# Cisco Certified Design Expert CCDE



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## Agenda

- High Level View
- CCDE Update
- CCDE Written Exam
- CCDE Practical Exam + demo
- Cisco Learning Network (CLN)
- Cisco Press



## **CCDE Overview**



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## The Cisco Certified Design Expert

The CCDE certification is a certification that identifies those with

expert-level knowledge and skills

in Infrastructure

Design.

CCDE is parallel to CCIE in terms of difficulty, and expertise.

Emphasizes network design expertise & knowledge to assess network business requirements and can translate them into technical specifications

Expert Level Network Designer

Experience: 7+ yrs Networking experience

Prerequisites: NONE

Requirements: (2) exams Qualification and Practical

Exam

Roles: Sr. Network Designer & Architect, Network Lead for Enterprise IT Infrastructure Team, Network

Contributor for Enterprise Architecture team

Description: Professional Level Network Designer

Experience: 5-7 yrs Networking experience

Prerequisites: CCNA, CCDA

Requirements: (3) exams ARCH, BCMSN, BSCI

Roles: Network Design Task Leader, SMB Lead Architect, Journeyman Contributor on Large

Infrastructure Design

Description: Entry Level Network Designer

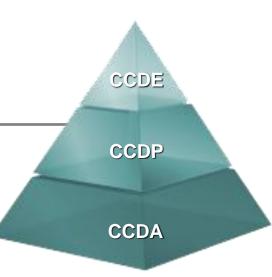
Experience: 3-5 yrs Networking experience

Prerequisites: CCNA

Requirements: 1 exam (DESIGN)

Roles: Network Design Individual Contributor, Network Design Lead in SMB, Operations





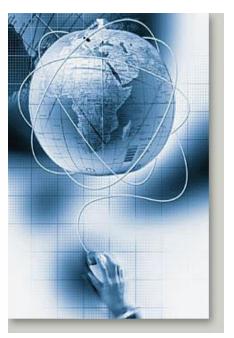




## Cisco Certified Design Expert: Expanding the Certification Portfolio

- Cisco recognizes the critical importance of the network infrastructure designer
- The CCDE certification enables these highly experienced Network Infrastructure Designers to be identified in the marketplace

The CCDE certification is a certification that identifies those with expert-level knowledge and skills in Infrastructure Design. CCDE is parallel to CCIE in terms of difficulty, and expertise. It emphasizes network design principles at the routing layer and recognizes expertise of designers that have the knowledge to assess network business requirements and can translate them into technical specifications to be incorporated into successful designs.

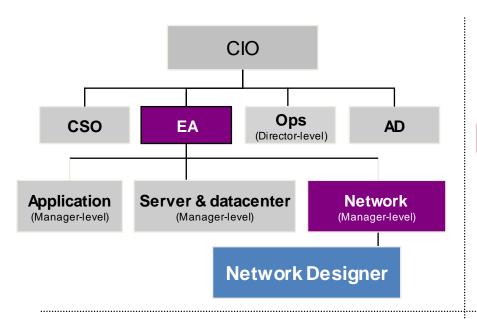


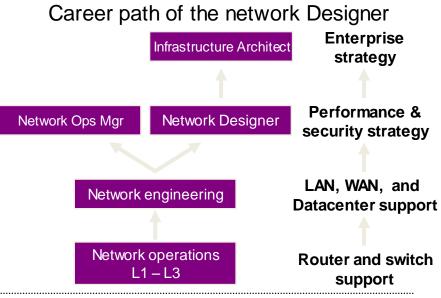




## **Evolving Role:**

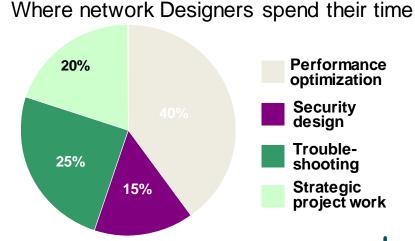
## The Network Infrastructure Designer





## **Key takeaway about the network Designer:**

- Predominantly proactive: only 25% reactionary vs. 75% for network ops
- Care about both network performance and security





## Requirements for obtaining CCDE

### **CCDE Qualification Exam**

- Advanced Network
   Infrastructure Design Theory and Principles
- Fxam# 352-001 ADVDESIGN

- · Multiple choice qualification exam
- 120 minute duration
- Available globally via Pearson VUE
- No prerequisite (recommended 7+ years in Networking)
- Meets CCIE Recertification Requirement

