary to characterize the existing network infrastructure and all sites.
This process requires three steps:
Step 1. Gather existing documentation about the network, and query the organization to discover additional information. Organization input, a network audit, and traffic analysis provide the key information you need. (Note that existing documentation may be inaccurate.) Step 2. Perform a network audit that adds detail to the description of the network. If possible, use traffic-analysis information to augment organizational input when you are describing the applications and protocols used in the network.
Step 3. Based on your network characterization, write a summary report that describes the health of the network.
With this information, you can propose hardware and software upgrades to support the network requirements and the organizational requirements.

QUESTION 15
Which three are considered as technical constraints when identifying network requirements? (Choose three.)

A. support for legacy applications
B. bandwidth support for new applications
C. limited budget allocation
D. policy limitations
E. limited support staff to complete assessment
F. support for existing legacy equipment
G. limited timeframe to implement

Answer: ABF
Explanation:
Network design might be constrained by parameters that limit the solution. Legacy applications might still exist that must be supported going forward, and these applications might require a legacy protocol that may limit a design. Technical constraints include the following:
▪ Existing wiring does not support new technology.
▪ Bandwidth might not support new applications.
▪ The network must support exiting legacy equipment.
▪ Legacy applications must be supported (application compatibility).

QUESTION 16
Which protocol is used to reserve bandwidth for the transport of a particular application data flow across the network?

A. cRTP
B. IEEE 802.1P
C. RSVP
D. LFI
E. Auto QOS

Answer: C
Explanation:
RSVP Signaling protocol that enables end stations or applications to obtain guaranteed bandwidth and low delays for their data flows.

QUESTION 17
Which WLC interface is dedicated for WLAN client data?

A. virtual interface
B. dynamic interface
C. management interface
D. AP manager interface
E. service port interface

Answer: B
Explanation:
WLC Interface Types
A WLC has five interface types:
Management interface (static, configured at setup, mandatory) is used for in-band management, connectivity to AAA, and Layer 2 discovery and association. Service-port interface (static, configured at setup, optional) is used for out-of-band management. It is an optional interface that is statically configured. AP manager interface (static, configured at setup, mandatory except for 5508 WLC) is used for Layer 3 discovery and association. It has the source IP address of the AP that is statically configured.
Dynamic interface (dynamic) is analogous to VLANs and is designated for WLAN client data.
Virtual interface (static, configured at setup, mandatory) is used for leaver 3 security authentication, DHCP relay support, and mobility management.

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