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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer is implementing VSANs on a Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switch with a native Fibre Channel. The deployment must meet these requirements:

* The host on port fc1/1 must be assigned to VSAN 10.

* The port channel 10 ISL must pass multiple VSANs, including VSAN 10.

Which configuration set meets these requirements?

Options:

A- Activate VSAN 10 in the vFC interface.
Associate VSAN 10 to interface vfc 1/1.
Enable vsan F-port-channel-trunk on the ISL.
Set encapsulation EISL on the switch port.

B- Create VSAN 10 in the VSAN database.
Bind VSAN 10 to interface fc1/1 in the VSAN database.
Enable VSAN trunking on the ISL.
Allow VSAN 10 on the ISL.

C- Configure VSAN 10 in the interface configuration.
Attach VSAN 10 to the VSAN database.
Enable VSAN trunking on fc1/1.
Filter all VSAN on the ISL.

D- Disable VSAN 1 in the VSAN database.
Assign VSAN 10 to the ISL.
Enable VSAN trunking on the port channel members.
Permit VSAN 10 in the FLOGI database.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To meet the deployment requirements for implementing VSANs on a Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switch, the correct steps are to create VSAN 10 in the VSAN database and bind it to the interface fc1/1. This assigns the host on port fc1/1 to VSAN 10. Additionally, enabling VSAN trunking on the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) and allowing VSAN 10 on the ISL ensures that the port channel 10 can pass multiple VSANs, including VSAN 10.This configuration allows for the segregation of traffic and maintains the isolation of different VSANs while still permitting communication across the shared physical infrastructure12.

Cisco documentation on "Configuring VSANs and Interfaces" provides detailed steps on creating and managing VSANs1.

The "Cisco MDS 9000 Series Fabric Configuration Guide" further elaborates on managing VSANs and their associated interfaces

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer must perform a configuration backup of an existing Cisco UCS Manager environment. The backup file must contain all vNIC, vHBA,and service profile template settings. Also, the engineer must validate the backup before import and requires an XML output format. Which backup type must be used to meet these requirements?

Options:

A- full state

B- all configuration

C- logical configuration

D- system configuration

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The logical configuration backup type in Cisco UCS Manager includes all logical configuration settings such as service profiles, VLANs, VSANs, pools, and policies. This backup type is suitable for the engineer's requirements as it contains all vNIC, vHBA, and service profile template settings.Additionally, the logical configuration backup is in XML format, which allows for validation before import1.

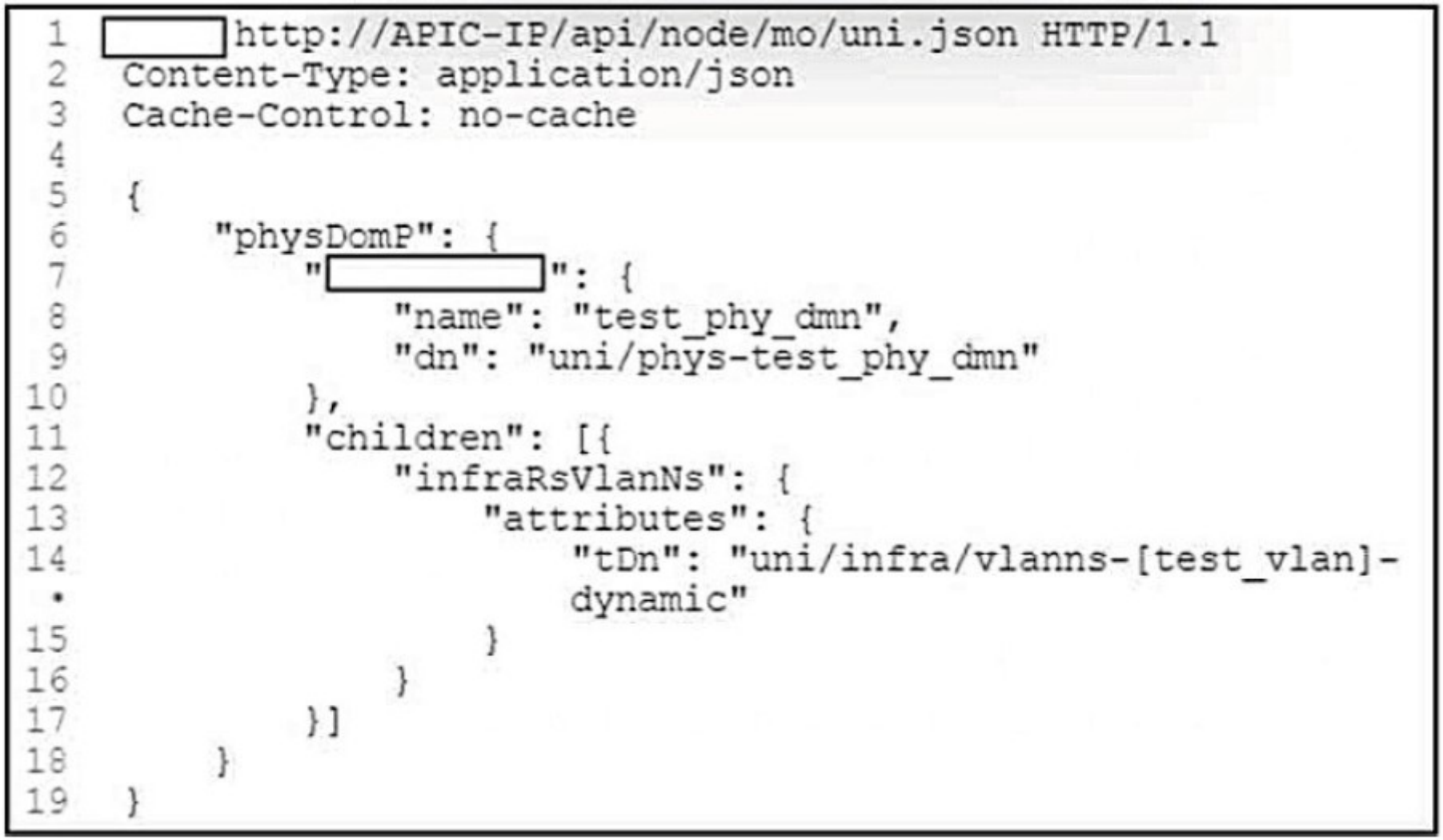
Cisco documentation on "Backing Up and Restoring the Configuration" provides detailed information on the different backup types and their contents1.

