

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (ENCOR)

1. What is the difference between a RIB and a FIB?

- A. The FIB is populated based on RIB content.
- B. The RIB maintains a mirror image of the FIB.
- C. The RIB is used to make IP source prefix-based switching decisions.
- D. The FIB is where all IP routing information is stored.

Answer(s): A

2. Which QoS component alters a packet to change the way that traffic is treated in the network?

- A. policing
- B. classification
- C. marking
- D. shaping

Answer(s): C

3. DRAG DROP (Drag and Drop is not supported)

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct QoS components on the right.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

buffers excessive traffic

introduces no delay and jitter

introduces delay and jitter

drops excessive traffic

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Traffic Policing

Traffic Shaping

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

4. Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

A. The CPU of a router becomes directly involved with packet-switching decisions.

B. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.

C. It maintains two tables in the data plane: the FIB and adjacency table.

D. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.

Answer(s): C

5. What is a benefit of deploying an on-premises infrastructure versus a cloud infrastructure deployment?

A. ability to quickly increase compute power without the need to install additional hardware

B. less power and cooling resources needed to run infrastructure on-premises

C. faster deployment times because additional infrastructure does not need to be purchased

D. lower latency between systems that are physically located near each other

Answer(s): D

6. DRAG DROP (Drag and Drop is not supported)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

easy to scale and upgrade

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

Cloud

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

7. How does QoS traffic shaping alleviate network congestion?

A. It drops packets when traffic exceeds a certain bitrate.

B. It buffers and queues packets above the committed rate.

C. It fragments large packets and queues them for delivery.

D. It drops packets randomly from lower priority queues.

Answer(s): B

8. An engineer is describing QoS to a client.

Which two facts apply to traffic policing? (Choose two.)

A. Policing should be performed as close to the source as possible.

B. Policing adapts to network congestion by queuing excess traffic.

C. Policing should be performed as close to the destination as possible.

D. Policing drops traffic that exceeds the defined rate.

E. Policing typically delays the traffic, rather than drops it.

Answer(s): A D

9. Which component handles the orchestration plane of the Cisco SD-WAN?

A. vBond

B. vSmart

C. vManage

D. WAN Edge

Answer(s): A

10. What are two device roles in Cisco SD-Access fabric? (Choose two.)

A. edge node

B. vBond controller

C. access switch

D. core switch

E. border node

Answer(s): A E

11. What is the role of the vSmart controller in a Cisco SD-WAN environment?

A. It performs authentication and authorization.

B. It manages the control plane.

C. It is the centralized network management system.

D. It manages the data plane.

Answer(s): B

12. When a wired client connects to an edge switch in a Cisco SD-Access fabric, which component decides whether the client has access to the network?

A. edge node

B. Identity Services Engine

C. RADIUS server

D. control-plane node

Answer(s): B

13. Which benefit is offered by a cloud infrastructure deployment but is lacking in an on-premises deployment?

A. virtualization

B. supported systems

C. storage capacity

D. efficient scalability

Answer(s): D

14. Which action is the vSmart controller responsible for in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

A. onboard WAN Edge nodes into the Cisco SD-WAN fabric

B. gather telemetry data from WAN Edge routers

C. distribute policies that govern data forwarding performed within the Cisco SD-WAN fabric

D. handle, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the Cisco SD-WAN fabric

Answer(s): C

15. Where is radio resource management performed in a Cisco SD-Access wireless solution?

A. DNA Center

B. control plane node

C. wireless controller

D. Cisco CMX

Answer(s): C

16. DRAG DROP (Drag and Drop is not supported)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.

Select and Place:

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

17. How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

A. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

B. The FIB includes many routes to a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.

C. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

D. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route.

Answer(s): C

18. Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

A. underlay network

B. VPN routing/forwarding

C. easy virtual network

D. overlay network

Answer(s): D

19. What is the difference between CEF and process switching?

A. CEF processes packets that are too complex for process switching to manage.

B. Process switching is faster than CEF.

C. CEF uses the FIB and the adjacency table to make forwarding decisions, whereas process switching punts each packet.

D. CEF is more CPU-intensive than process switching.

Answer(s): C

20. What are two considerations when using SSO as a network redundancy feature? (Choose two.)

A. requires synchronization between supervisors in order to guarantee continuous connectivity

B. the multicast state is preserved during switchover

C. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 3 operations

D. both supervisors must be configured separately

E. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 2 operations

Answer(s): A C
