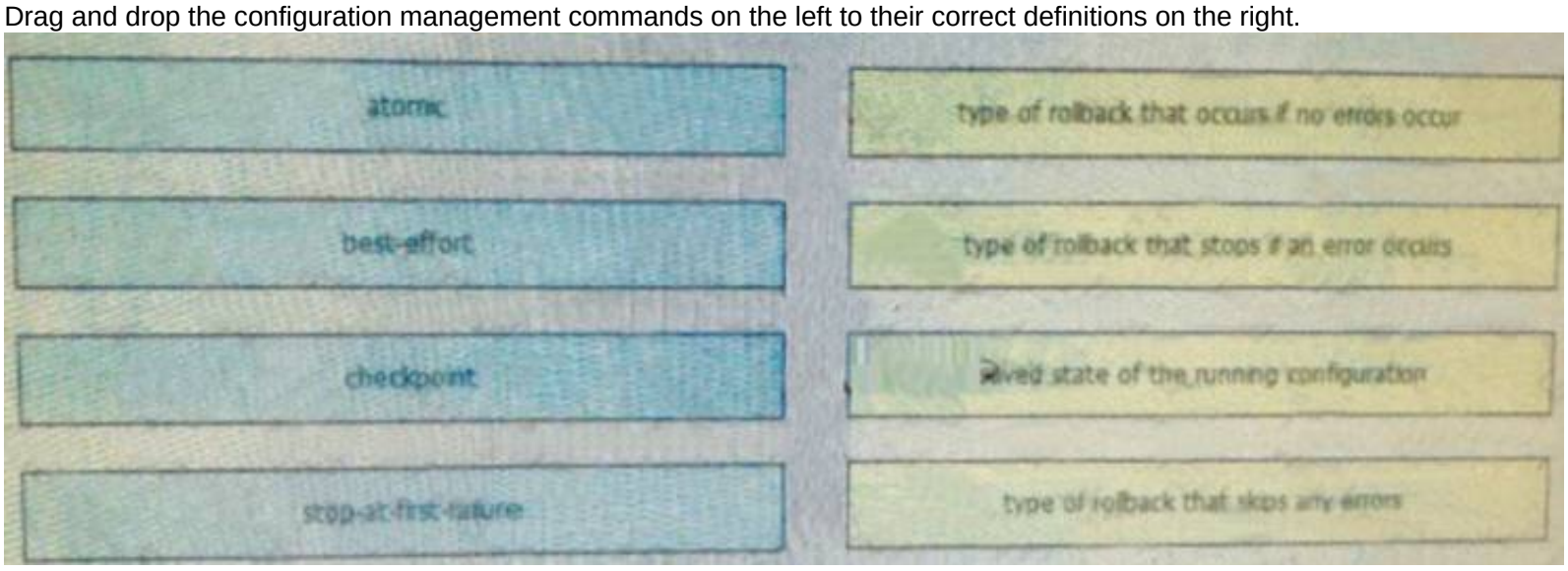
Cisco

Exam Questions 300-165

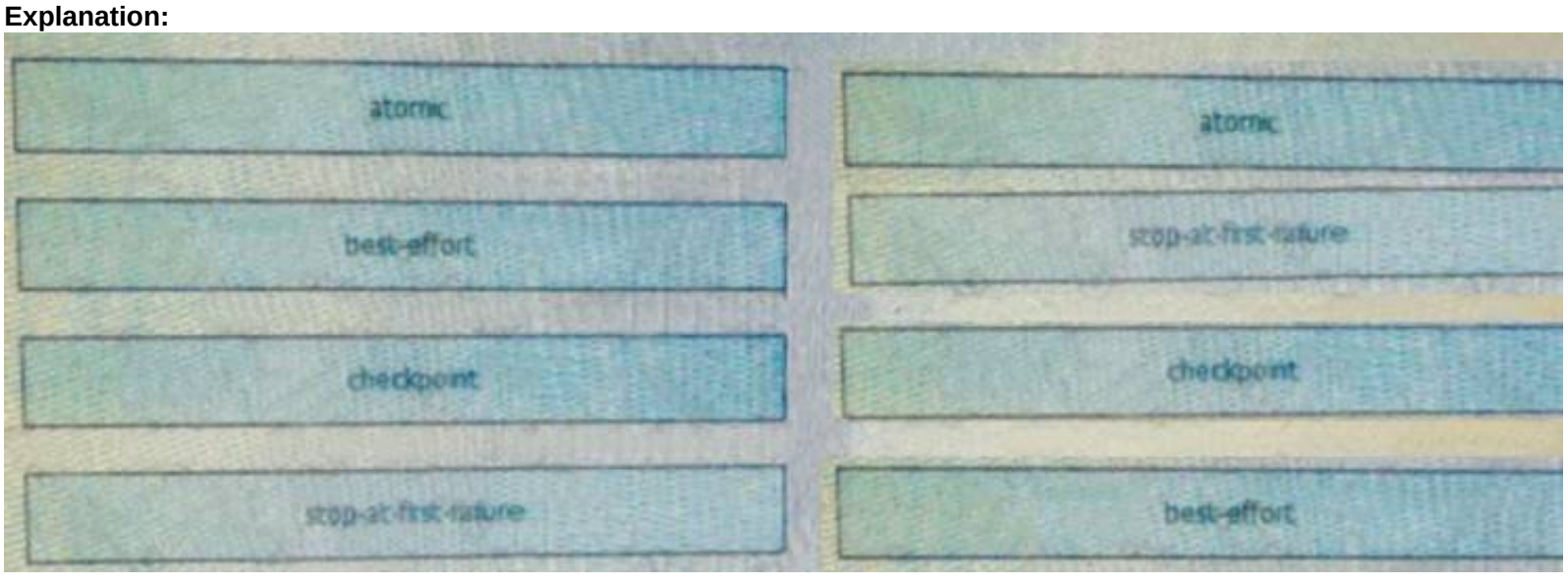
DCII Implementing Cisco Data Center Infrastructure (DCII)

NEW QUESTION 1
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the configuration management commands on the left to their correct definitions on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered
Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit.

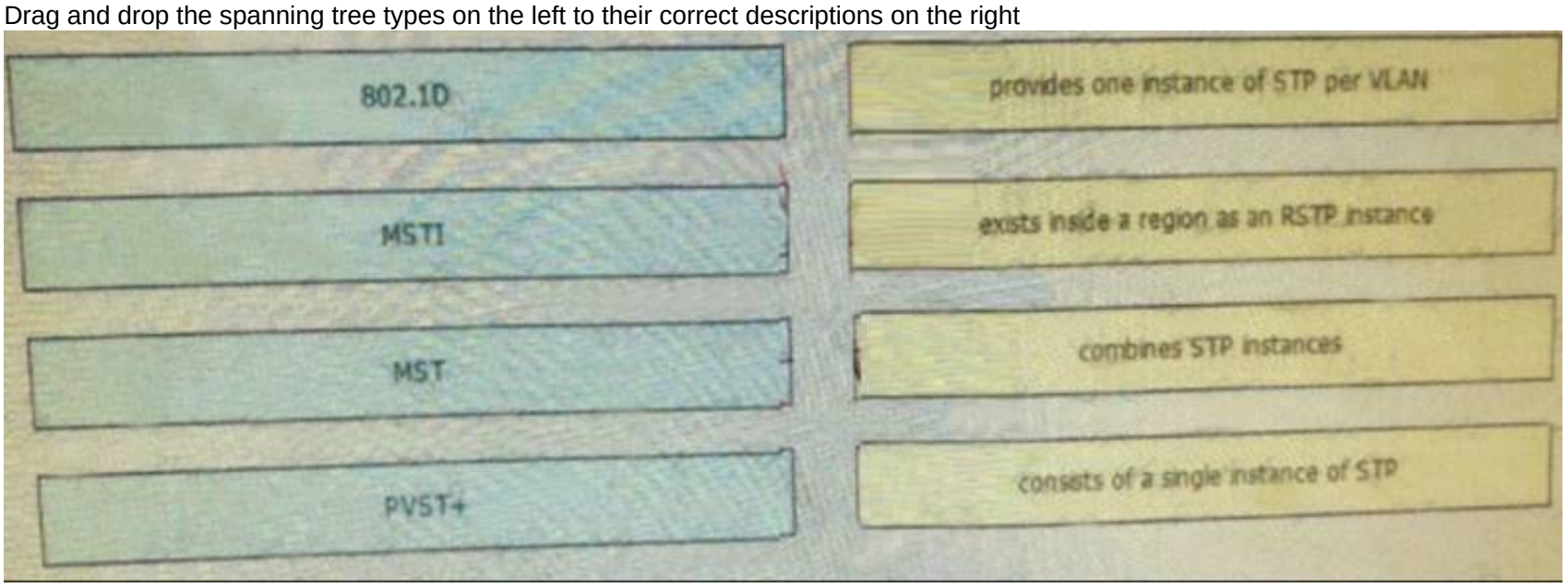
```
N5k(config)# interface fc1/5
N5k(config-if)# channel-group 5 force
```

What is the result when you run the force command?

A. Port channel mode uses force mode
B. The command forces the addition of a port to a SAN port channel.
C. The port is enabled and active.
D. The command forces the deletion of a port to a SAN port channe

Answer: B

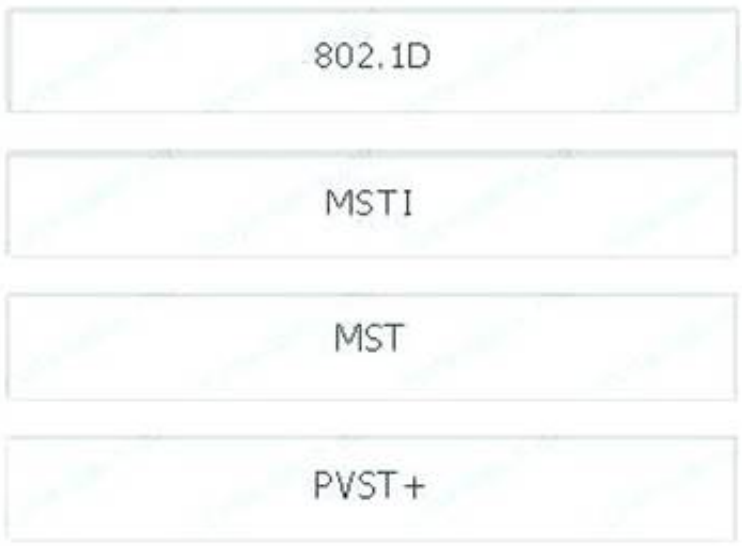
NEW QUESTION 3
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the spanning tree types on the left to their correct descriptions on the right



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 4
Which statement about the configuration of a VXLAN is true?

A. The source interface must be a loopback interface.
B. The VNI must be shared across multiple NVE interfaces.
C. The source interface must be a physical interface
D. Static MAC addresses must be configured on the interfac

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
You plan to configure authentication for OSPF. In which mode should you configure OSPF authentication to use a specific key chain?

A. router ospf
B. global configuration
C. vPC
D. interface

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
You experience an issue on a Cisco Nexus 7700 Series switch. You must gather detailed information about the system state and the configuration of the switch. Which command should you run?

A. switch# show logging > bootflash:Log.txt
B. switch# show tech-support > bootflash:Log.txt
C. switch# show running-config > bootflash:Log.txt
D. switch# show system > bootflash:Log.txt

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
Which two options can be used for link aggregation when you configure vPC member interfaces? (Choose two.)

A. a static EtherChannel
B. the Cisco Fabric Services protocol
C. the LACP protocol
D. the VSL control link
E. the PAgP protocol

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 8
Which two options should you consider when you configure a SAN zone set? (Choose two.)

A. VSANs can be activated by using enhanced zoning.
B. A SAN zone set consists of one or more SAN zones.
C. A SAN zone set must be activated manually on all of the fabric nodes.
D. Only the SAN zone set can be activated simultaneously.
E. One SAN zone can be the member of only one zone se

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 9
Which technology is required in the underlay to facilitate remote VTEP discovery?

A. multicast
B. VXLAN
C. OSPF
D. BGR

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Which command should you ran to distribute NTP configuration changes by using Cisco Fabric Services?

A. ntp distribute
B. ntp server 1.2.3.4
C. ntp commit
D. ntp authenticate

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
On a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series router, which statement about HSRP and VRRP is true?

A. When VDCs are in use, only VRRP is supported.
B. HSRP and VRRP both use the same multicast IP address with different port numbers.
C. HSRP has shorter default hold and hello times.
D. The VRRP group IP address can be the same as the router-specific IP addres

Answer: D

Explanation:
VRRP allows for transparent failover at the first-hop IP router by configuring a group of routers to share a virtual IP address. VRRP selects a master router in that group to handle all packets for the virtual IP address. The remaining routers are in standby and take over if the master router fails. Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nxos/unicast/configuration/guide/l3_cli_nxos/l3_vrrp.html

NEW QUESTION 13
Which statement accurately describes MP-BGP EVPN?

