CISCO 352-001

Cisco Design Expert Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

352-001

Cisco Certified Design Expert

90-110 Questions Exam – Variable (750-850 / 1000 Approx.) Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 352-001 Certification Well:

The 352-001 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Cisco Design. Before you start your 352-001 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Design Expert materials like 352-001 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 352-001 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 352-001 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 352-001 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 352-001 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 352-001 exam makes you Cisco Certified Design Expert. Having the Design Expert certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Cisco 352-001 Design Expert Certification Details:

Exam Name	CCDE Design Written Exam
Exam Code	352-001
Exam Price	$300 USD
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	90-110
Passing Score	Variable (750-850 / 1000 Approx.)
Exam Registration	**PEARSON VUE**
Sample Questions	**Cisco 352-001 Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**Cisco Certified Design Expert Practice Test**

352-001 Syllabus:

Section	Weight	Obj
Layer 2 Control Plane	24%	1 Describe fast convergence techniques and mechanisms a) Down detection b) Interface dampening 2 Describe loop detection and mitigation protocols a) Spanning tree types b) Spanning tree tuning techniques 3 Describe mechanisms that are available for creating loop-free topologies a) REP b) Multipath c) Switch clustering d) Flex links e) Loop detection and mitigation 4 Describe the effect of transport mechanisms and their interaction with routing protocols over different types of links 5 Describe multicast routing concepts 6 Describe the effect of fault isolation and resiliency on network design a) Fault isolation b) Fate sharing c) Redundancy d) Virtualization e) Segmentation
Layer 3 Control Plane	33%	1 Describe route aggregation concepts and techniques a) Purpose of route aggregation b) When to leak routes / avoid suboptimal routing c) Determine aggregation location and techniques 2 Describe the theory and application of network topology layering a) Layers and their purposes in various environments 3 Describe the theory and application of network topology abstraction a) Purpose of link state topology summarization b) Use of link state topology summarization 4 Describe the effect of fault isolation and resiliency on network design or network reliability a) Fault isolation

Section	Weight	Obj
		b) Fate sharing c) Redundancy 5 Describe metric-based traffic flow and modification a) Metrics to modify traffic flow b) Third-party next hop 6 Describe fast convergence techniques and mechanisms a) Protocol timers b) Loop-free alternates 7 Describe factors affecting convergence a) Recursion b) Microloops c) Transport 8 Describe unicast routing protocol operation [OSPF, EIGRP, ISIS, BGP, and RIP] in relation to network design a) Neighbor relationships b) Loop-free paths c) Flooding domains and stubs d) iBGP scalability 9 Analyze operational costs and complexity a) Routing policy b) Redistribution methods 10 Describe the interaction between routing protocols and topologies 11 Describe generic routing and addressing concepts a) Policy-based routing b) NAT c) Subnetting d) RIB-FIB relationships 12 Describe multicast routing concepts a) General multicast concepts b) Source specific c) MSDP/anycast d) PIM e) mVPN 13 Describe IPv6 concepts and operation a) General IPv6 concepts b) IPv6 security c) IPv6 transition techniques

Section	Weight	Obj
Network Virtualization	15%	1 Describe Layer 2 and Layer 3 tunnelling technologies a) Tunnelling for security b) Tunnelling for network extension c) Tunnelling for resiliency d) Tunnelling for protocol integration e) Tunnelling for traffic optimization 2 Analyze the implementation of tunnelling a) Tunnelling technology selection b) Tunnelling endpoint selection c) Tunnelling parameter optimization of end-user applications d) Effects of tunnelling on routing e) Routing protocol selection and tuning for tunnels
Design Considerations	18%	1 Analyze various QoS performance metrics a) Application requirements b) Performance metrics 2 Describe types of QoS techniques a) Classification and marking b) Shaping c) Policing d) Queuing 3 Identify QoS strategies based on customer requirements a) DiffServ b) IntServ 4 Identify network management requirements 5 Identify network application reporting requirements 6 Describe technologies, tools, and protocols that are used for network management 7 Describe the reference models and processes that are used in network management, such as FCAPS, ITIL®, and TOGAF 8 Describe best practices for protecting network infrastructure a) Secure administrative access b) Control plane protection 9 Describe best practices for protecting network services a) Deep packet inspection b) Data plane protection