For further reading on UCS Manager backup operations and types, refer to the Cisco UCS Manager Administration Management Guide

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
1  [redacted]http://APIC-IP/api/node/mo/uni.json HTTP/1.1
2  Content-Type: application/json
3  Cache-Control: no-cache
4
5  {
6      "physDomP": {
7          "[redacted]": {
8              "name": "test_phy_dmn",
9              "dn": "uni/phys-test_phy_dmn"
10         },
11         "children": [{
12             "infraRsVlanNs": {
13                 "attributes": {
14                     "tDn": "uni/infra/vlanns-[test_vlan]-
                       dynamic"
15                 }
16             }
17         }]
18     }
19 }
```

A network engineer must configure the physical domain and attach a VLAN pool to it. Which two commands accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- attributes

B- PATCH

C- GET

D- POST

E- variables

Answer:

A, E

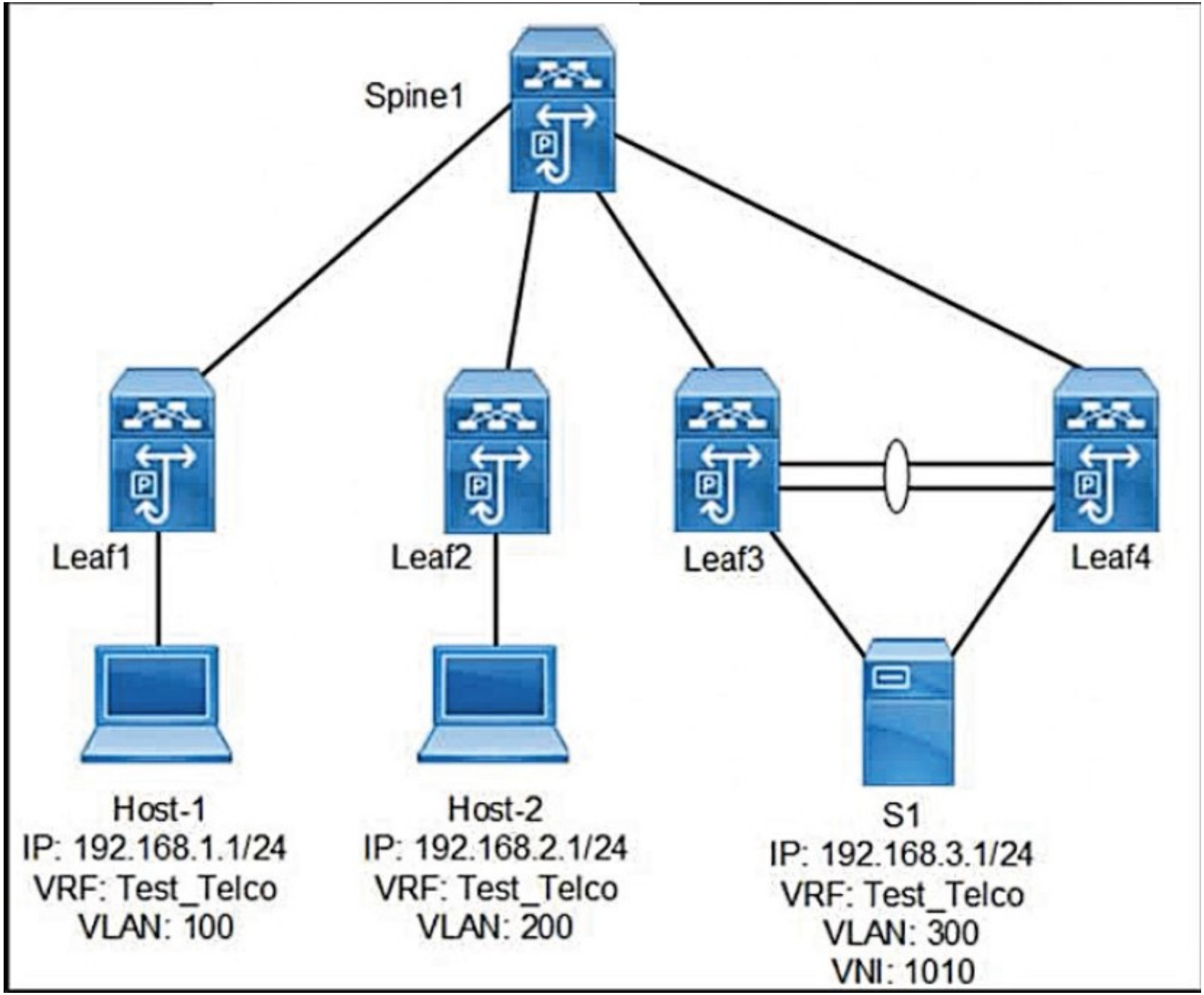
Explanation:

In the context of configuring a physical domain and attaching a VLAN pool to it, the commands "attributes" and "variables" are typically used within the configuration scripts. The "attributes" command is used to define specific attributes for elements within the configuration, such as naming conventions or paths. The "variables" command is used to declare variable elements that can be dynamically assigned or modified.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.


Spine1
Leaf1
Leaf2
Leaf3
Leaf4
Host-1
IP: 192.168.1.1/24
VRF: Test_Telco
VLAN: 100
Host-2
IP: 192.168.2.1/24
VRF: Test_Telco
VLAN: 200
S1
IP: 192.168.3.1/24
VRF: Test_Telco
VLAN: 300
VNI: 1010