A. MP-BGP EVPN is a Layer 3 overlay alternative to VXLANs.
B. The control plane of the VXLAN overcomes the flood-and-learn limitations of MP-BGP EVPN.
C. The MP-BGP EVPN control plane overcomes the flood-and-learn limitations of the VXLAN.
D. MP-BGP EVPN is a Layer 2 overlay alternative to VXLAN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14
What can be identified by running the switch# show install all impact kickstart bootflash:n5000-uk9- kickstart.4.2.1.N.1.1a.bin system bootflash:n5000-uk9.4.2.1.N1.1a.bin command?

A. the impact of the specified kickstart image on the specified system image
B. whether the specified system image supports the kickstart image
C. whether bootflash is supported for the specified Cisco NX-OS images
D. whether ISSU is supported for the specified Cisco NX-OS images

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16
When you configure LISP, which two components must be configured at the site edge? (Choose two.)

A. AED
B. ELAN
C. ITR
D. EOBC
E. ETR

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 21
Which features must be enabled to implement manual MACsec?

A. CTS and dot1x
B. MSDP and dot1x
C. CTS and MSDP
D. CTS and private VLAN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25
Which LISP component provides connectivity between LISP and non-LISP sites?

A. a map resolver
B. a proxy ETR
C. a proxy ITR
D. an ALT

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two Nexus family line cards allow the configuration of features regarding LISP, OTV and MPLS? (Choose two.)

A. B1
B. F3
C. F2
D. F1
E. M2

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 31
Which security feature is only supported on the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch?

A. Dynamic ARP Inspection
B. NAC
C. CoPP
D. IP source guard

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34
After enabling strong, reversible 128-bit Advanced Encryption Standard password type-6 encryption on a Cisco Nexus 7000, which command would convert existing plain or weakly encrypted passwords to type-6 encrypted passwords?

A. switch# key config-key ascii
B. switch(config)# feature password encryption aes
C. switch# encryption re-encrypt obfuscated
D. switch# encryption decrypt type6

Answer: C

Explanation:
This command converts existing plain or weakly encrypted passwords to type-6 encrypted passwords.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nxos/security/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_ Security_Configuration_Guide Release_5-x/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_ Security_Configuration_Guide Release_5-x_chapter_010101.html

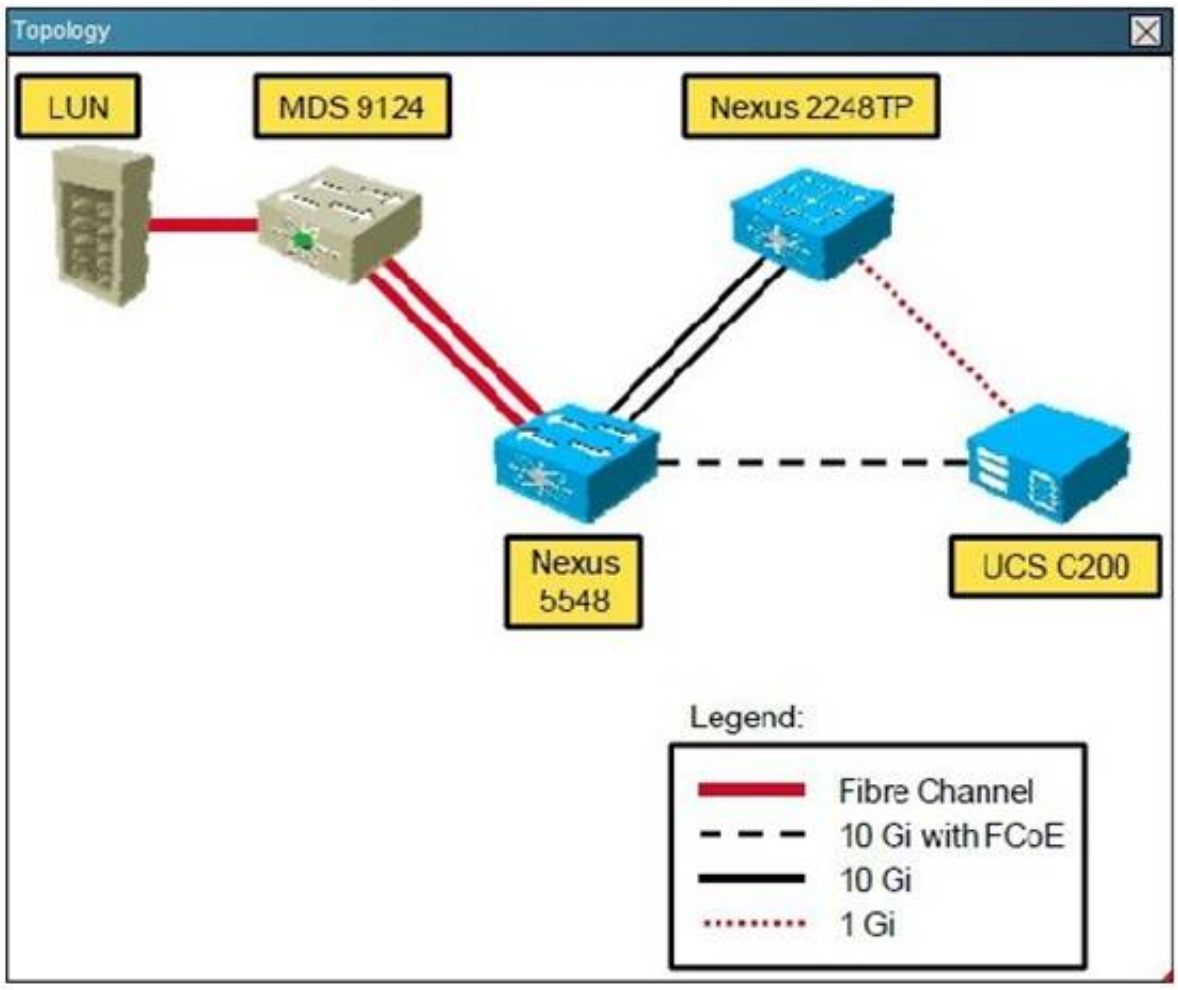
NEW QUESTION 38
Ethernet interface 1/5 on Cisco Nexus 5548 is connected to Cisco UCS C220 rack server. What is the status of Ethernet 1/5 interface for FCoE functionality?

Instructions

- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
- Click Cisco Nexus 5548 to gain console access. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are four multiple-choice questions with this task.

Scenario

Customer is deploying Cisco Nexus 5548 switch with FCoE in their new data center, as shown in the topology diagram. Click Nexus5548 icon to run show commands and answer the questions.



A. Interface reset on Ethernet 1/5 is preventing the FCoE connection from coming up
B. MTU size of 1500 on Ethernet interface 1/5 needs to be changed for FCoE to come UP
C. Cisco Nexus 5548 needs a layer 3 daughter card for FCoE to come UP on the Ethernet interface 1/5
D. Ethernet interface 1/5 is operational for FCoE and the status is UP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41
Which two items are services that are provided by Cisco Fabric Services? (Choose two.)

A. device alias distribution
B. VLAN database distribution
C. Kerberos proxy distribution
D. RSA key pair distribution
E. DPVM configuration distribution

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The device alias application uses the Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) infrastructure to enable efficient database management and distribution. Device aliases use the coordinated distribution mode and the fabric-wide distribution scope.
DPVM can use CFS to distribute the database to all switches in the fabric. This allows devices to move anywhere and keep the same VSAN membership. You should enable CFS distribution on all switches in the fabric. Using the CFS infrastructure, each DPVM server learns the DPVM database from each of its neighboring switches during the ISL bring-up process. If you change the database locally, the DPVM server notifies its neighboring switches, and that database is updated by all switches in the fabric.
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/configuration/guide/cli/ CLIConfigurationGuide/ddas.html and http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/nxos/ san_switching/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_

SAN_Switching_Configuration_Guide/Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_
SAN_Switching_Configuration_Guide_chapter4.html#concept_2B83E16506C845B39BDF96F9CA FFAEC3

NEW QUESTION 42
You have two Fibre Channel switches that are connected via EISL. You discover that the fabrics are isolated. What are two possible causes of the fabric isolation? (Choose two.)

A. mismatched SAN port channel group modes
B. mismatched VSANs on either switch
C. mismatched active zone set databases
D. mismatched line card types
E. mismatched switch series

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 44
Which command should you run to limit IS-IS LSP flooding on a network?

A. isis hello-padding
B. isis passive-interface
C. is-type level-1
D. isis mesh-group ISIS-MESH

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46
Which two statements are true when performing a SPAN capture of traffic reaching the Supervisor CPU in order to troubleshoot control plane protocols in the tenant VDC? (Choose two.)

A. The destination interface will also receive control plane traffic from other VDCs.
B. The SPAN configuration must be added to the default or administrative VDC.
C. SPAN only supports monitoring of ingress traffic to the supervisor.
D. Captured traffic from the supervisor can be shown directly on the terminal.
E. Only monitoring of egress traffic from the supervisor is possibl

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 51
You are configuring QoS on a Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch. Which option is defined when configuring a CoPP policy?

A. network QoS
B. control plane
C. QoS
D. queuing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53
You have a vPC configuration with two functional peers. The peer link is up and the peer-link feature is restricted the spanning-tree operations in the configuration? (choose two)

A. vPC imposes a rule that the peer link is always blocking.
B. vPC removes some VLANs from the spanning tree for vPC use.
C. The primary and secondary switch generate and process BPDUs.
D. vPC requires the peer link to remain in the forwarding state.
E. The secondary switch processes BPDUs only if the peer-link fails.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 56
You have a Cisco Fabric Path network, you must extend the network to support more than 16 million segment, what should you do?

A. Enable the interface-vlan feature and configure the VLAN IDs
B. Enable the nv overlay feature and configure the segment IDs
C. Enable the vn-segment-vlan-based feature and configure segment IDs
D. Enable the FabricPath feature and configure the VLAN IDs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-7000-series-switches/whitepaper- c11-737022.html

NEW QUESTION 59
When configuring PIM to support an OTV implementation, Which PIM configuration is supported in Cisco NX-OS?

A. Switch(config-if)tt ip pirn ssm default
B. switch(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
C. Switch(config-if)tf ip pim spase-mode
D. Switch(config-if)tf ip pim sparse-dense-mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/6- x/multicast/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NXOS_ Multicast_Routing_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NXOS_ Multicast_Routing_Configuration_Guide_chapter_011.html

NEW QUESTION 60
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Vlan access-map map
      Match mac address acl01
      Action forward
 Statistics per-entry
Vlan filter map vlan-list
```

Which result of the configuration snippet is true?

A. A VACL map in applied to VLAN 101 and VLAN 200
B. VACL acl is applied to VLAN 100 through 200
C. Acl is applied to all of the VLANs on the switch
D. Global statistics are provided for the ACL map

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Nexus_7k(config)# feature port-security
Nexus_7k(config-if)# interface Ethernet 2/1
```

```
Nexus_7k(config-if)# swtichport port-security max 3
Nexus_7k(config-if)# switchport port-security violation
```

Which two options are results of the configuration on the Cisco Nexus switch are true? (Choose two.)

A. When the interface receives a packet triggering the violation, address learning is stopped and ingress traffic from the nonsecure MAC address is dropped
B. When the interface receives a packet triggering the violation, a syslog message is logged, address learning continues, and all traffic continues, and traffic continues to forwarded
C. Port security on the Ethernet 2/1 interface uses the dynamic method for MAC address learning
D. When the interface receives a packet triggering the volition, the interface is error disable
E. Port security on the Ethernet 2/1 interface users the sticky method for MAC address learning all traffic continue to be

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 65
Fibre Chanel IDs are dynamically assigned to which object?