Section	Weight	Obj
		10 Describe tools and technologies for identity management 11 Describe tools and technologies for IEEE 802.11 wireless deployment 12 Describe tools and technologies for optical deployment 13 Describe tools and technologies for SAN fabric deployment
Evolving Technologies v1.1	10%	1 Cloud a) Compare and contrast public, private, hybrid, and multicloud design considerations a) [i] Infrastructure, platform, and software as a service (XaaS) a) [ii] Performance, scalability, and high availability a) [iii] Security implications, compliance, and policy [iv] Workload migration b) Describe cloud infrastructure and operations b) [i] Compute virtualization (containers and virtual machines) b) [ii] Connectivity (virtual switches, SD-WAN and SD-Access) c) [iii] Virtualization functions (NFVi, VNF, and L4/L6) d) [iv] Automation and orchestration tools (CloudCenter, Cisco DNA-center, and Kubernetes) 2 Network programmability (SDN) a) Describe architectural and operational considerations for a programmable network a) [i] Data models and structures (YANG, JSON and XML) a) [ii] Controller based network design (policy driven configuration and northbound/ southbound APIs) a) [iii] Configuration management tools (agent and agentless) and version control systems (Git and SVN) a) [iv] Device programmability (gRPC, NETCONF and RESTCONF) 3 Internet of things (IoT) a) Describe architectural framework and deployment considerations for IoT a) [i] IoT technology stack (IoT Network Hierarchy, data acquisition and flow) b) [ii] IoT standards and protocols (characteristics within IT and OT environment) c) [iii] IoT security (network segmentation, device profiling, and secure remote)

Cisco 352-001 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

In secure IP multicast, which protocol handles group key management?

a) GDOI
b) MD5
c) IPsec
d) SHA-256

Answer: a

Question: 2

During periods of congestion, which two impacts are of traffic shaping on traffic flows? (Choose two.)

a) Increased delay
b) Fewer packets dropped
c) Less bandwidth consumption
d) More packets dropped

Answer: a, b

Question: 3

Which two benefits does VoFR provide? (Choose two.)

a) Bandwidth efficiency
b) Cell-switching
c) Congestion notification
d) Heterogeneous network

Answer: a, c

Question: 4

Which item will be attacked by a DoS attack?

a) Availability
b) Correlation
c) Integrity
d) Confidentiality

Answer: a

Question: 5

IS-IS supports which two network or interface types?

(Choose two.)

a) Point-to-point
b) Non-Broadcast Multiple Access
c) Broadcast network
d) Broadcast Multiple Access

Answer: a, c

Question: 6

You are the Cisco Network Designer in Company.com. You are designing an e-Commerce module, which routing statement is correct?

a) Routing is mostly static.
b) Hardcoded IP addresses are used to support failover.
c) Inbound servers use the CSM or ACE as the default gateway.
d) VLANs between the access layer switches are used for FHRP protocols.

Answer: a

Question: 7

What are two considerations to using IP Multicast delivery? (Choose two.)

a) No congestion avoidance
b) Not for bandwidth intensive applications
c) No guaranteed delivery mechanism
d) Source sends multiple data streams out each interface

Answer: a, c

Question: 8

Which resource will be targeted by a TCP SYN flood attack?

a) Connection tables on the target host
b) Syn cookies on the target host
c) Send buffers on transit routers
d) Shared memory on the routers closest to the target

Answer: a

Question: 9

When is the site-to-site remote access model appropriate?

a) For multiple ISDN connections
b) For modem concentrated dial-up connections
c) For a group of users in the same vicinity sharing a connection
d) For use by mobile users

Answer: c

Question: 10

Which two steps can be taken by the sinkhole technique? (Choose two.)

a) Reverse the direction of an attack
b) Redirect an attack away from its target
c) Monitor attack noise, scans, and other activity
d) Delay an attack from reaching its target

Answer: b, c

Study Guide to Crack Cisco Design Expert 352-001 Exam:

- Getting details of the 352-001 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 352-001 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Cisco provided training for 352-001 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 352-001 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 352-001 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.