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Exam : 351-001

Title : CCIE Cisco Certified
InterNetworking Expert

Vendors : Cisco

Version : DEMO

1.Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.1s defines the ability to deploy which of these?

- A. one global STP instance for all VLANs
- B. one STP instance for each VLAN
- C. one STP instance per set of VLANs
- D. one STP instance per set of bridges

Answer: C

2.Which two of these are used in the selection of a root bridge in a network utilizing Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.1D.? (Choose two)

- A. Designated Root Cost
- B. bridge ID priority
- C. max age
- D. bridge ID MAC address
- E. Designated Root Priority
- F. forward delay

Answer: BD

3.What is the purpose of the STP PortFast BPDU guard feature?

- A. enforce the placement of the root bridge in the network
- B. ensure that a port is transitioned to a forwarding state quickly if a BPDU is received
- C. enforce the borders of an STP domain
- D. ensure that any BPDUs received are forwarded into the STP domain

Answer: C

4.If a port configured with STP loop guard stops receiving BPDUs, the port will be put into which state?

- A. learning state
- B. listening state
- C. forwarding state
- D. loop-inconsistent state

Answer: D

5.When STP UplinkFast is enabled on a switch utilizing the default bridge priority, what will the new bridge priority be changed to?

- A. 8192
- B. 16384
- C. 49152
- D. 65535

Answer: C

6.The classic Spanning Tree Protocol (802.1D 1998) uses which sequence of variables to determine the best received BPDU?

- A. 1) lowest root bridge id,
2) lowest sender bridge id,
3) lowest port id,

- 4) lowest root path cost
- B. 1) lowest root path cost,
2) lowest root bridge id,
3) lowest sender bridge id,
4) lowest sender port id
- C. 1) lowest root bridge id,
2) lowest sender bridge id,
3) lowest root path cost
4) lowest sender port id
- D. 1) lowest root bridge id,
2) lowest root path cost,
3) lowest sender bridge id,
4) lowest sender port id

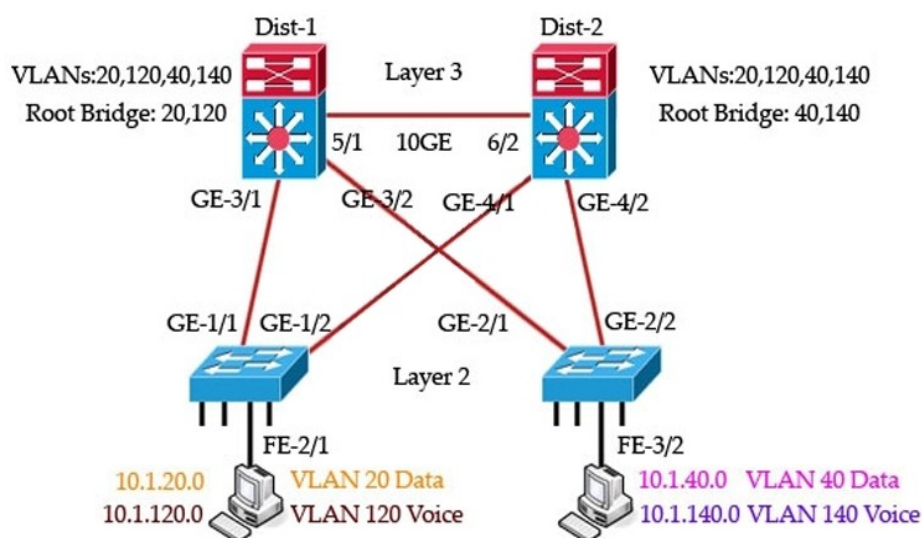
Answer: D

7. Which three port states are used by RSTP 802.1w? (Choose three.)

- A. Listening
- B. Learning
- C. Forwarding
- D. Blocking
- E. Discarding
- F. Disabled