### **CCDE Practical Exam**

 Scenario based advanced infrastructure design knowledge assessment

- 8 hour proctored practical exam
- Available at select locations in Fall 2008
- Requires passing score on qualifying exam to schedule
- · Passing earns CCDE certification

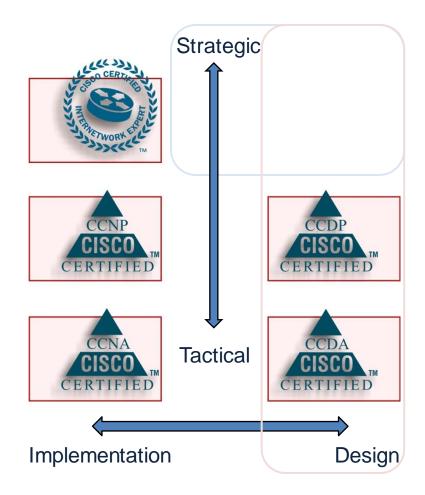
CCDE is an expert level credential with expert level rules of engagement and benefits.





## Where Does the CCDE Fit?

- The CCDE is Design Oriented
  - –What changes do I need to make to….
    - •Merge these Networks?
    - •Implement this Application?
    - •Provide this Level of Security?
    - •Prepare this Network for the Next Five Years?
  - –How do I transition the network?
    - •Business hurdles?
    - •Technical hurdles?
    - •People hurdles?

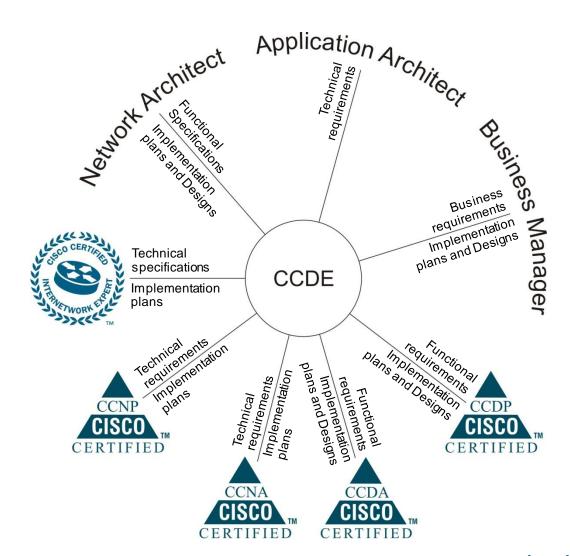






## Where Does the CCDE Fit?

- The CCDE is more horizontal to the business
  - Interacts with the business, rather than following the business







## What the CCDE is Not

- You do not "go forth and configure"
  - -This is higher level than the "?"
- This is not about choosing the right equipment in the right place
  - Hardware limitations only come in at a high level
  - —Hardware changes occur on a daily basis
- The skills you demonstrate for this certification should be timeless





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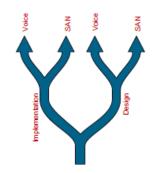
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#### Why Are We Doing This?

- The network engineering field has split into many pieces
- Implementation and design are almost completely different career paths
  - Operations and design are not normally both outsourced
  - Design is almost always global, while operations might be global or regional
  - Most people seem to move from operations to design work over time



#### Why Are We Doing This?

 We seem to have lost our "roots"

We focus on specific technologies

Voice

WAN Acceleration

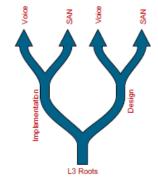
Security

We focus on "Places in the Network"

The data center

The WAN

The campus







#### The Purpose of the Written

- Test Knowledge of Design Concepts
   Theoretical Knowledge of Network Design Principles
- · Test Technology Knowledge

No "Bit Level" Questions

No Configurations

Focused on Design Implications

· Show Qualification for the Practical

If you don't know this stuff, you don't have any hope of passing the practical....

#### The Written Exam

- · The Purpose of the Written
- Written Outline

Design

Routing

Tunneling

QoS

Management

Security





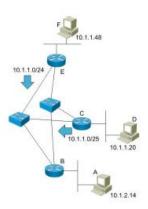


#### Routing

#### Aggregation

 If Host A sends a packet to Host F, what will happen?