A. FSPF packets
B. FEXs
C. WWPNs
D. VSANs
E. Cisco Fabric Services packets

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server user all enforcePriv
```

Which option is expected outcome on the configured switch?

A. The switch enforces SNMP message encryption for all users
B. The switch responds with an authorization error for any SNMPv3 PDU requests that use a security level parameter.
C. SNMP requires encryption for all incoming requests
D. The switch enforces SNMP message encryption for the user al

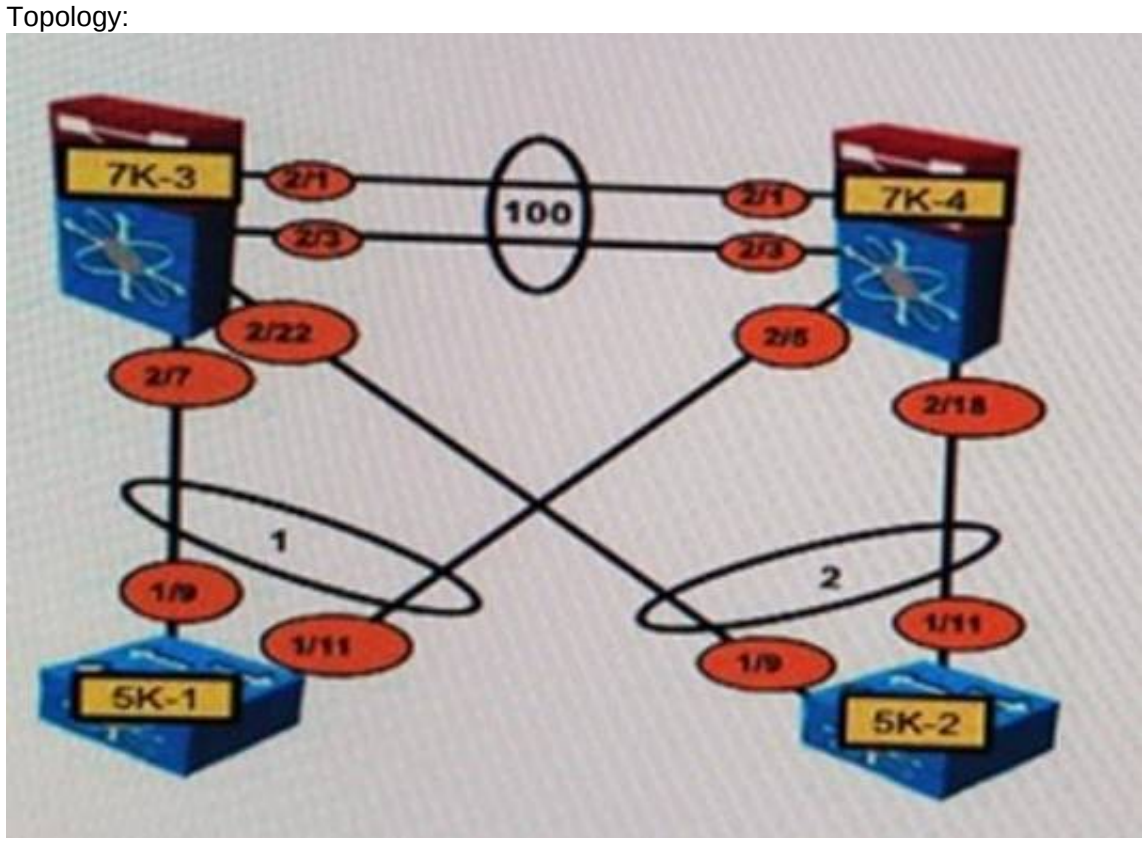
Answer: D

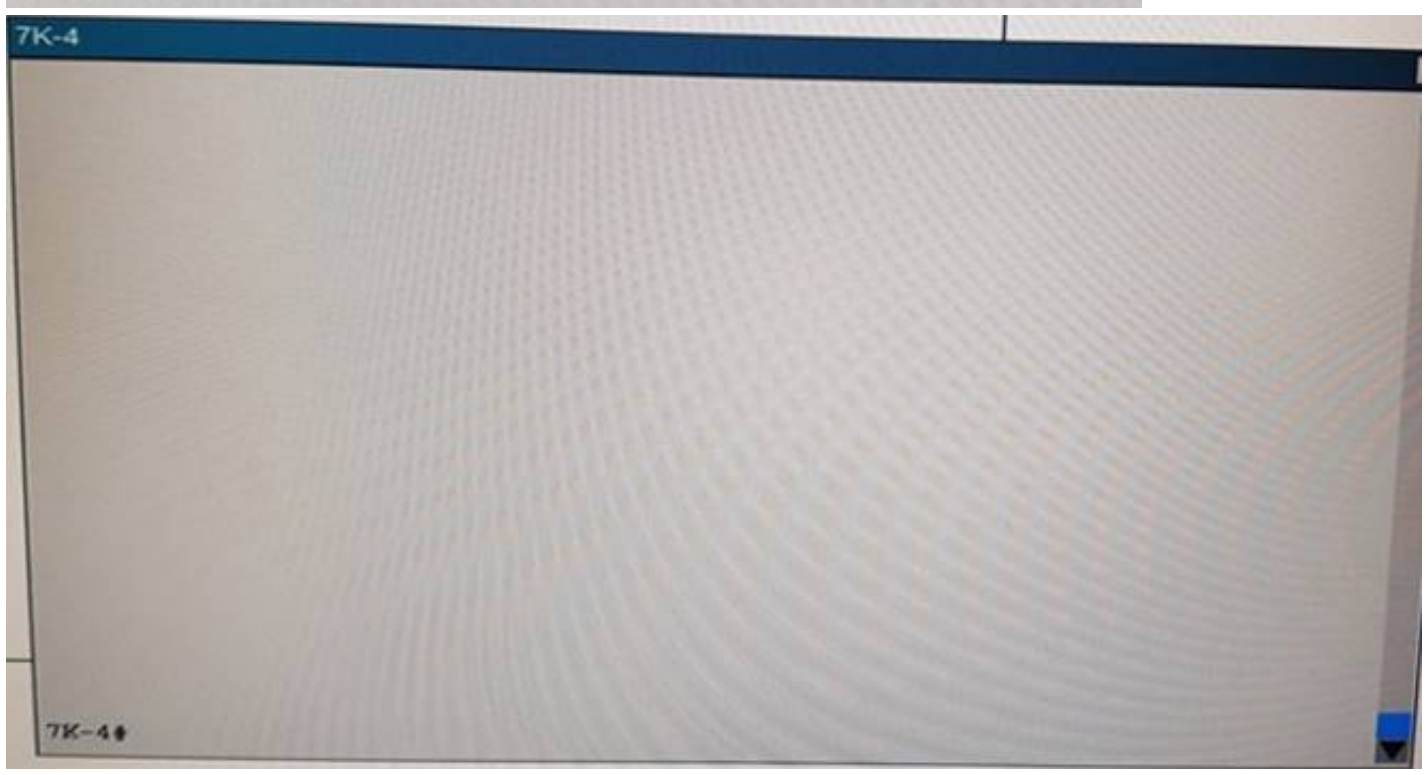
NEW QUESTION 70
You have a vPC configuration with two functional peers. The peer link is up and the peer-link feature is restricted the spanning-tree operations in the configuration? '(choose two)

A. vPC imposes a rule that the peer link is always blocking.
B. vPC removes some VLANs from the spanning tree for vPC use.
C. The primary and secondary switch generate and process BPDUs.
D. vPC requires the peer link to remain in the forwarding state.
E. The secondary switch processes BPDUs only if the peer-link fail

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 75
Scenario:
The following four questions concern the Nexus 7010' s which are configured as a vPC pair at the core of a Data Center network. You can utilize all the available show commands to answer the Questions Access to the running-configuration is not allowed.
Instructions:
Enter NX-OS commands on 7K-3 and 7K-4 to verity network operation and answer four multiplechoice questions
THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
Click on the switch to gain access to the console of the switch. No console or enable passwords are required.
To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the loft of the top panel. There are four multiple-choice questions with this task Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button
Topology:





Which interface is used for the vPC peer keepalive on both 7000' s?

A. port-channel 1
B. port-channel 2
C. port-channel 100
D. mgmt 0
E. Ethernet 2/1
F. Ethernet 2/3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80
Scenario:
The following four questions concern the Nexus 7010’ s which are configured as a vPC pair at the
core of a Data Center network. You can utilize all the available show commands to answer the Questions Access to the running-configuration is not allowed.
Instructions:
Enter NX-OS commands on 7K-3 and 7K-4 to verity network operation and answer four multiplechoice questions
THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
Click on the switch to gain access to the console of the switch. No console or enable passwords are required.
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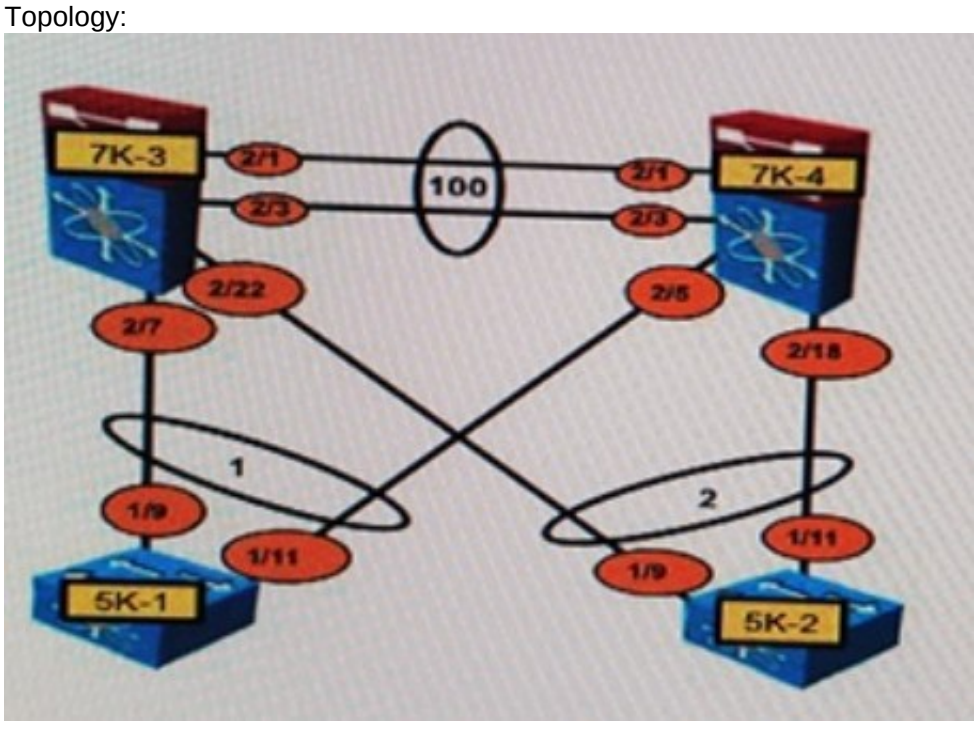
Topology:



Without having access to FabricPath show commands, how can you confirm whether FabricPath is configured on the two vPC peers 7K-3 and 7K-4?

A. show vpc would not indicate any downstream virtual port-channel vPC members with active VLANs
B. show vpc role on both 7K-3 and 7K-4 would indicate their role as primary
C. show interface would indicate port-channels 1 and 2 would use a port mode of fabricpath
D. show hsrp would be blank, since FHRP is not supported or required when using FabricPath

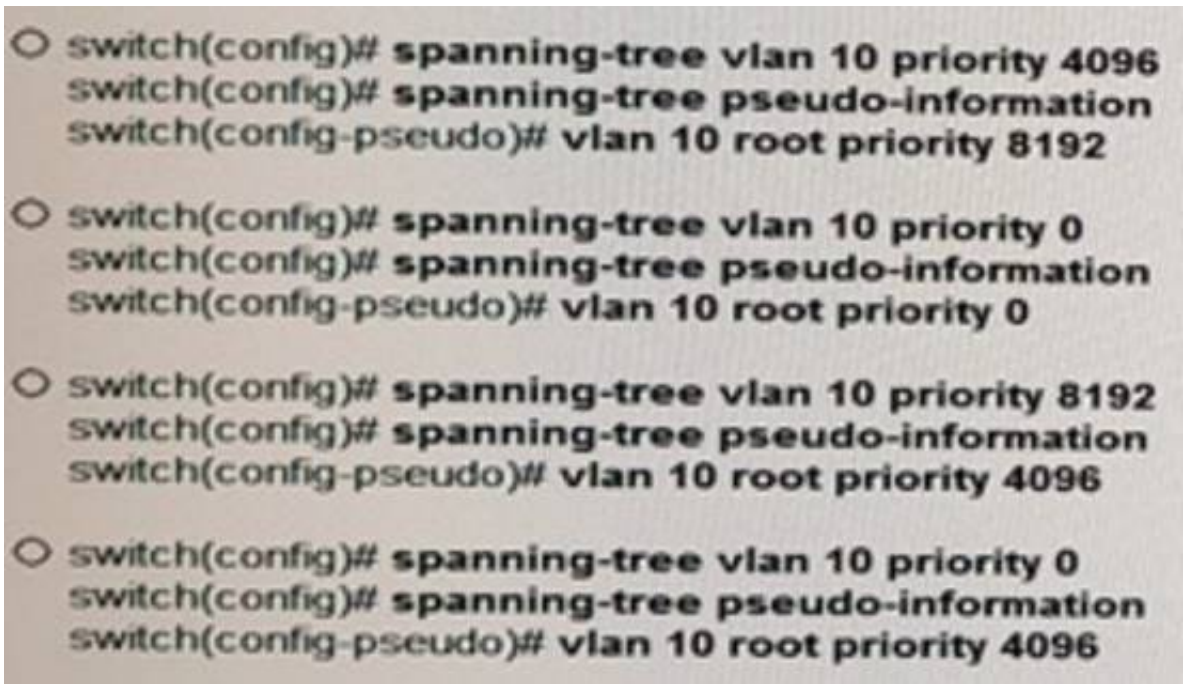
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 83
When configuring OSPF, which two network types will avoid the DR and BDR election process between connected devices? (Choose Two)

A. non-broadcast
B. multi-access
C. point-to-multipoint
D. broadcast
E. point-to-point

Answer: CE

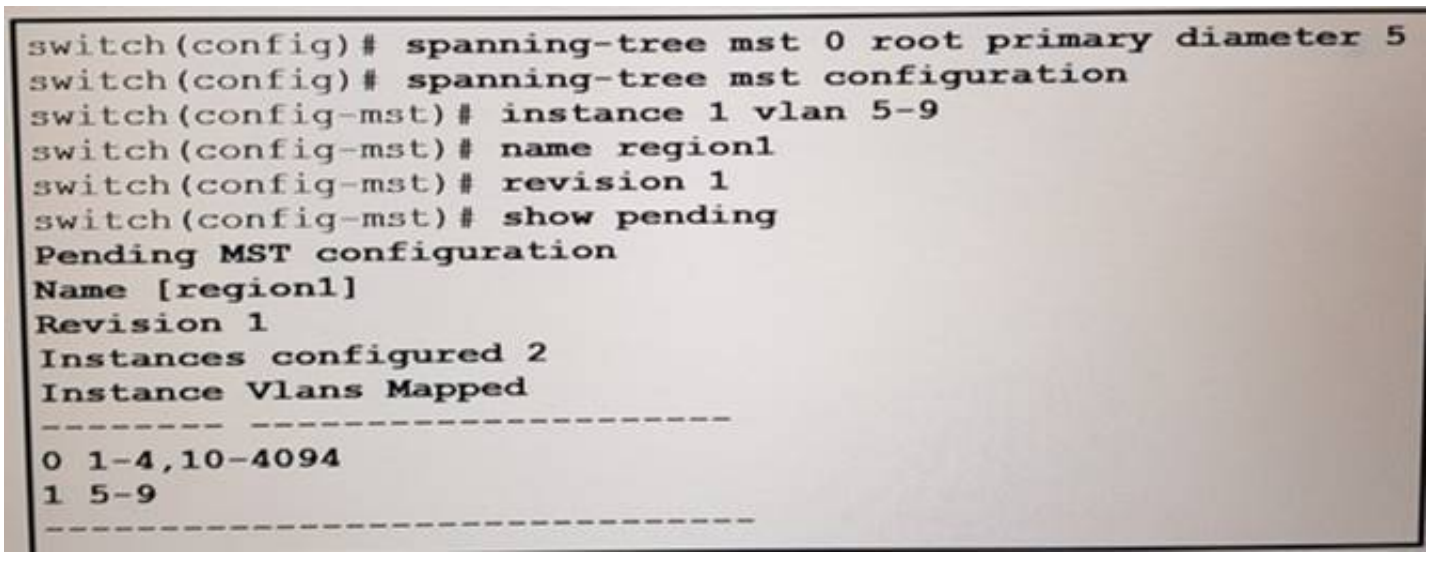
NEW QUESTION 86
You configure STP on a switch that is attached to a Cisco Fabric Path domain and that has the vPC feature deployed. How do you configure STP on the switch in the Cisco FabricPath domain on VL AN 10?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87
Refer to the exhibit.

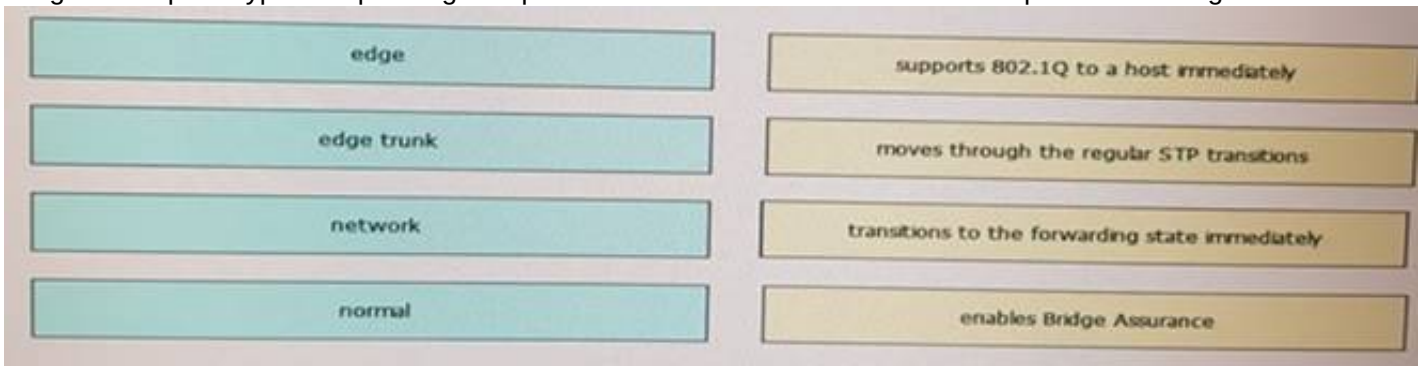


What does the diameter command specify?

A. the maximum number of hops between any two bridges on a network.
B. the number of VLANs that were removed from the MSTI.
C. the VLAN that becomes the root of the MSTI
D. the maximum number of hops between any two MST instances on a network

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the types of spanning tree ports from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right

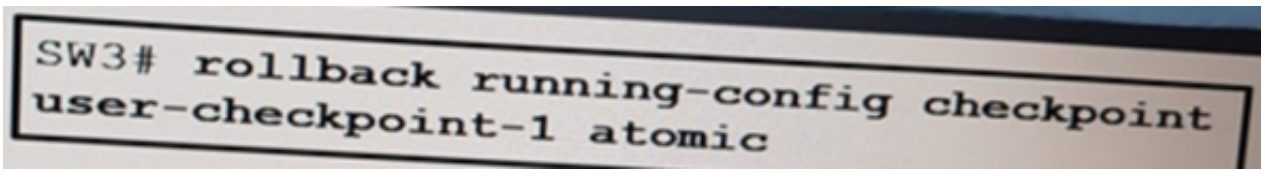


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Edge = edge port interface immediately transitions to the forwarding state Edge trunk = supports 802.1Q to a host immediately
Network = enables Bridge Assurance
Normal = moves through the regular STP transactions

NEW QUESTION 95
Refer to the exhibit.



What is the result?

A. The switch implements a rollback file that is named running-config
B. The switch implements a rollback and skips any errors
C. The switch implements a rollback that stops if an error occurs
D. The switch implements a rollback only if no errors occur

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98
Which information does the show fcns database command display?

A. FCID

B. port name
C. nWWN
D. interface

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/techdoc/dc/reference/cli/n5k/commands/show-fcnsdatabase. html

NEW QUESTION 100
Which two statements are true when implementing fabric binding? (Choose two.)

A. The MAINFRAME_PKG or the ENTERPRISE_PKG license must be installed on a switch
B. Cisco fabric Services must be enabled on a switch to distribute configuration information
C. Activation must be performed globally
D. Activation must be performed globally on a switch
E. Activation must be performed on a per-VSAN basis

Answer: AE

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps5989/products_configuration_guide_chapter09186a0080 5ecf5c.html

NEW QUESTION 103
Which two events automatically generate Cisco NX OS checkpoints'? (Choose two)

A. The license of a feature expires
B. The NX-OS software is upgraded.
C. The switch reboots.
D. An enabled feature is disabled by using the no feature command
E. A system crash occur

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The Cisco NX-OS software automatically generates system checkpoints to help you avoid a loss of configuration information. System checkpoints are generated by the following events:
Disabling an enabled feature with the no feature command
Removing an instance of a Layer 3 protocol, such as with the no router bgp command or the no ip pim sparse-mode command
License expiration of a feature Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus7000/sw/systemmanagement/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_Series_NXOS_ System_Management_Configuration_Guide-RI/configuring_rollback.html

NEW QUESTION 107
Which option accurately describes an EPLD upgrade on supervisor modules?

A. is disruptive in dual supervisor configurations
B. is disruptive in single supervisor configurations
C. requires an NX-OS image upgrade
D. can be performed during an ISSU

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108
Which two PIM modes on a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series switch require you to configure an RP? (Choose two)

A. SDM
B. DM
C. ASM
D. SSM
E. BIDIR

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Any Source Multicast (ASM) provides discovery of multicast sources. It builds a shared tree between sources and receivers of a multicast group and supports switching over to a source tree when a new receiver is added to a group. ASM mode requires that you configure an RP.
Single Source Multicast (SSM) builds a source tree originating at the designated router on the LAN segment that receives a request to join a multicast source. SSM mode does not require you to configure RPs. Source discovery must be accomplished through other means.
Bidirectional shared trees (Bidir) build a shared tree between sources and receivers of a multicast group but do not support switching over to a source tree when a new receiver is added to a group. Bidir mode requires that you configure an RP. Bidir forwarding does not require source discovery because only the shared tree is used.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nxos/ multicast/configuration/guide/n7k_multic_cli_5x/pim.html

NEW QUESTION 109
You enable the HSRP feature on a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series switch. You must ensure that the switch manages packets that are sent to the local vPC MAC address, remote vPC MAC address, and HSRP virtual MAC address. Which command should you run?

A. Peer-gateway
B. hsrp preempt
C. map-server
D. peer-switch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113
Which statement about RADIUS configuration distribution using Cisco Fabric Services on a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch is true?

A. Cisco Fabric Services does not distribute the RADIUS server group configuration or server and global keys.
B. Enabling Cisco Fabric Services causes the existing RADIUS configuration on your Cisco NX-OS device to be immediately distributed.