A VXLAN data center fabric consists of three hosts mapped to different VLANs. Ingress VTEPs perform Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 routing. Egress VTEPs only perform a Layer 2 bridging lookup. Which VNI values must be set to allow inter-VNI communication?

Options:

A- VLAN 100 to Layer 2 VNI 2020 - Test_Telco_VRF to Layer 3 VNI 5050

B- VLAN 100 to Layer 2 VNI 2020 - VLAN 200 to Layer 2 VNI 5050

C- VLAN 100 to Layer 2 VNI 2020 - Test_Telco_VRF to Layer 3 VNI 1010

D- VLAN 100 to Layer 2 VNI 1010 - VLAN 200 to Layer 2 VNI 1010

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In a VXLAN data center fabric, inter-VNI communication requires mapping Layer 2 (L2) VLANs to their respective L2 VNIs and associating them with the correct Layer 3 (L3) VNI that corresponds to the VRF.In this case, VLAN 100 is mapped to L2 VNI 2020, and for inter-VNI routing to occur, it must be associated with an L3 VNI that corresponds to the VRF, which is Test_Telco_VRF to L3 VNI

1010.Reference: For more detailed information, you can refer to the Cisco Programmable Fabric with VXLAN BGP EVPN Configuration Guide1and the Data Center VXLAN EVPN guide

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An engineer implements an environment with multiple traffic types on a consolidated I/O link between Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switch and MDS

9000 Series Switch. The configuration must meet these requirements:

* The unified I/O link must support LAN and SAN traffic.

* A single, multipurpose Ethernet transport must be used.

* The configuration must discard MAC addresses that are not part of the current fabric.

* The QoS markings must be preserved.

Which configuration set meets the requirements?

Options:

A- MDS-A(config)# interface fcip4 -
MDS-A(config-if)# use-profile 8 -
MDS-A(config-if)# peer-info ipaddr 200.200.100.7

