Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 300-440

Exam Name: Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
An engineer is implementing a highly secure multitier application in AWS that includes S3. RDS, and some additional private links. What is critical to keep the traffic safe?

A. VPC peering and bucket policies
B. specific routing and bucket policies
C. EC2 super policies and specific routing policies
D. gateway load balancers and specific routing policies

Answer: B
Explanation:
For a secure multitier AWS application using S3, RDS, and private links, it is critical to implement specific routing to ensure that traffic flows only through intended private paths and to enforce bucket policies that restrict access to authorized identities and networks. This combination keeps data traffic private and secure.

QUESTION 2
What is the role of service providers to establish private connectivity between on-premises networks and Google Cloud resources?

A. facilitate direct, dedicated network connections through Google Cloud Interconnect
B. enable intelligent routing and dynamic path selection using software-defined networking
C. provide end-to-end encryption for data transmission using native IPsec
D. accelerate content delivery through integration with Google Cloud CDN

Answer: A
Explanation:
Service providers establish private connectivity to Google Cloud by facilitating direct, dedicated network connections through Google Cloud Interconnect. With Partner or Dedicated Interconnect, they provision high-bandwidth, low-latency links between on-premises networks and Google Cloud resources , bypassing the public internet.

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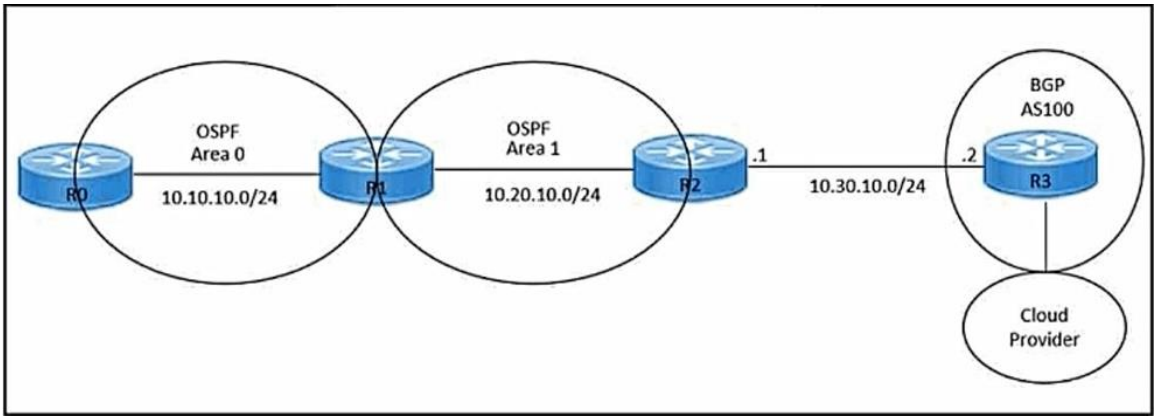
QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibits. An engineer must redistribute IBGP routes into OSPF to connect an on-premises network to a cloud provider. Which command must be configured on router R2?

```
hostname R2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.30.10.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 10.20.10.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
!
neighbor 10.30.10.2 remote-as 100
!
end
```



A. redistribute ospf 1
B. redistribute bgp 100 ospf 1
C. redistribute bgp 100 subnets
D. bgp redistrlbute-Internal

Answer: C
Explanation:
To inject BGP-learned routes (including IBGP) into OSPF, you must use the command redistribute bgp 100 subnets under the OSPF process. The subnets keyword is required so that all learned BGP prefixes, including classless routes, are redistributed into OSPF.

QUESTION 4
An engineer must configure an IPsec tunnel to the cloud VPN gateway. Which Two actions send traffic into the tunnel? (Choose two.)

A. Configure access lists that match the interesting user traffic.
B. Configure a static route.
C. Configure a local policy in Cisco vManage.
D. Configure an IPsec profile and match the remote peer IP address.
E. Configure policy-based routing.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
To send traffic into an IPsec tunnel, the router must first identify interesting traffic using an access list, which triggers encryption. A static route (or dynamic routing) is also required to forward traffic destined for the remote subnet toward the tunnel interface. These two steps ensure packets are both selected for encryption and routed into the tunnel.

QUESTION 5
Which architecture model establishes internet-based connectivity between on-premises networks and AWS cloud resources?

A. That establishes an iPsec VPN tunnel with Internet Key Exchange (IKE) for secure key negotiation and encrypted data transmission
B. That relies on AWS Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) for traffic distribution and uses SSL/TLS encryption for secure data transmission.
C. That employs AWS Direct Connect for a dedicated network connection and uses private IP addresses tor secure communication.
D. That uses Amazon CloudFront for caching and distributing content globally and uses HTTPS for secure data transfer.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The internet-based connectivity model between on-premises and AWS is achieved with a site-to-site IPsec VPN tunnel. This uses IKE (Internet Key Exchange) for secure key negotiation and ensures data confidentiality and integrity by encrypting all traffic over the public internet.

QUESTION 6
A cloud engineer is setting up a new set of nodes in the AWS EKS cluster to manage database integration with Mongo Atlas. The engineer set up security to Mongo but now wants to ensure that the nodes are also secure on the network side. Which feature in AWS should the engineer use?

A. EC2 Trust Lock
B. security groups
C. tagging
D. key pairs

Answer: B
Explanation:
Security groups in AWS act as virtual firewalls for EC2 instances and EKS nodes, controlling inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. They ensure that only authorized network connections (such as to Mongo Atlas) are allowed, providing the necessary network-layer security for the nodes.

QUESTION 7
Which feature is unique to Cisco SD-WAN IPsec tunnels compared to native IPsec VPN tunnels?

A. real-time dynamic path selection
B. tunneling protocols
C. end-to-end encryption

D. authentication mechanisms

Answer: A
Explanation:
The unique feature of Cisco SD-WAN IPsec tunnels is real-time dynamic path selection, which allows traffic to be steered across multiple secure tunnels based on SLA metrics (loss, latency, jitter). Native IPsec VPN tunnels provide encryption and authentication but lack this application-aware, policy-driven path optimization.

QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs to configure a site-to-site IPsec VPN connection between an on-premises Cisco IOS XE router and Amazon Web Services (AWS). Which configuration command must be placed in the blank in the code to complete the tunnel configuration?

```
 crypto keyring keyring-vpn-000001
 pre-shared-key address 192.10.10.10 key secretkey01
!
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 20.20.20.21 255.255.255.252
 tunnel destination 192.10.10.10
!
crypto ikev2 keyring AWS_Keyring
 peer AWS_Peer
 [                                    ]
   pre-shared-key local awssecretkey01
  pre-shared-key remote awssecretkey02
!
```

A. address 20.20.20.21
B. address 192.10.10.10
C. tunnel source 20.20.20.21
D. tunnel source 192.10.10.10

Answer: B
Explanation:
In the IKEv2 keyring configuration, the address command specifies the peer's public IP address. Since the AWS VPN peer in this setup is 192.10.10.10 (the tunnel destination), the correct command is address 192.10.10.10.
This ensures the local router recognizes and authenticates AWS as its IKEv2 peer..

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