C. When the RADIUS configuration is being simultaneously changed on more than one device in a Cisco Fabric Services region, the most recent changes will take precedence.
D. Only the Cisco NX-OS device with the lowest IP address in the Cisco Fabric Services region can lock the RADIUS configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
CFS does not distribute the RADIUS server group configuration or server and global keys. The keys are unique to the Cisco NX-OS device and are not shared with other Cisco NX-OS devices. Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/6_x/nxos/ security/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_ Security_Configuration_Guide Release_6-x/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_ Security_Configuration_Guide Release_6-x_chapter_0101.html

NEW QUESTION 114
Which statement about the Layer 3 card on the Cisco Nexus 5500 Series Switch is true?

A. BGP support is not provided, but RIP, EIGRP, and OSPF support is provided.
B. Up to two 4-port cards are supported with up to 160 Gb/s of Layer 3 forwarding capability.
C. Up to 16 FEX connections are supported.
D. Port channels cannot be configured as Layer 3 interface

Answer: C

Explanation:
From the Cisco NX-OS 5.1(3)N1(1) release and later releases, each Cisco Nexus 5500 Series device can manage and support up to 24 FEXs without Layer 3. With Layer 3, the number of FEXs supported per Cisco Nexus 5500 Series device is 8. With Enhanced vPC and a dual-homed FEX topology each FEX is managed by both Cisco Nexus 5000 Series devices. As a result, one pair of Cisco Nexus 5500 Series devices can support up to 24 FEXs and 16 FEXs for Layer 2 and Layer 3.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/mkt_ops_guides/513_n1_1
/n5k_enhanced_vpc.html

NEW QUESTION 116
Which GLBP load-balancing algorithm ensures that a client is always mapped to the same VMAC address?

A. vmac-weighted
B. dedicated-vmac-mode
C. shortest-path and weighting
D. host-dependent

Answer: D

Explanation:
Host dependent—GLBP uses the MAC address of the host to determine which virtual MAC address to direct the host to use. This algorithm guarantees that a host gets the same virtual MAC address if the number of virtual forwarders does not change.
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nxos/unicast/configuration/guide/l3_cli_nxos/l3_glbp.html

NEW QUESTION 117
Which protocol is the foundation for unified fabric as implemented in Cisco NX-OS?

A. Fibre Channel
B. Data Center Bridging
C. Fibre Channel over Ethernet
D. N proxy virtualization
E. N Port identifier virtualization

Answer: C

Explanation:
Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) is one of the major components of a Unified Fabric. FCoE is a new technology developed by Cisco that is standardized in the Fibre Channel Backbone 5 (FC-BB-5) working group of Technical Committee T11 of the International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS). Most large data centers have huge installed bases of Fibre Channel and want a technology that maintains the Fibre Channel model. FCoE assumes a lossless Ethernet, in which frames are never dropped (as in Fibre Channel) and that therefore does not use IP and TCP. Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-5000-seriesswitches/white_paper_c11-495142.html

NEW QUESTION 119

Which statement about implementation of Cisco TrustSec on Cisco Nexus 5546 or 5548 switches are true?

A. Cisco TrustSec support varies depending on Cisco Nexus 5500 Series Switch model.
B. The hardware is not able to support MACsec switch-port-level encryption based on IEEE 802.1AE.
C. The maximum number of RBACL TCAM user configurable entries is 128k.
D. The SGT Exchange Protocol must use the management (mgmt 0) interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://scadahacker.com/library/Documents/Manuals/Cisco%20-%20TrustSec%20Solution%20Overview.pdf

NEW QUESTION 120
Which Cisco Nexus feature is best managed with DCNM-SAN?

A. VSS
B. domain parameters
C. virtual switches
D. AAA

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Fibre Channel domain (fcdomain) feature performs principal switch selection, domain ID distribution, FC ID allocation, and fabric reconfiguration functions as described in the FC-SW-2 standards. The domains are configured on a per VSAN basis. If you do not configure a domain ID, the local switch uses a random ID. This section describes each fcdomain phase:
• Principal switch selection — This phase guarantees the selection of a unique principal switch across the fabric.
• Domain ID distribution — This phase guarantees each switch in the fabric obtains a unique domain ID.
• FC ID allocation — This phase guarantees a unique FC ID assignment to each device attached to the corresponding switch in the fabric.
• Fabric reconfiguration — This phase guarantees a resynchronization of all switches in the fabric to ensure they simultaneously restart a new principal switch selection phase.
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/mds9000/sw/5_2/configuration/guides
/sysmgnt/DCNM-SAN/sysmgmt_dcnm/sysmgmt_overview.html#wp1051962

NEW QUESTION 124
Which option is a restriction of the unified ports on the Cisco UCS 6200 Series Fabric Interconnect when connecting to the unified fabric network?

A. Direct FC connections are not supported to Cisco MDS switches
B. The FCoE or Fibre Channel port allocations must be contiguous on the 6200.
C. 10-G Fibre Channel ports only use SFP+ interfaces.
D. vPC is not supported on the Ethernet port

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you configure the links between the Cisco UCS 2200 Series FEX and a Cisco UCS 6200 series fabric interconnect in fabric port channel mode, the available VIF namespace on the adapter varies depending on where the FEX uplinks are connected to the fabric interconnect ports.
Inside the 6248 fabric interconnect there are six sets of eight contiguous ports, with each set of ports managed by a single chip. When uplinks are connected such that all of the uplinks from an FEX are connected to a set of ports managed by a single chip, Cisco UCS Manager maximizes the number of VIFs used in service profiles deployed on the blades in the chassis. If uplink connections from an IOM are distributed across ports managed by separate chips, the VIF count is decreased.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/hw/6200-installguide/6200_HIG/6200_HIG_chapter_01.html

NEW QUESTION 125
What is the grace period in a graceful restart situation?

A. how long the supervisor waits for NSF replies
B. how often graceful restart messages are sent after a switchover
C. how long NSF-aware neighbors should wait after a graceful restart has started before tearing down adjacencies
D. how long the NSF-capable switches should wait after detecting that a graceful restart has started, before verifying that adjacencies are still valid

Answer: C

Explanation:
Graceful restart (GR) refers to the capability of the control plane to delay advertising the absence of a peer (going through control-plane switchover) for a "grace period," and thus help minimize disruption during that time (assuming the standby control plane comes up). GR is based on extensions per routing protocol, which are interoperable across vendors. The downside of the grace period is huge when the peer completely fails and never comes up, because that slows down the overall network convergence, which brings us to the final concept: nonstop routing (NSR).
NSR is an internal (vendor-specific) mechanism to extend the awareness of routing to the standby routing plane so that in case of failover, the newly active routing plane can take charge of the already established sessions.
Reference: http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1395746&seqNum=2

NEW QUESTION 129
Which function does the graceful restart feature allow a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series router to perform?

A. Perform a rapid route convergence.
B. Initialize a standby supervisor transparently when one is present.

C. Remain in the data forwarding path through a process restart.
D. Maintain a management connection throughout a router restar

Answer: C

Explanation:
Graceful Restart and Non Stop Routing both allow for the forwarding of data packets to continue along known routes while the routing protocol information is being restored (in the case of Graceful Restart) or refreshed (in the case of Non Stop Routing) following a processor switchover. When Graceful Restart is used, peer networking devices are informed, via protocol extensions prior to the event, of the SSO capable routers ability to perform graceful restart. The peer device must have the
ability to understand this messaging. When a switchover occurs, the peer will continue to forward to the switching over router as instructed by the GR process for each particular protocol, even though in most cases the peering relationship needs to be rebuilt. Essentially, the peer router will give the switching over router a "grace" period to re-establish the neighbor relationship, while continuing to forward to the routes from that peer.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/highavailability/solution_overview_c22-487228.html

NEW QUESTION 132
Refer to the exhibit.

