

Advanced Routing and Switching for Account Managers – ARSAM

Cisco 646-048

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Cisco Enterprise Campus Architecture	33
Topic 2, Cisco Enterprise WAN Architecture	10
Topic 3, Cisco Enterprise Branch Architecture	9
Topic 4, Cisco Data Center Architecture	1
Topic 5, Mix Questions	20
Total	73

QUESTION NO: 1

Which three Cisco SD-WAN capabilities help enterprises support cloud and branch connectivity? (Choose three.)

- A. Centralized management and policy deployment across WAN sites
- B. Application-aware path selection based on WAN conditions
- C. Secure overlay connectivity across multiple transport types
- D. A requirement to use MPLS as the only WAN transport
- E. Elimination of the need for security policies at branch locations

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Cisco SD-WAN provides centralized policy and management for WAN connectivity across branches, data centers, and cloud environments. Centralized control enables administrators to define application-aware routing and security policies consistently instead of configuring each site independently. This supports more agile deployment and operation of distributed WAN services.

Application-aware routing can use path characteristics such as loss, latency, and jitter to select a WAN path that meets an application's performance requirements. Cisco SD-WAN also supports secure overlay connectivity across diverse transports, including MPLS, broadband Internet, and cellular services. SD-WAN does not require every branch to use only one transport type, and it does not replace all security-policy requirements with a single static ACL. See the [Cisco SD-WAN solution overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following is not a business benefit that is offered by a Cisco switching solution?

- A. deliver a positive user experience
- B. reduce energy costs and resource consumption by up to 55 percent
- C. deliver superior investment protection
- D. deliver superior access and service levels

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct response is **“reduce energy costs and resource consumption by up to 55 percent”**. Cisco positions its enterprise switching solutions in terms of broad business outcomes, including reliable and secure connectivity, consistent user and application experiences, operational simplicity, scalability, and protection of infrastructure investments. A precise claim that energy costs and resource consumption will be reduced by a fixed amount is not a standard, universal business benefit of a Cisco switching solution. Energy use depends on the particular platform, network design, traffic patterns, Power over Ethernet requirements, cooling environment, configuration, and which energy-management capabilities are deployed.

Cisco does provide energy-efficiency technologies in many switching portfolios, such as power-management features and Cisco EnergyWise-related capabilities. However, those capabilities support an organization's sustainability and operating-cost objectives rather than establishing a guaranteed 55-percent reduction applicable to switching solutions generally. Consequently, this specific numerical statement does not belong in the core set of business benefits expressed for Cisco switching. Cisco's current switching portfolio and its enterprise-networking capabilities are described at [Cisco Switches](#). Cisco's energy-management approach is further documented at [Cisco EnergyWise Overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three are important market drivers for WAN optimization? (Choose three.)

- A. eliminate the need for complex IPSLA implementation
- B. acceleration of applications
- C. optimization of bandwidth
- D. offer value-added, optimized application services
- E. sufficient bandwidth availability

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

WAN optimization is driven by the business need to make applications perform acceptably for users separated from applications and data by constrained or high-latency WAN links. Therefore, **acceleration of applications** is a key driver: optimization techniques mitigate the effects of WAN latency and inefficient application behavior so that centralized applications remain responsive at branch locations. **Optimization of bandwidth** is equally important because WAN capacity has a recurring cost and is often limited; capabilities such as compression, data reduction, caching, and traffic optimization help organizations use available circuits more efficiently. Finally, the ability to **offer value-added, optimized application services** is a market driver because WAN optimization enables IT organizations and service providers to deliver differentiated services around application performance, visibility, and reliable access rather than supplying connectivity alone. Cisco describes WAN optimization as improving application performance over WANs through techniques that address bandwidth consumption and latency, and Cisco's enterprise WAN guidance emphasizes aligning WAN capabilities with application experience and business outcomes. See [Cisco WAN Optimization](#) and [Cisco Enterprise WAN solutions](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following statements correctly describes the Cisco WAAS portfolio?

- A. Cisco WAAS is available as WAAS Mobile (for access from anywhere), WAAS Express (natively integrated into Cisco IOS Software), WAAS ISR modules (dedicated WAAS service modules), WAAS on Cisco SRE for Cisco ISR G2, WAAS appliances, vWAAS (for cloud-ready WAAS deployments), and WAAS PC (for any Microsoft-based OS).
- B. Cisco WAAS is available as WAAS Mobile (for access from anywhere), WAAS Express (natively integrated into Cisco IOS Software), WAAS ISR modules (dedicated WAAS service modules), WAAS on Cisco SRE for Cisco ISR G2, WAAS appliances, and vWAAS (for cloud ready WAAS deployments).
- C. Cisco WAAS is available as WAAS Mobile (for access from anywhere), WAAS Express (natively integrated into Cisco IOS Software), WAAS ISR modules (dedicated WAAS service modules), WAAS on Cisco SRE for Cisco ISR G2, WAAS appliances, vWAAS (for cloud-ready WAAS deployments), WAAS PC (for Microsoft Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows 8), and WAAS Server (for Microsoft Server 2010).
- D. Cisco WAAS is available as WAAS Mobile (for access from anywhere), WAAS Express (natively integrated into Cisco IOS Software), WAAS ISR modules (dedicated WAAS SRE), WAAS appliances, and vWAAS (for cloud-ready WAAS deployments).
- E. Cisco WAAS is available as WAAS Express (natively integrated into Cisco IOS Software), WAAS ISR modules (dedicated WAAS service modules), WAAS on Cisco SRE for Cisco ISR G2, WAAS appliances, vWAAS (for cloud-ready WAAS deployments), and WAAS PC (for Microsoft based OS).