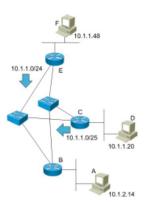
The packet will be discarded at B
The packet will be discarded at C
The packet will be received by D
The packet will be discarded at E
The packet will be received by F



#### Routing

#### Aggregation

- The packet is discarded at C
   The destination address is 10.1.1.48
  - This falls within 10.1.1.0/25
  - So the traffic is routed to C
  - But C doesn't have an ARP entry for this destination
  - So it ARPs and drops the packet
- · Why do we care?
  - Overlapping destinations are a fact of life when you aggregate
  - You need to understand how they interact







#### Routing

OSPF

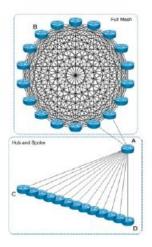
#### Aggregation

 What justification would you give for configuring Router A as an ABR, with the Hub and Spoke area as an OSPF stub area, without route summarization?

To reduce the routing table size at Router B
To reduce the complexity of the full mesh in

To reduce the impact of Router B failing at Router C

To reduce SPF run time at Router A



#### Routing

#### Aggregation

 To reduce the impact of Router B failing at Router C

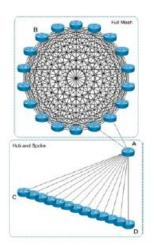
Router B failing would normally cause a full SPF run on all routers

If the Hub and Spoke area is a stub, routers within the area would not run SPF for a failure at B

· Why do we care?

Failure domains are intrinsically related to flooding domains in link state protocols

Failure domains are important in network design







#### **Tunneling**

Scalability

 What tunneling mechanism would you consider for connecting 1000 remote sites which need to be fully meshed, have layer 3 transport requirements only, and use OSPF routing?

**VPLS** 

IPsec using AH

L3VPNs

**GRE tunnels** 

#### **Tunneling**

#### Scalability

L3VPNs

VPLS would require a full mesh of 1000 OSPF adjacencies

IPsec would require a full mesh of 1000 tunnels, and wouldn't support OSPF (no multicast support)

GRE would require a full mesh of 1000 tunnels and OSPF adjacencies

L3VPNs allow you to carry routing information through the tunnel infrastructure without forming adjacencies through the tunnels

Why do we care?

The tunnel infrastructure directly impacts the layer 3 and routing scalability.

We need to choose the tunnel mechanisms we use with this in mind.





#### **Quality of Service**

Performance Metrics

 Which of the following would you deploy to control delay along the path from A to B?

Head of queue dropping

Traffic policing

Tail of queue dropping

Traffic shaping



#### **Quality of Service**

Performance Metrics

Traffic policing

Head of queue and tail of queue drops will drop random packets, so the delay will be random

Traffic shaping will try to keep the traffic in line, but will really tail drop in this case

Traffic policing will drop traffic which is out of policy, keeping the delay consistent

· Why do we care?

This is an interaction between layer 3 and transport behavior required by specific applications







#### **Network Management**

Management Tools

 If you wanted to determine the servers which transmit the most traffic to an external destination, which tool would be the most appropriate?

Packet level debugs filtered through an access list

SNMP traps set for traffic flows

Buffered Syslog based on packet event information

Netflow traffic flow statistics

#### **Network Management**

Management Tools

Netflow traffic flow statistics

Packet level debugs? Right!

SNMP wouldn't be able to keep up with traffic flow information

Syslog would depend on debugs or some other information

What other options are there here?

IP Accounting?

ACLs with logging?

Why do we care?

A network design engineer must know when to specify and use the various management tools available

A network design engineer must know what sorts of information to expect from each tool when looking at a design or problem





#### Security

Control Plane Protection

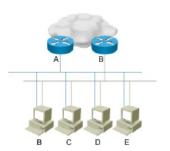
 What attacks would configuring unicast RPF at A and B prevent?

False routing protocol adjacencies from B, C, D, and E

DoS attacks against A and B from B, C, D, and E

Attacks from spoofed sources originating from B, C, D, and E

Layer 2 based attacks against A and B sourced from B, C, D and E



#### **Security**

Control Plane Protection

 Attacks from spoofed sources originating from B, C, D, and E

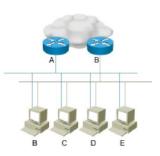
uRPF would prevent spoofed packets from entering the network

uRPF does not manage routing adjacencies

uRPF does not block DoS attacks uRPF does not operate at layer 2

· Why do we care?