```
N7K-1#show fabricpath switch id
FABRICPATH SWITCH-ID TABLE
Legend: '*' - this system
================================================================
SWITCH-ID SYSTEM-ID      FLAGS   STATE  STATIC EMULATED
---------------------------------+---------------+-----------+-----------+--------------------
  1       0022.5579.b1c1 Primary Confirmed Yes   No
  2       0022.5579.b1c2 Primary Confirmed Yes   No
  3       001b.54c2.7f41 Primary Confirmed Yes   No
  4       001b.54c2.7f42 Primary Confirmed Yes   No
  5       0005.73b1.f0c1 Primary Confirmed Yes   No
 *6       0005.73af.08bc Primary Confirmed Yes   No
  7       0005.73b2.0fbc Primary Confirmed Yes   No
  8       0005.73af.0ebc Primary Confirmed Yes   No
102       0005.73af.0ebc Primary Confirmed No    Yes
101       0005.73b2.0fbc Primary Confirmed No    Yes
```

Which three statements about the Cisco Nexus 7000 switch are true? (Choose three.)

A. An emulated switch ID must be unique when the vPC+ feature is used.
B. Switches with FabricPath and vPC+ consume two switch IDs.
C. Emulated switch IDs must be numbered from 1 to 99.
D. Each switch ID must be unique in the FabricPath topology.
E. Switch IDs must be configured manuall

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
To understand this feature, please refer to the link given below. Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-5000-series-switches/guide_c07-690079.html#wp9000065

NEW QUESTION 133
What is effect of the command “fabricpath load-balance unicast layer3”?

Instructions

- Go through NX-OS CLI captures in Exhibits 1 through 5 to answer the questions.
- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click the numbered boxes at the left of the top panel.
- There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

Scenario

Customer is deploying Cisco FabricPath in their new data center as shown in the topology diagram. Go through NX-OS CLI captures in Exhibits 1 through 5 to answer the questions.

Topology

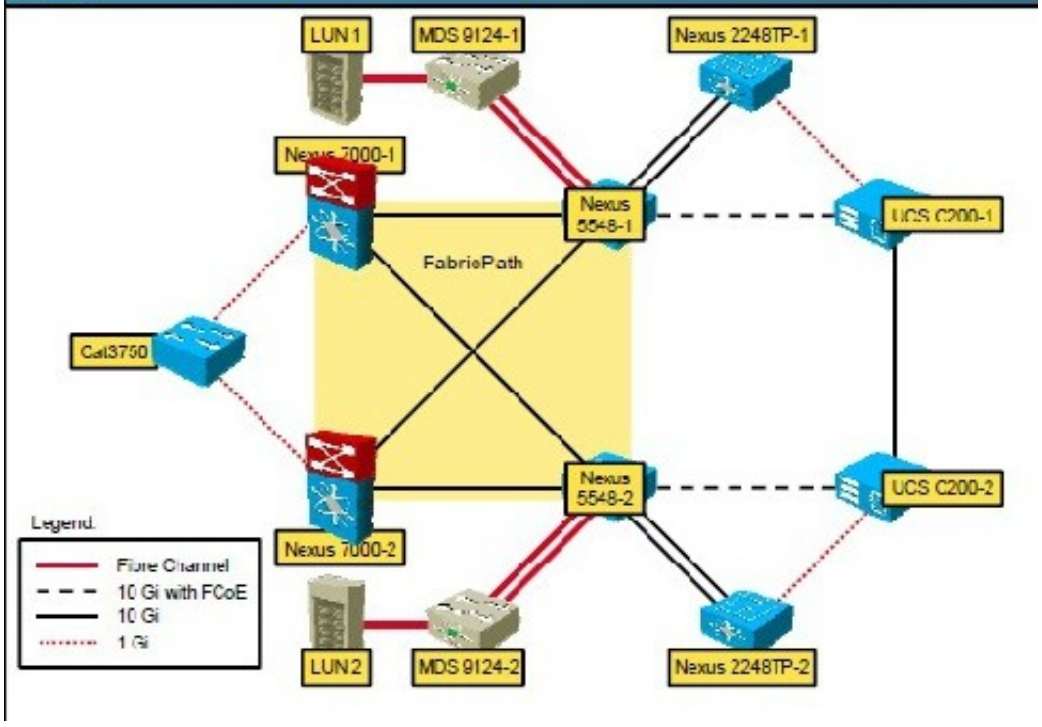


Exhibit 1

```
Nexus7000-1#show feature-set
Feature Se. Name        ID         State
--------------------    --------   --------
fabricpath              2          enabled
fex                     3          disabled

Nexus7000-1#
```

Exhibit 2

```
Nexus7000-1# show feature-set services fabricpath
u2rib
drap
isis_l2mp
3 services in feature set fabricpath
Nexus7000-1#
```

Exhibit 3

```
Nexus7000-1# config terminal

Nexus7000-1#(config)# fabricpath switch-id 25

Nexus7000-1#(config)#
```

Exhibit 4

```
Nexus7000-1# config terminal

Nexus7000-1#(config)# fabricpath timer allocate-delay 600

Nexus7000-1#(config)#
```

Exhibit 5

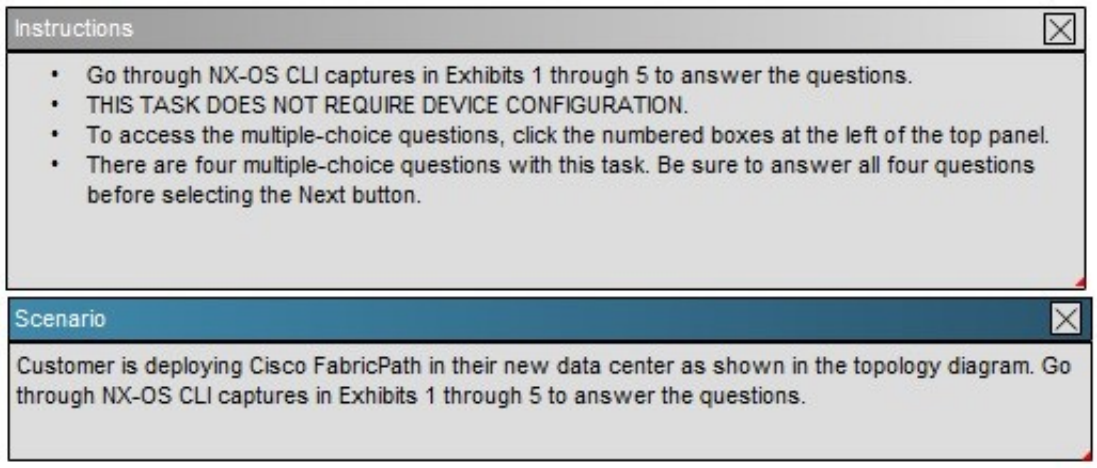
```
Nexus7000-1# config terminal
Nexus7000-1#(config)# fabricpath load-balance unicast layer3
Nexus7000-1#(config)#

Nexus7000#(config)# sh fabricpath load-balance
ECMP load-balancing configuration:
L3/L4 Preference: Mixed
Rotate amount: 14 bytes
Use VLAN: TRUE
Ftag load-balancing configuration:
Rotate amount: 3 bytes
Use VLAN: TRUE
```

A. It configures F2 VDC FabricPath unicast load balancing
B. The command automatically load balances broadcast traffic
C. It configures F1/MI VDC FabricPath unicast load balancing
D. It configures M1 VDC FabricPath unicast load balancing

Answer: C

Explanation:
The F1 cards are complemented by M1 card for routing purposes. When using M1 cards in the same virtual device context (VDC) as the F1 card, routing is offloaded to the M1 cards, and more routing capacity is added to the F1 card by putting more M1 ports into the same VDC as the F1 card.

NEW QUESTION 135
Customer has configured fabricpath allocate-delay to 600. What is the effect of this?



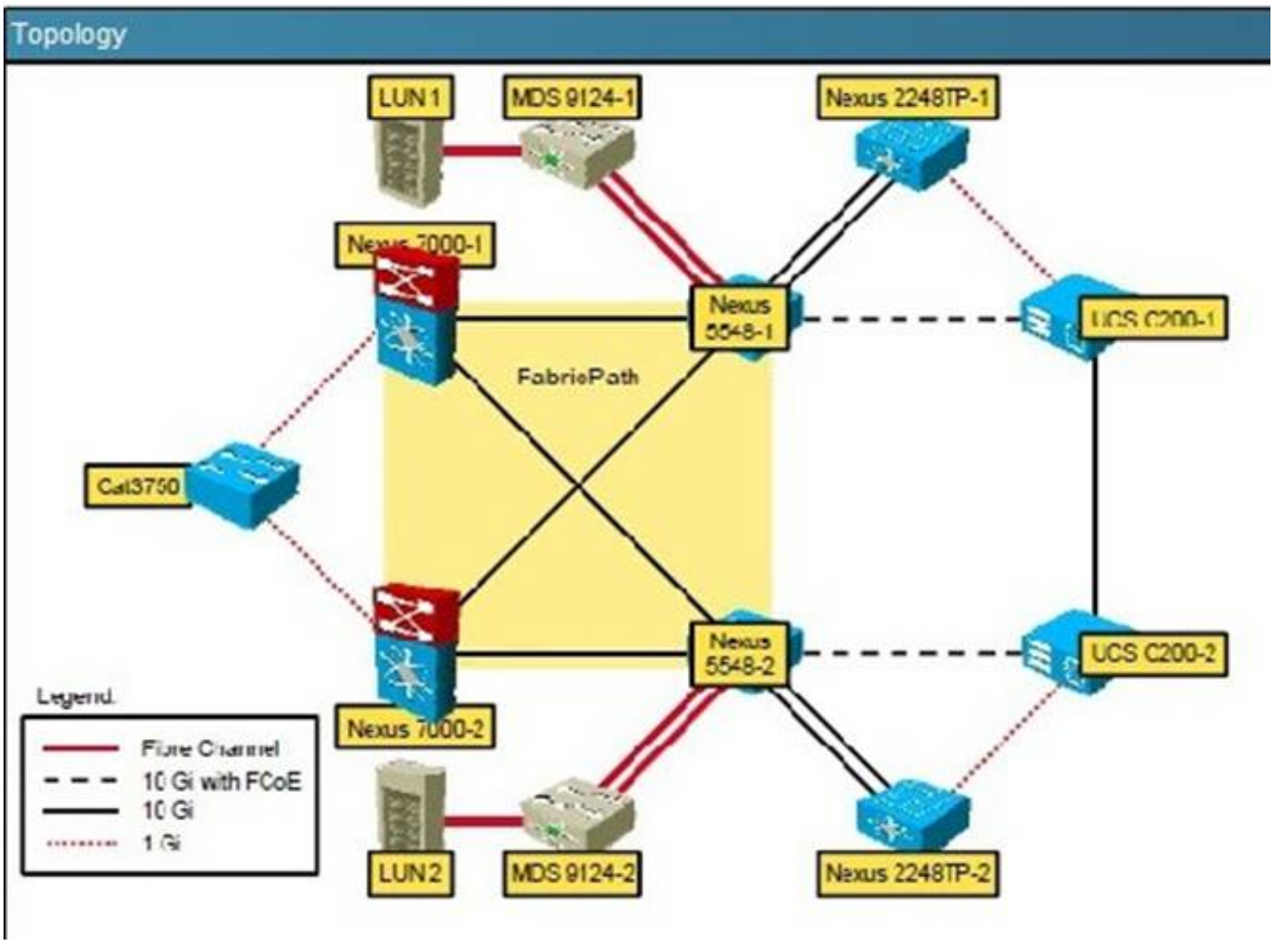


Exhibit 1