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Cisco WAAS is available as WAAS Mobile (for access from anywhere), WAAS Express (natively integrated into Cisco IOS Software), WAAS ISR modules (dedicated WAAS service modules), WAAS on Cisco SRE for Cisco ISR G2, WAAS appliances, and vWAAS (for cloud ready WAAS deployments). This accurately reflects the WAAS portfolio described by Cisco for delivering application acceleration across branch, mobile, virtualized, and cloud-oriented environments. WAAS Mobile extends optimization capabilities to users working remotely or outside a traditional branch location. WAAS Express

provides an IOS-integrated deployment model for supported Cisco routers, while dedicated ISR service modules and the Services Ready Engine deployment provide branch-router hosting choices for WAAS services. Purpose-built WAAS appliances support dedicated acceleration deployments, and virtual WAAS provides a software-based form factor suited to virtualized infrastructure and cloud deployment models. Collectively, these options enabled organizations to select an acceleration platform appropriate to the branch topology, hosting model, and operational requirements while maintaining the core WAN-optimization capabilities of WAAS. Cisco's WAAS product information and its WAAS Express documentation describe these deployment approaches: [Cisco Wide Area Application Services](#) and [Cisco WAAS Express configuration documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following is not a challenge to the enterprise campus?

- A. cloud services
- B. collaboration services
- C. increasing the number of smart phones and tablets
- D. power consumption of the data center

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

power consumption of the data center is the correct answer because it is principally a data-center infrastructure concern rather than an enterprise-campus challenge. The enterprise campus encompasses the wired and wireless access, distribution, and core network environments that connect users, endpoints, building systems, and local services across an organization's sites. Campus design therefore focuses on delivering scalable, highly available, secure connectivity and a consistent user experience for the people and devices accessing network services.

Data-center power consumption is instead associated with operating computing, storage, cooling, and power-delivery infrastructure in facilities that host applications and workloads. Although a campus network connects users to data-center and cloud-hosted applications, planning electrical efficiency and facility power capacity for the data center belongs to data-center architecture and operations. Cisco's campus guidance describes the campus as an architecture for delivering resilient wired and wireless access and network services, while Cisco's data-center portfolio treats power and facility efficiency as part of data-center operations. See Cisco's [Campus LAN and Wireless LAN Design Guide](#) and its [Data Center solutions overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two are advantages of Cisco Prime NAM? (Choose two.)

- A. It comes for free with any Cisco ISR G2 or Cisco ASR purchase.
- B. It provides end-to-end application and network performance visibility.
- C. It includes Cisco LAN sensor licenses.
- D. It provides granular traffic analysis, voice analysis, performance metrics, and deep insightful packet captures.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module (NAM) was designed to provide operational visibility into both network behavior and application performance. "It provides end-to-end application and network performance visibility" is correct because NAM monitors application response and network-path performance from the perspective of traffic traversing the monitored infrastructure. This lets operations teams correlate application behavior with network conditions and isolate where performance degradation is occurring, supporting faster troubleshooting and service assurance.

“It provides granular traffic analysis, voice analysis, performance metrics, and deep insightful packet captures.” is also correct. NAM delivers detailed flow and packet-level visibility, application-aware analysis, and performance reporting. Its voice-analysis capabilities help assess voice quality and related media performance, while packet capture and granular traffic data provide the evidence needed for root-cause investigation. Together, these capabilities make NAM useful for monitoring, capacity planning, and diagnosing complex application and network issues. Cisco describes Prime NAM as an application and network-performance monitoring solution with deep visibility and analysis capabilities; see the [Cisco Prime NAM white paper](#) and the [Cisco Prime NAM product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which Cisco technology enables two physical Catalyst switches to operate as one logical switch in a campus distribution or core deployment?

- A. Cisco Virtual Switching System
- B. Hot Standby Router Protocol
- C. Cisco StackPower
- D. Gateway Load Balancing Protocol

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Cisco Virtual Switching System (VSS) is correct because it combines two supported Catalyst chassis into a single logical switch. The two chassis share a common control plane and configuration, while traffic can be forwarded across the combined system. This simplifies the topology and enables devices in the access layer to use multichassis EtherChannel connections without relying on a traditional Layer 2 spanning-tree blocked link.

VSS was designed for resilient campus distribution and core deployments, where high availability, simplified management, and efficient use of uplinks are important. StackWise is associated with stackable switch platforms, while HSRP provides first-hop gateway redundancy but does not merge switches into one logical system. See the [Cisco Virtual Switching System overview](#).