Answer: BCE

8. Refer to the exhibit.



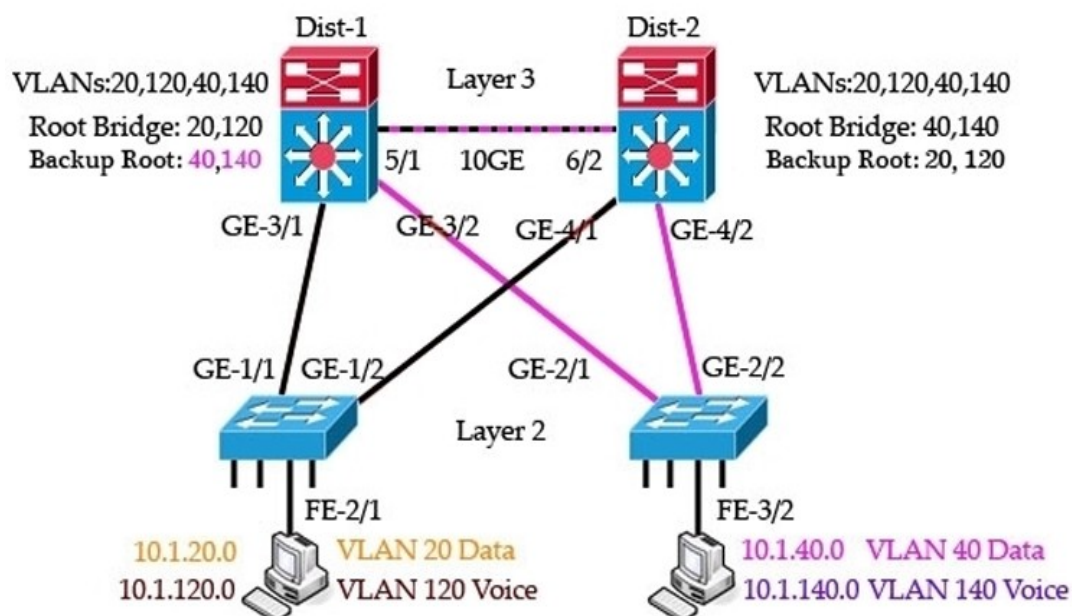
In the diagram, the switches are running IEEE 802.1s MST. Which ports are in the MST blocking state?

- A. GE-1/2 and GE-2/1
- B. GE-1/1 and GE-2/2
- C. GE-3/2 and GE-4/1
- D. no ports are in the blocking state

E. There is not enough information to determine which ports are in the blocking state.

Answer: D

9. Refer to the exhibit.



In the diagram, the switches are running IEEE 802.1w RSTP.

On which ports should root guard be enabled in order to facilitate deterministic root bridge election under normal and failure scenarios?

- A. GE-3/1, GE-3/2
- B. FE-2/1, FE-3/2
- C. GE-1/1, GE-1/2
- D. GE-4/1, GE-4/2
- E. GE-2/1, GE-2/2
- F. GE-3/1, GE-3/2, GE-4/1, GE-4/2, FE-2/1, FE-3/2

Answer: F

10. Loop guard and UniDirectional Link Detection both protect against Layer 2 STP loops. In which two ways does loop guard differ from UDLD in loop detection and prevention? (Choose two)

- A. Loop guard can be used with root guard simultaneously on the same port on the same VLAN while UDLD cannot.
- B. UDLD protects against STP failures caused by cabling problems that create one-way links.
- C. Loop guard detects and protects against duplicate packets being received and transmitted on different ports.
- D. UDLD protects against unidirectional cabling problems on copper and fiber media.
- E. Loop guard protects against STP failures caused by problems that result in the loss of BPDUs from a designated switch port

Answer: BE

11. Which standard supports multiple instances of spanning tree?

- A. 802.1D
- B. 802.1s
- C. 802.1w
- D. 802.1z

Answer: B

12.Spanning Tree Protocol calculates path cost based on which of these?

- A. interface bandwidth
- B. interface delay
- C. interface bandwidth and delay
- D. hop count
- E. bridge priority

Answer: A

13.Why does RSTP have a better convergence time than 802.1D?

- A. It is newer
- B. It has smaller timers
- C. It has less overhead
- D. It is not timer-based

Answer: D

14.Which of these correctly identifies a difference between the way BPDUs are handled by 802.1w and 802.1D?

- A. 802.1D bridges do not relay BPDUs.
- B. 802.1w bridges do not relay BPDUs.
- C. 802.1D bridges only relay BPDUs received from the root.
- D. 802.1w bridges only relay BPDUs received from the root.