```
Nexus7000-1#show feature-set
Feature Set Name          ID          State
--------------------      --------    --------
fabricpath                2           enabled
fex                       3           disabled

Nexus7000-1#
```

Exhibit 2

```
Nexus7000-1# show feature-set services fabricpath
u2rib
drap
isis_l2mp
3 services in feature set fabricpath
Nexus7000-1#
```

Exhibit 3

```
Nexus7000-1# config terminal

Nexus7000-1#(config)# fabricpath switch-id 25

Nexus7000-1#(config)#
```

Exhibit 4

```
Nexus7000-1# config terminal
Nexus7000-1#(config)# fabricpath timer allocate-delay 600
Nexus7000-1#(config)#
```

Exhibit 5

```
Nexus7000-1# config terminal
Nexus7000-1#(config)# fabricpath load-balance unicast layer3
Nexus7000-1#(config)#

Nexus7000#(config)# sh fabricpath load-balance
ECMP load-balancing configuration:
L3/L4 Preference: Mixed
Rotate amount: 14 bytes
Use VLAN: TRUE
Ftag load-balancing configuration:
Rotate amount: 3 bytes
Use VLAN: TRUE
```

A. The allocate-delay is the time for FP to go into forwarding state
B. It specifies the time delay for a transitioned value to be propagated throughout the network
C. It specifies the time delay for a link bringup to detect conflicts
D. The allocate-delay is the time delay for a new resource to be propagated throughout the network

Answer: D

Explanation:
Specifies the time delay for a new resource to be propagated throughout the network. Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/web/techdoc/dc/reference/cli/nxos/commands/fpath/fabricpath_timers.htm l

NEW QUESTION 138
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Nexus# show glbp
Ethernet2/6 – Group 1
State is Up
1 state change(s), last state change(s)
00:02:53
Virtual IP address is 10.1.2.7
Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
Redirect time 600 sec, forwarded time-out
14400 sec
Preemption disabled
Active is unknown
Standby is unknown
Priority 100 (configured)
Weighting 100 (configured 100),
Thresholds: lower 1, upper 100
Load balancing: round-robin
Group members:
0015.1758.19AE (10.1.2.6) local
There are no forwarders
```

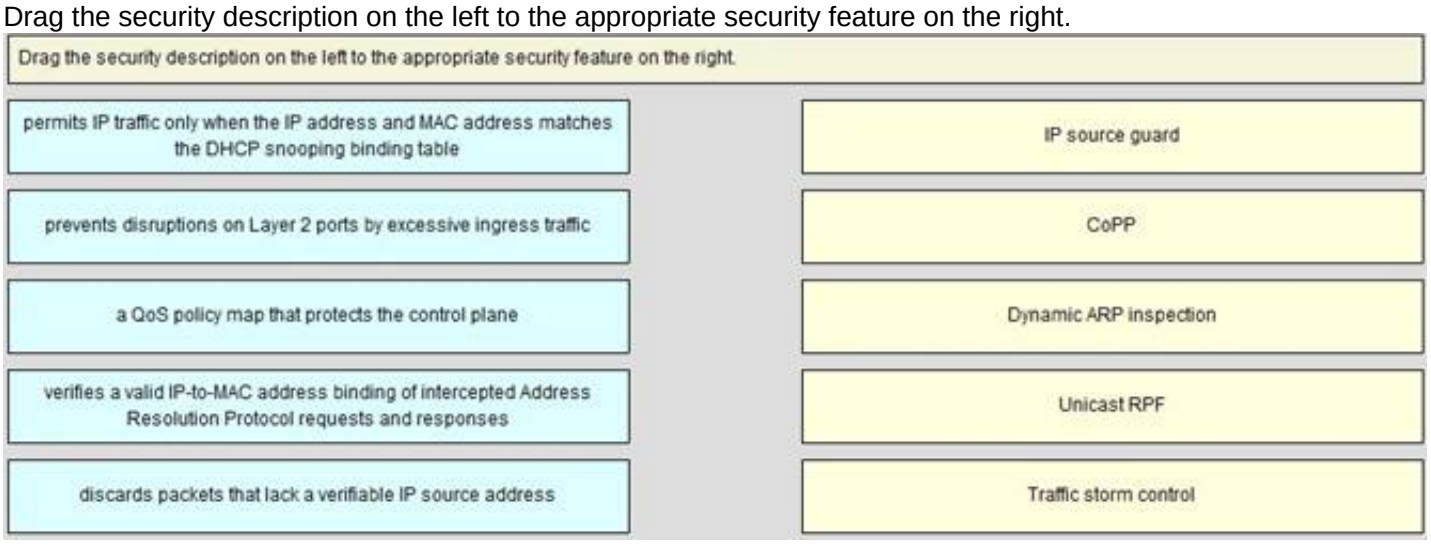
This multilayer Cisco Nexus switch had been the active virtual gateway for Group 1 before it became temporarily unavailable. What will happen to GLBP Group 1 when this device becomes available again?

A. The currently active router remains active.
B. It depends on the priority value that is configured active on the router.
C. The Cisco Nexus switch becomes the active virtual gateway after 600 seconds.
D. It depends on the weighting values that are configured active on the router.

Answer: A

Explanation:
GLBP prioritizes gateways to elect an active virtual gateway (AVG). If multiple gateways have the same priority, the gateway with the highest real IP address becomes the AVG. The AVG assigns a virtual MAC address to each member of the GLBP group. Each member is the active virtual forwarder (AVF) for its assigned virtual MAC address, forwarding packets sent to its assigned virtual MAC address.
The AVG also answers Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the virtual IP address. Load sharing is achieved when the AVG replies to the ARP requests with different virtual MAC addresses. Note: Packets received on a routed port destined for the GLBP virtual IP address terminate on the local router, regardless of whether that router is the active GLBP router or a redundant GLBP router. This termination includes ping and Telnet traffic. Packets received on a Layer 2 (VLAN) interface destined for the GLBP virtual IP address terminate on the active router.

NEW QUESTION 142
DRAG DROP
Drag the security description on the left to the appropriate security feature on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
IP Source guard: IP Source Guard provides source IP address filtering on a Layer 2 port to prevent a malicious host from impersonating a legitimate host by assuming the legitimate host's IP address. The feature uses dynamic DHCP snooping and static IP source binding to match IP addresses to hosts on untrusted Layer 2 access ports.
Initially, all IP traffic on the protected port is blocked except for DHCP packets. After a client receives an IP address from the DHCP server, or after static IP source binding is configured by the administrator, all traffic with that IP source address is permitted from that client. Traffic from other hosts is denied. This filtering limits a host's ability to attack the network by claiming a neighbor host's IP address. IP Source Guard is a port-based feature that automatically creates an implicit port access control list (PACL).
CoPP: Control Plane Policing (CoPP) introduced the concept of early rate-limiting protocol specific traffic destined to the processor by applying QoS policies to the aggregate control-plane interface. Control Plane Protection extends this control plane functionality by providing three additional control-plane subinterfaces under the top-level (aggregate) control-plane interface. Each subinterface receives and processes a specific type of control-plane traffic.
Dynamic Arp Inspection: Dynamic ARP inspection is a security feature that validates ARP packets in a network. It intercepts, logs, and discards ARP packets with invalid IP-to-MAC address bindings. This capability protects the network from certain man-in-the-middle attacks.
Dynamic ARP inspection ensures that only valid ARP requests and responses are relayed. The switch performs these activities:

• Intercepts all ARP requests and responses on untrusted ports
• Verifies that each of these intercepted packets has a valid IP-to-MAC address binding before updating the local ARP cache or before forwarding the packet to the appropriate destination
• Drops invalid ARP packets
Unicast RPF: The Unicast RPF feature reduces problems that are caused by the introduction of malformed or forged (spoofed) IP source addresses into a network by discarding IP packets that lack a verifiable IP source address. For example, a number of common types of Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks, including Smurf and Tribal Flood Network (TFN) attacks, can take advantage of forged or rapidly changing source IP addresses to allow attackers to thwart efforts to locate or filter the attacks. Unicast RPF defilects attacks by forwarding only the packets that have source addresses that are valid
and consistent with the IP routing table.
When you enable Unicast RPF on an interface, the device examines all ingress packets received on that interface to ensure that the source address and source interface appear in the routing table and match the interface on which the packet was received. This examination of source addresses relies on the Forwarding Information Base (FIB).
Traffic Storm Control: A traffic storm occurs when packets flood the LAN, creating excessive traffic and degrading network performance. You can use the traffic storm control feature to prevent disruptions on Layer 2 ports by a broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic storm on physical interfaces. Traffic storm control (also called traffic suppression) allows you to monitor the levels of the incoming broadcast, multicast, and unicast traffic over a 1-second interval. During this interval, the traffic level, which is a percentage of the total available bandwidth of the port, is compared with the traffic storm control level that you configured. When the ingress traffic reaches the traffic storm control level that is configured on the port, traffic storm control drops the traffic until the interval ends.

NEW QUESTION 145
Which three VDC resources can be constrained with a resource template? (Choose three.)

A. ACLs
B. NAT entries
C. IPv4 routes
D. IPv6 routes
E. SPAN sessions
F. RBAC users

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
VDC resource templates set the minimum and maximum limits for shared physical device resources when you create the VDC. The Cisco NX-OS software reserves the minimum limit for the resource to the VDC. Any resources allocated to the VDC beyond the minimum are based on the maximum limit and availability on the device.
You can explicitly specify a VDC resource template, or you can use the default VDC template provided by the Cisco NX-OS software. VDC templates set limits on the following resources:
IPv4 multicast route memory IPv6 multicast route memory IPv4 unicast route memory IPv6 unicast route memory Port channels
Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) sessions VLANs
Virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs) Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/nxos/ virtual_device_context/configuration/guide/b-7k-Cisco-Nexus-7000-Series-NX-OS-Virtual-Device- Context-Configuration-Guide/vdc-res-template.html

NEW QUESTION 147
Which feature enables NIV?

A. EHV
B. vPC
C. Cisco FabricPath
D. Cisco OTV
E. VN-Tag

Answer: A

Explanation:
EHV is the feature that enables NIV.

NEW QUESTION 151
Which three selections represent implementations of Cisco VN-Link technology? (Choose three.)

A. Cisco Nexus 1000V
B. Cisco Nexus 2000 FEX
C. Cisco VM-FEX
D. VMware PTS
E. vMotion

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The VM is powered on and resides on the ESX Host 1 with all the information stored on the shared storage.
The VM was connected to the PODy (where y is the number of your POD) PTS VDS by associating it to port group VLAN61 that was created on the Cisco Nexus 5548 device. The VM has been connected to the vPC system automatically using a VN-Link in the hardware in PTS mode or in VM-FEX mode.
The VEM bits are used in PTS mode to connect the VM VNIC to the VMNIC interface.
In this case, the VMNIC interface is not a real VMNIC but a dynamic VNIC that is presented as an interface to the ESX OS. The dynamic VNIC is enabled when the Cisco UCS VIC creates and configures the VNIC parameters inherited from port group VLAN61.
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/mkt_ops_guides/513_n1_1
/n5k_ops_vmfex.html

NEW QUESTION 154
Which two items are required components of VN-Link in software? (Choose two.)

