Cisco

400-007

Cisco Certified Design Expert CCDE v3.0

Latest Version: 13.3

Question: 1

If the desire is to connect virtual network functions together to accommodate different types of network service connectivity, what must be deployed?

A. Bridging
B. Service Chaining
C. Linking
D. Daisy Chaining
E. Switching

Answer: B

Explanation:
In modern network architectures, particularly those using NFV (Network Function Virtualization),Service Chainingis used to direct traffic through a sequence of virtualized network functions (VNFs)—such as firewalls, load balancers, NAT devices, etc.—based on service requirements.
Service chaining allows:
Dynamic or policy-based redirection of traffic through VNFs
Simplified orchestration of network services
Scalability and flexibility across multi-tenant or virtualized environments
CCDE v3.1 emphasizes service chaining as a key enabler in cloud-native and virtualized architectures, ensuring services are efficiently composed based on application or security needs.
Why other options are incorrect:
A and E (Bridging/Switching): Refer to traditional Layer 2 forwarding and do not provide VNF sequencing logic.
C and D: “Linking” and “Daisy chaining” are not standard or scalable methods in NFV environments.

Question: 2

Which extensions to GRE tunneling provide session tracking and in-order packet delivery in exchange for additional state stored in tunnel endpoints?

A. GRE Protocol Type and Checksum extension fields.
B. GRE Version and Reserved0 extension fields.
C. No extension fields are available in the GRE header to track session data and packet sequences.

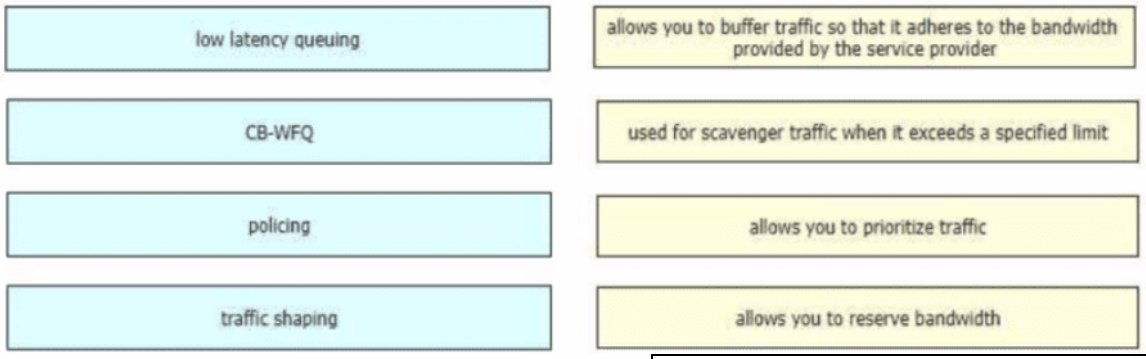
D. GRE Key and Sequence number extensions.

Answer: D

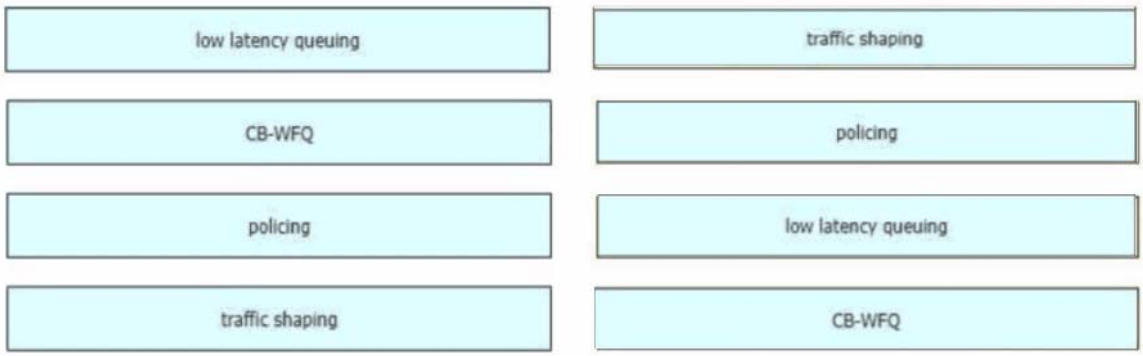
Explanation:
D (GRE Key and Sequence Number extensions):The GRE Key field provides session identification for distinguishing between multiple GRE tunnels. The Sequence Number extension allows endpoints to track packet ordering and detect lost or out-of-order packets, enhancing reliability at the tunnel level if required.
Other options explained:
A: Protocol Type identifies payload type; Checksum detects errors but doesn't provide sequencing.
B: GRE Version and Reserved0 fields are not used for session or sequencing.
C: GRE does support optional extensions, contrary to this statement.

Question: 3

DRAGDROP
Drag and drop the QoS technologies from the left onto the correct capabilities on the right



Answer:



Question: 4

Network changes due to mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures can be highly disruptive if not carefully planned. When an organization sells part of its business, it must detach those parts of the network with minimal risk and downtime.
Which network design approach is appropriate to minimize the impact and risks as the divested parts of the network are detached?

A. Redundant design
B. Modular design
C. Less complex design
D. Routed access design

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
B: Modular network design allows the network to be broken into independent functional units (modules) such as access, distribution, data center, WAN, and edge. When divesting part of a business, modularity allows specific segments (like a business unit or site) to be isolated and removed with minimal impact on other components.
Other options:
A (Redundant design): Enhances high availability but doesn't address separation or detachment flexibility.
C (Less complex design): While simpler, it may not provide the isolation necessary to enable selective detachment.
D (Routed access): Refers to Layer 3 access layer designs, useful in access control but not focused on business separation scenarios.

Question: 5

An enterprise that runs numerous proprietary applications has major issues with its on-premises server estate hardware, to the point where business-critical functions are compromised. The enterprise accelerates plans to migrate services to the cloud. Which cloud service should be used if the enterprise wants to avoid hardware issues yet have control of its applications and operating system?

A. SaaS
B. PaaS
C. IaaS
D. hybrid cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) provides virtualized compute, storage, and networking resources.
The enterprise manages the OS, applications, and middleware, while the cloud provider manages the underlying hardware and virtualization.
This directly addresses hardware issues while allowing control over proprietary applications and OS management.
Why other options are incorrect:
A: SaaS delivers fully managed applications, no control over OS.
B: PaaS abstracts even the OS layer; limited control for proprietary needs.
D: Hybrid is a deployment model, not a cloud service type.

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