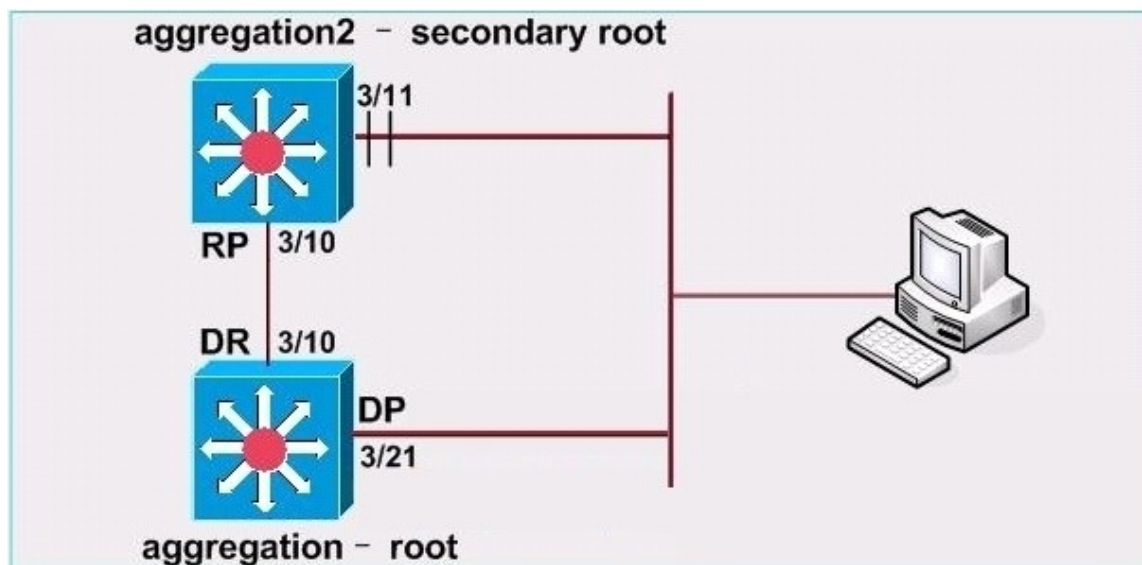
Answer: C

15.What two features in Cisco switches help prevent Layer 2 loops? (Choose two)

- A. UniDirectional Link Detection
- B. Hot Standby Router Protocol
- C. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
- D. PortFast
- E. Root guard
- F. Loop guard

Answer: AF

16.Refer to the exhibit.



```

aggregation-2 (enable) set spantree portfast 3/11 ena
Warning: Spantree port fast start should only be enable on ports connected to a
single host.
Connecting hubs, concentrators,switches, bridges, etc. to a fast start port can
cause temporary spanning tree loops, Use with caution.
Spantree port 3/11 fast start enabled.
aggregation-2 (enable) set spantree portfast bpdu-filter ena
Spantree portfast bpdu-filter enabled on this switch.
2001 Feb 06 13:32:14 %SPANTREE-4-LOOPGUARDBLOCK No BPDUs were
received on port 3/21 in VLAN 99. Moved to loop-inconsistent state

```

Which switching feature is being tested?

- A. loop guard
- B. PortFast
- C. root guard
- D. BPDU guard

Answer: A

17. Under which two circumstances would an RSTP bridge flush its CAM table? (Choose two)

- A. Upon a port state change
- B. Upon receiving a topology change notification
- C. When transitioning from discarding to forwarding
- D. When transitioning from forwarding to discarding
- E. Only when changing from listening to discarding
- F. When CAM resources have been completely used up

Answer: BC

18. You have done a partial migration from 802.1D STP to 802.1w STP. Which of the following is true?

- A. 802.1D and 802.1w interoperate only when the 802.1D STP domain supports rapid convergence.
- B. Ports leading to 802.1D devices will run in compatibility mode, while the rest of the ports will run in 802.1w mode.
- C. This is an invalid configuration and a partial migration cannot be done.

- D. The bridge timers will be set to match the 802.1D devices.
- E. A secondary root bridge will always be populated within the 802.1D domain.
- F. If the root bridge is selected within the 802.1D domain, the whole STP domain will run in 802.1D compatibility mode.
- G. In partially migrated 802.1w networks, it is recommended to keep the STP diameter below 4.

Answer: B

19. Prior to 802.1w, Cisco implemented a number of proprietary enhancements to 802.1D to improve convergence in a Layer 2 network. Which statement is correct?

- A. Only UplinkFast and BackboneFast are specified in 802.1w; PortFast must be manually configured.
- B. Only PortFast is specified in 802.1w; UplinkFast and BackboneFast must be manually configured.
- C. None of the proprietary Cisco enhancements are specified in 802.1w.
- D. PortFast, UplinkFast, and BackboneFast are specified in 802.1w.

Answer: D

20. As a network administrator, can you tell me what the root guard feature provides in a bridged network?

- A. It ensures that BPDUs sent by the root bridge are forwarded in a timely manner
- B. It enforces the root bridge placement in the network
- C. It ensures that all ports receiving BPDUs from the root bridge are in the forwarding state.
- D. It ensures that the bridge is elected as Root Bridge in the network.

Answer: B