A. VDC
B. VEM
C. vPC
D. VSM
E. VRRP

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The Cisco Nexus 1000V Series consists of two main types of components that can virtually emulate a 66-slot modular Ethernet switch with redundant supervisor functions:
• Virtual Ethernet module (VEM)-data plane: This lightweight software component runs inside the hypervisor. It enables advanced networking and security features, performs switching between directly attached virtual machines, provides uplink capabilities to the rest of the network, and effectively replaces the vSwitch. Each hypervisor is embedded with one VEM.
• Virtual supervisor module (VSM)-control plane: This standalone, external, physical or virtual appliance is responsible for the configuration, management, monitoring, and diagnostics of the
overall Cisco Nexus 1000V Series system (that is, the combination of the VSM itself and all the VEMs it controls) as well as the integration with VMware vCenter. A single VSM can manage up to 64 VEMs. VSMs can be deployed in an active-standby model, helping ensure high availability.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmwarevsphere/ white_paper_c11-525307.html

NEW QUESTION 157
Which statement about core-edge SAN topology is true?

A. Converged FCoE links connect the core and edge MDS switches.
B. The SAN core connects to the network aggregation layer.
C. Separate links with the same I/O are used for SAN and LAN traffic.
D. Storage devices are accessed via FCoE over the LAN networ

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Aggregation layer of the data center provides connectivity for the Access layer switches in the server farm, an aggregates them into a smaller number of interfaces to be connected into the Core layer. In most data center environments, the Aggregation layer is the transition point between the purely Layer 3 routed Core layer, and the Layer 2-switched Access layer. 802.1Q trunks extend the server farm VLANs between Access and Aggregation layers. The Aggregation layer also provides a common connection point to insert services into the data flows between clients and servers, or between tiers of servers in a multi-tier application.

NEW QUESTION 158
Which FCoE component is responsible for the encapsulation and de-encapsulation of Fibre Channel frames in Ethernet?

A. distributed FCF
B. FCoE node
C. FCoE logical endpoint
D. Fibre Channel forwarder
E. FCoE forwarder

Answer: C

Explanation:
The FCoE Logical Endpoint (FCoE_LEP) is responsible for the encapsulation and deencapsulation functions of the FCoE traffic. FCoE_LEP has the standard Fibre Channel layers, starting with FC-2 and continuing up the Fibre Channel Protocol stack.
Reference:
https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/ccna-dataQuestions& Answers PDF P-106 center/9780133860429/ch11lev3sec5.html

NEW QUESTION 160
Which four options are capabilities of the Cisco Nexus 5000 and 5500 Series Switch? (Choose four.)

A. line rate
B. managed by a parent switch
C. lossless 10 Gigabit Ethernet
D. lossless 100 Gigabit Ethernet
E. low latency
F. extremely low latency
G. hosts a virtual supervisor module

Answer: ACEG

NEW QUESTION 163
Which command ensures that a learned MAC address is stored within NVRAM?

A. switchport port-security mac-address address [vlan vlan-ID]
B. switchport port-security
C. switchport port-security mac-address sticky
D. feature port-security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164

Which statement describes what happens if a new EPLD version is released with a new Cisco NX-OS version for a Cisco Nexus switch, but these EPLDs are not upgraded at the same time that NX-OS is upgraded?

A. Any new hardware or software feature that depends on the updated EPLD image is disabled until upgraded.
B. Modules that use an updated EPLD image remain offline until the EPLD is upgraded.
C. The EPLD image version mismatch is detected by the supervisor, which automatically initiates an upgrade.
D. The Cisco NX-OS upgrade fails as a result of the mismatch between EPLDs and NX-OS version

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 168
Which option shows how to configure an ERSPAN Type III source session in Cisco NX-OS 6.2?
A)

```
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10
global
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# capture monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 2
switch(config-erspan-src)# source interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

B)

```
switch(config)# monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10 global
switch(config)# monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 3
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

C)

```
switch(config)# monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10 global
switch(config)# monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 3
switch(config-erspan-src)# source interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

D)

```
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10
global
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# capture monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 2
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171
Which three options are CallHome predefined destination profiles that are supported on Cisco NXOS? (Choose three.)

A. CiscoTAC-1
B. full-text-destination
C. pager-xml-destination
D. short-text-destination
E. xml-text-destination
F. pager-json-destination

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 174
Which command specifies a load-balancing method based on the MAC address of a host where the same forwarder is always used for a particular host while the number of GLBP group members remains unchanged?

A. load-balancing host-dependent
B. load-balancing mac-pinning
C. load-balancing round-robin
D. load-balancing weighted

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175
Which feature allows routing protocols to remain in the data path during a supervisor failover?

A. Cisco Nonstop Forwarding
B. Cisco Stateful Switchover
C. Cisco Express Forwarding
D. Cisco Route Processor Redundancy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177
Which two advantages does FabricPath have over Spanning Tree in implementing a loop-free network topology design? (Choose two.)

A. Blocked links can be brought in to service if active links fail.
B. Convergence times are faster.
C. Multipath forwarding is supported for unicast and multicast Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic.
D. Unknown unicast addresses are flooded in through the originating por

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 178
Which two RFCs are supported by Cisco NX-OS devices for OSPFv2? (Choose two.)

A. RFC 2238
B. RFC 1918
C. RFC 1583
D. RFC 2453
E. RFC 2740

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 182
Which three options of encryption are supported in PIM hello messages? (Choose three.)

A. cleartext
B. DES-SHA1
C. DES-CBC3-SHA
D. Cisco Type 7
E. RC4-SHA
F. 3DES

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 184
Which command is used to associate EID-to-RLOC for a LISP site?

A. #feature lisp
B. #ipv6 lisp itr
C. #ip lisp database-mapping
D. #ip lisp itr map-resolver

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 187
In OTV, how are the VLANs split when a site has two edge devices?

A. They are configured manually by user.
B. They are split in half among each edge device.
C. They are split as odd and even VLAN IDs on each edge device.
D. It is not possible to have two edge devices in same sit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 192
When creating a VDC on a Cisco Nexus 7000 switch, which command in the VDC designates that only 10 port channels can be created in that VDC?

A. allocate resource port-channel 10
B. limit-resource port-channel minimum 0 maximum 10
C. allow-resource port-channel maximum 10
D. port-channel maximum 10

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196
Refer to the exhibit.

```
switch# show npv status

npiv is enabled

External Interfaces:
====================
Interface: fc1/1, VSAN: 1, FCID: 0x000000, State: Other

  Number of External Interfaces: 7
```

Which two outcomes occur when the state is Other? (Choose two.)

A. The VSAN on each end of the connection does not match.
B. The interface is not an E Port.
C. The interface is not an F Port.
D. The interface is administratively shut down.
E. Cisco Fabric Services is not enabled.
F. NPIV should be disabled.
G. The interface is functioning, but may have errors.
H. Encryption is not enable

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 201
Using the default VDC high-availability options in the Cisco Nexus 7010 switch, which event occurs after a VDC failure?

A. VDC restart occurs.
B. The VDC is deleted.
C. VDC bringdown occurs, and the VDC must be restarted manually.
D. VDC shutdown occurs, and the VDC must be restarted manuall

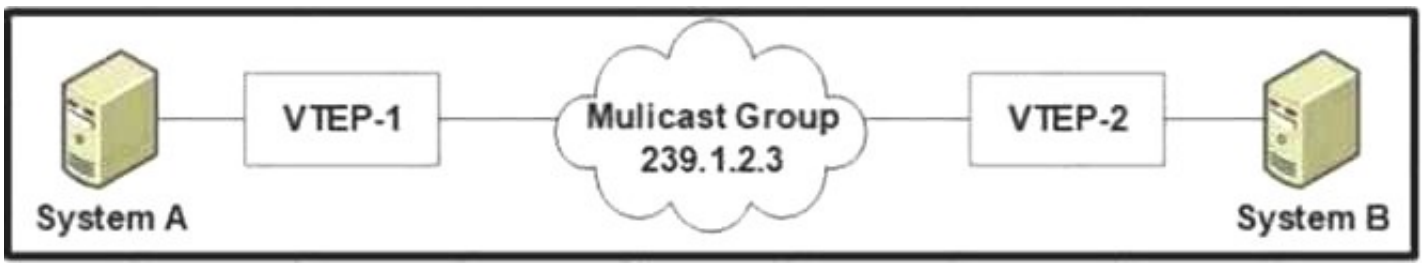
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 202
Which statement about vPC loop avoidance is true?

A. A vPC domain performs loop avoidance on the control plane layer
B. A vPC domain performs loop avoidance on the data plane layer
C. Up to four peer devices can be part of the same vPC domain
D. Traffic that comes from a vPC member port, and then crosses a vPC peer link can leave through any vPC member port

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 205
DRAG DROP
Refer to the exhibit.



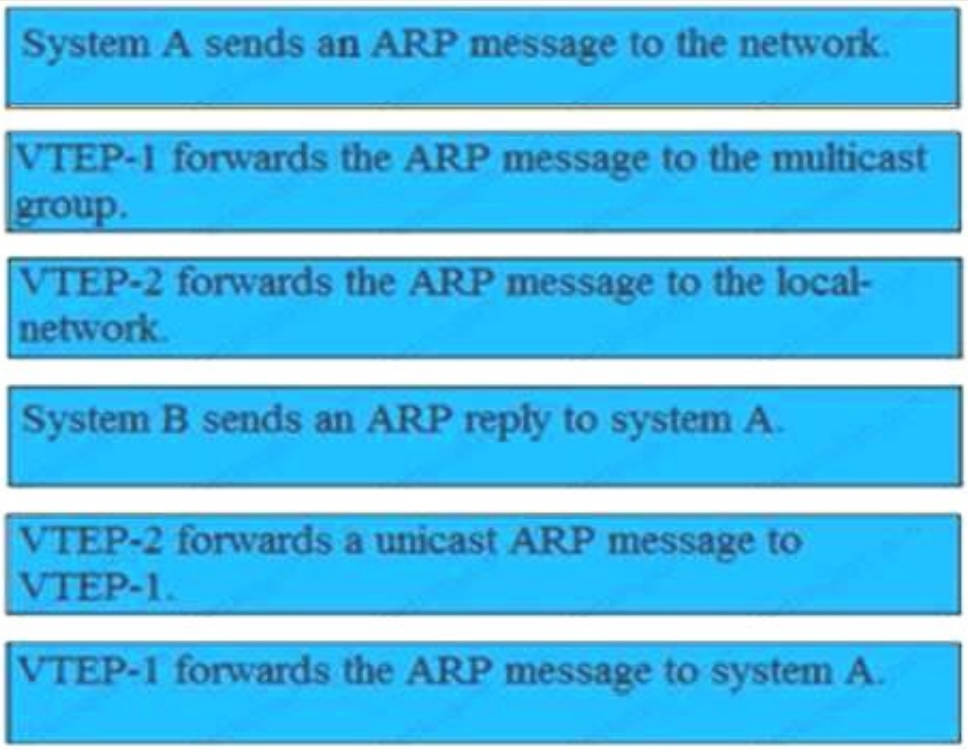
System A must be able to use VXLAN peer discovery to send a message to System B to receive a response. Drag and drop the peer discovery steps from the left into the correct order on the right.