A design engineer must be able to plan in mitigations against various attacks





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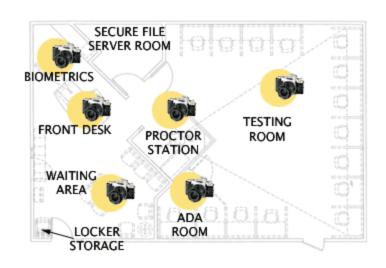




## Secure Professional Testing

- Testing will be administered only in certified secure professional testing centers
- Testing will be available at specific dates and locations

Enhanced security, comfort and value



Exam Calendar						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30





- Content: The CCDE practical exam is a performance-based, design-scenario exam that tests design analysis, design requirements, and implementation based on best practices.
   Methodology: The CCDE practical exam does not require configuration or manipulation of networking devices. The exam includes reference materials for the design scenarios, which are displayed on a standard personal computer.
- **Delivery**: The delivery of the CCDE practical exam takes place on specific dates and at predetermined locations.
- Exam topics: The practical exam measures the ability of the individual to interpret design scenarios by gathering and reviewing technical and business documentation and communications.





#### An Overview

- What about multiple good solutions?
   Aren't there bound to be a bunch of good solutions for any given problem?
- Two Solutions

The scenarios are tightly scripted

Business and technical requirements strongly bound the solution set

In some places, there are multiple right answers

When the requirements leave multiple solutions open, provisions are made to account for all right solutions

Some right solutions might be worth more points than other right solutions, however

#### **Analysis**

Determine Network Expectations

Examine and understand business goals

Examine and understand application requirements

Examine and understand the implications of network failures

· Gather and Validate Information

Determine missing information

Determine additional required tests

#### Design

- Focus on Technology
   Understand technical/functional tradeoffs between solutions
- · Reduce or Eliminate the Impact on Existing Services
- Focus on Scalability
- Common Cases verses the Worst Case
   Determine what is likely, and plan for that, rather than for the worse case
- Focus on Elegance and Supportability
   Know what's necessary and what's unnecessary
   Consider operational expenses (OPEX)
- Minimize Impact of Network Failures

#### Implementation

- Develop an Implementation Plan
   Consider interactions between the phases of implementation
   Minimize impact on services during implementation
- Develop a Contingency Plan



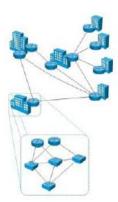


#### **Justification**

- · Justify Technologies Chosen
- Justify Changes in the Design
   Based on functional requirements
   Based on technical requirements
- Consider Alternate Options
   Justify moving or not moving to an alternate

#### Abstraction

- Underlies Many of the Concepts
   Analysis, Scalability, Elegance,
   Supportability, Resiliency, etc.



#### The Practical Format

- You Begin with a Set of Documents
   Background documents
   Network diagrams
   Email threads
- You then get a Set of Questions
   Network diagram drag and drop/modify attributes
   Multiple choice
   Ordering a list
   Match two lists

#### The Practical Format

 As You Complete Questions You Gain Access to More Information

Decisions made in the design process

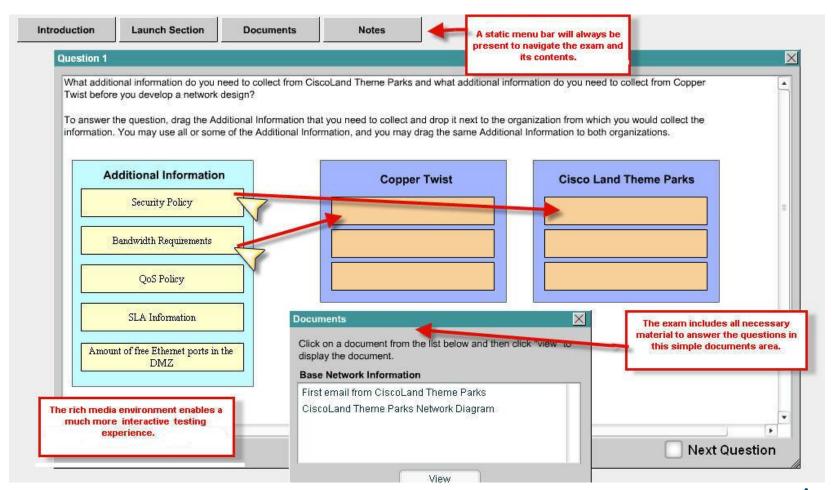
New information about the network

Changes in the network state





## Computer Based Exam Environment - Demo



## Cisco Learning Network (CLN)



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## Developing a World of Talent Through Collaboration



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## First Site for Learning, Starting, and Growing a Networking Career





## Cisco Learning Network

- The Cisco Social Learning Network for Networking Professionals Across the Globe
- www.cisco.com/go/learnnetspace



## Cisco Press



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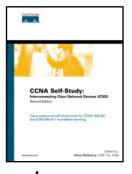




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Prepare



Practice



**Expert-Level** 

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Q & A



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