System A sends an ARP message to the network.	step 1
System B sends an ARP reply to system A.	step 2
VTEP-1 forwards the ARP message to system A.	step 3
VTEP-1 forwards the ARP message to the multicast group.	step 4
VTEP-2 forwards a unicast ARP message to VTEP-1.	step 5
VTEP-2 forwards the ARP message to the local network.	step 6

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

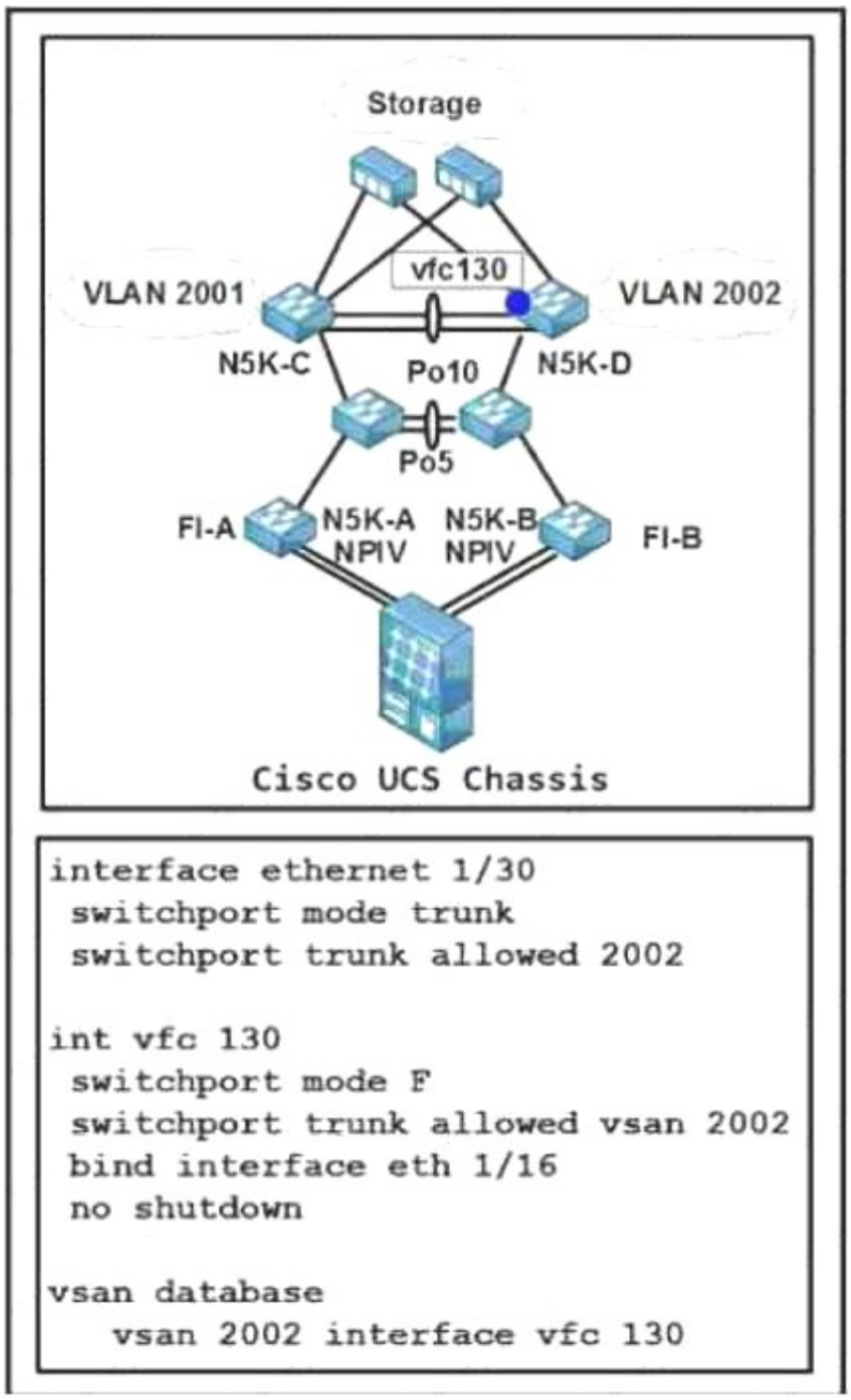


NEW QUESTION 207
Which technology facilitates a nondisruptive upgrade on a Cisco Nexus 5000 Series Switch?

A. VSS
B. ITD
C. VDC
D. vPC

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 212
Refer to the exhibit.



What is the effect of the bind interface eth 1/16 command on the vfc 130 interface?

A. It transitions the port to the forwarding state of the spanning tree automatically.
B. It attaches the FCoE interface to the VSAN interface.
C. It attaches the virtual Fibre Channel interface to the physical interface.
D. It attaches the physical Fibre Channel interface to the virtual Fibre Channel interfac

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 215
Which description of Cisco zoning is true?

A. With enhanced zoning a single configuration session locks the entire fabric to implement achange.
B. In soft zoning individual frames are inspected on ingress.
C. Hard zoning is the most efficient method because it is enforced through software.
D. Soft zoning is implemented by using TCA

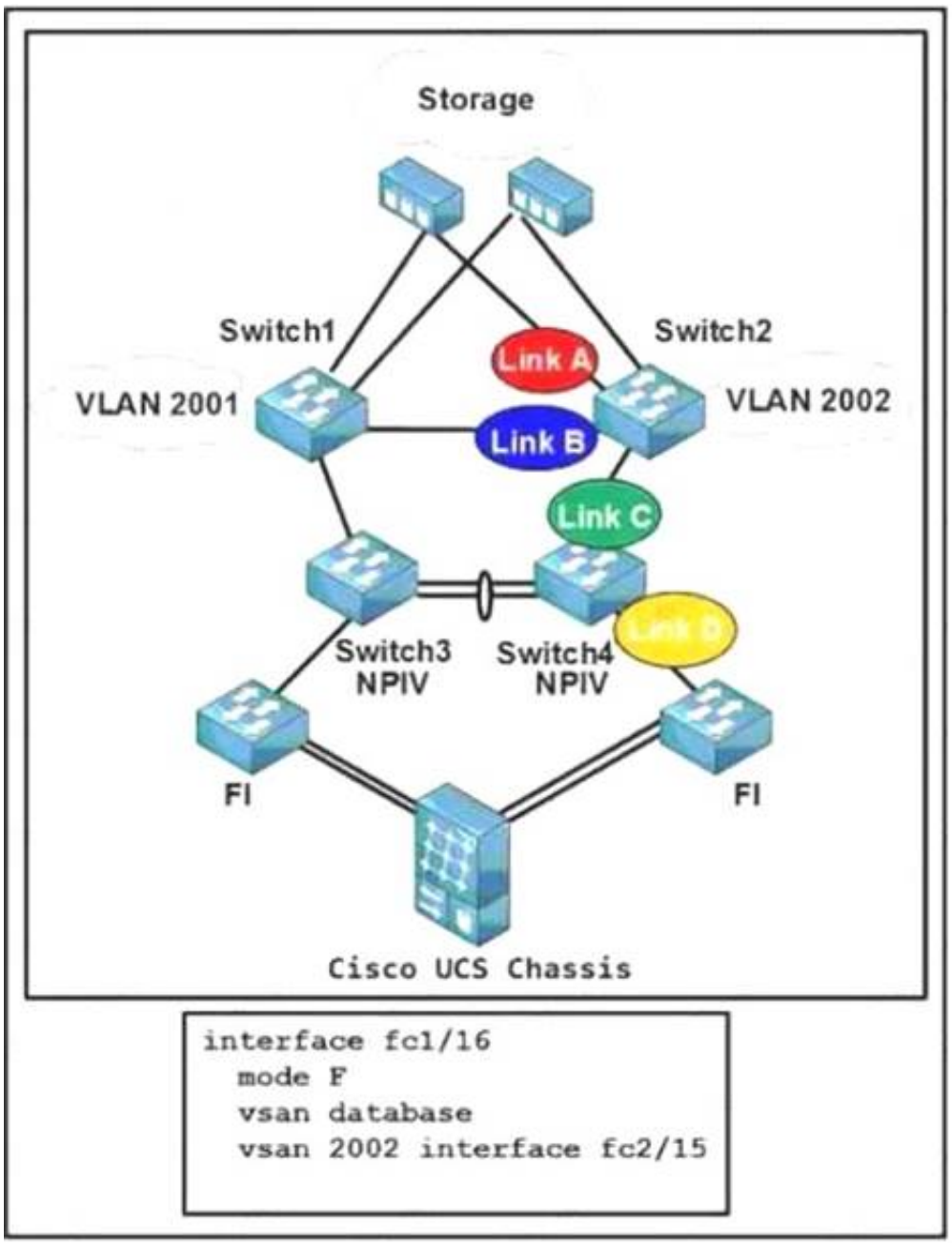
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 216
Which issue does DCB address?

A. low bandwidth
B. latency
C. congestion
D. need for jumbo frames

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 219
Refer to the exhibit.



The configuration belongs to which link?

A. Link A on Switch2
B. Link B on Switch2
C. Link C on Switch4
D. Link D on Switch4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223
Which statement about implementing fabric binding is true?

A. Cisco Fabric Services must be enabled on a switch to distribute configuration information
B. Activation must be performed globally
C. Activation must be performed on a per-VSAN basis
D. Activation must be performed globally on a switch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 227
Refer to the exhibit.

```
fcoe fcmap 0e.fc.00
fcoe fcf-priority 42
fcoe fka-adv-period 42

fcdomain fcid persistent vsan 2
fcdomain fcid database
vsan 9 wwn 40:15:18:c2:00:61:c7:a1 fcid 0x5eff01 area
```

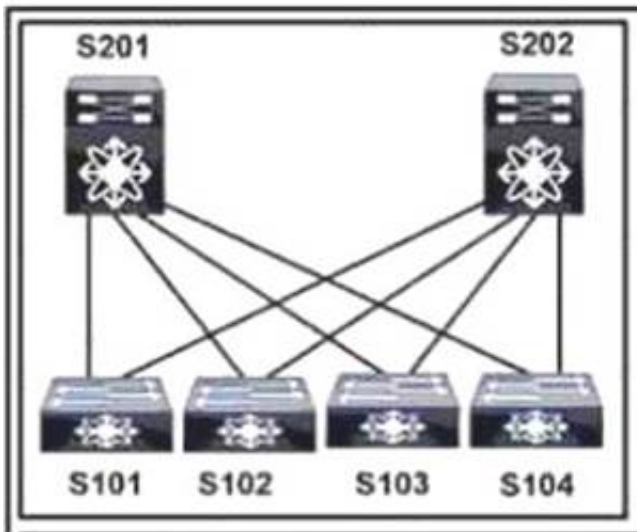
Which fabric -provided MAC address does the switch use when connecting to an end node on VSAN 9?

A. 5e.ff.01.0e.fc.00
B. 0e.fc.00.5e.ff.01
C. 40.15.18.oe.fc.00
D. 40.15.18.5e.ff.01

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 230

Refer to the exhibit.




```
!!!!! S201 Configuration
route-map ALL-PATHS permit 10
  set path-selection all advertise

router bgp 65005

  address-family ipv4 unicast
    maximum-paths ibgp 2
    nexthop trigger-delay critical 250 non-critical 10000
    additional-paths send
    additional-paths selection route-map ALL-PATHS

!!!!! S103 Configuration
route-map ALL-PATHS permit 10
  set path-selection all advertise

router bgp 65005

  address-family ipv4 unicast
    redistribute hmm route-map FABRIC-RMAP-REDIST-HOST
    maximum-paths ibgp 2
    nexthop trigger-delay critical 250 non-critical 10000
    nexthop route-map bgp_next_hop_filter
    additional-paths receive
    additional-paths selection route-map ALL-PATHS
```

Which result does the configuration show?

A. border spine
B. tenant interface
C. SVI configuration
D. border leaf

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 235
Refer to the exhibit.

```
NEXUS# configure terminal
NEXUS(config)# snmp-server contact netadmin@cisco.com
NEXUS(config)# callhome
NEXUS(config-callhome)# distribute
NEXUS(config-callhome)# email-contact netadmin@cisco.com
NEXUS(config-callhome)# phone-contact +1-800-123-7890
NEXUS(config-callhome)# streetaddress 123 Anystreet st. Anytown,AnyWhere
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile Noc101 format full-txt
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile full-text-destination email-addr
cio@cisco.com
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile full-text-destination message-level 5
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile Noc101 alert-group Configuration
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile CiscoTAC-1 transport-method http
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile full-txt-destination message-level 5
NEXUS(config-callhome)# destination-profile full-txt-destination message-size
100000
NEXUS(config-callhome)# alert-group Configuration user-def-cmd show ip route
NEXUS(config-callhome)# transport email mail-server 192.0.2.10 priority 1
NEXUS(config-callhome)# transport http use-vrf Blue
NEXUS(config-callhome)# enable
NEXUS(config-callhome)# commit
```

Which result of implementing the configuration is true?

A. The maximum message size is 2500000.
B. An alert is sent for a Major condition.
C. Email is used as the transport.

D. The minimum message seventy level is 9.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 238
Which feature does a vFC interface support?

A. port tracking
B. F Port mode
C. SAN port channels
D. buffer-to-buffer credits

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240
Refer to the exhibit.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# install feature-set fabricpath
switch(config)# feature-set fabricpath
switch(config)# feature vn-segment-vlan-based

switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vlan 90
switch(config-vlan)# mode fabricpath
switch(config-vlan)# vn-segment 4096
```

Which type of domain does the configuration create?

A. Layer 3 local
B. Layer 3 global
C. Layer 2 local
D. Layer 2 global

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 242
Which three types of interfaces are required when implementing VXLAN on a Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switch? (Choose three.)

A. overlay
B. NVE
C. management
D. Ethernet
E. ACI
F. loopback

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 246
Refer to the exhibit.

```
scheduler job name nexus-core-a-cfg
cli var name timestamp $(TIMESTAMP) ;copy running-config
bootflash:/$(SWITCHNAME)-cfg.$(timestamp) ;copy
bootflash:/$(SWITCHNAME)-cfg.$(timestamp)
tftp://10.10.10.1/ vrf admin
scheduler schedule name daily
job name nexus-core-a-cfg
time daily 1:00 switch
```

What is the result of running the command?

A. The running config is backed up to the TFTP server by using a file named nexus-core-a-cfg.
B. The default VRF is used to establish a connection to the TFTP server.
C. The startup config file is backed up.
D. A timestamp is included in the name of the file that is backed up to the TFTP serve

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 248
A vPC fails a Type 2 consistency check during implementation. Which result is true?

A. The interfaces may forward packets using an undesirable path

B. The vPC algorithm selects a link to deactivate randomly until the condition is resolved
C. The interfaces are suspended
D. The link to the secondary vPC is suspended until the condition is resolved

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252
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