B- N9K-2(config)# interface Eth2 -
N9K-2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
N9K-2(config-if)# auto qos trust dscp

C- MDS-B(config)# interface fc3 -
MDS-B(config-if)# switchport trunk mode on
MDS-B(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vsan 2-5

D- N9K-1(config)# fcoe fcmap 0e.fc.1d
N9K-1(config)# int vfc 1 -
N9K-1(config-if)# bind interface e1/3

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The correct configuration for a unified I/O link that supports both LAN and SAN traffic using a single Ethernet transport is to configure the interface as a trunk port. This allows multiple VLANs (for LAN traffic) and VSANs (for SAN traffic) to coexist on the same physical link. Theauto qos trust dscpcommand ensures that the Quality of Service (QoS) markings are preserved, which is essential for maintaining

traffic prioritization across the network.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco data center environment is implemented with vPC. The web server replies using the SVI MAC address as the Layer 2 header instead of the HSRP MAC address on VLAN 23. This behavior causes packet drops on the Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches due to the vPC loop prevention mechanism. The requirement is for the vPC feature to allow N9K_1 and N9K_2 to forward traffic between the NAS server and the web server, even if the HSRP's MAC address is not used on Layer 2 headers for VLAN 23. Which feature must be used to accomplish this goal?

Options:

A- ARP Sync

B- Object Tracking

C- L3 Peer Router

D- Peer Gateway

Answer:

D

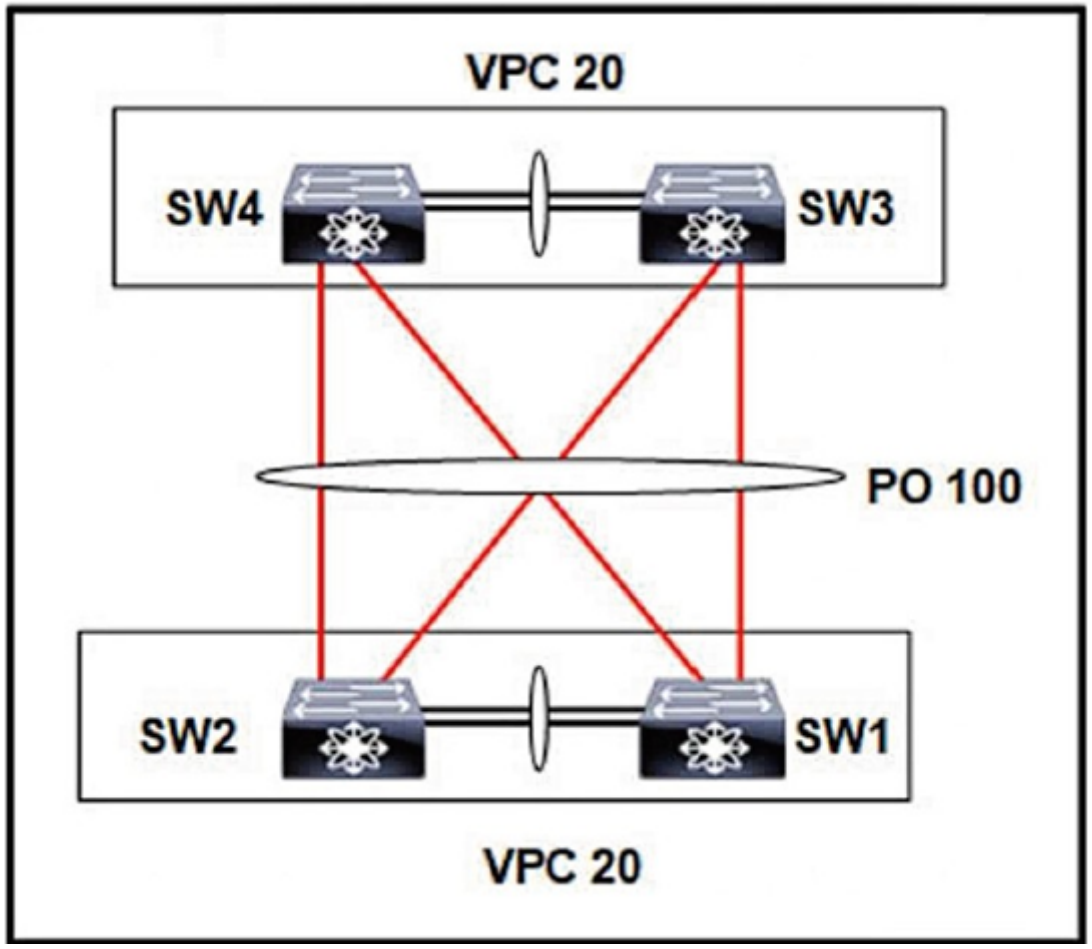
Explanation:

The Peer Gateway feature on Cisco Nexus switches is designed to address the exact scenario described. When enabled, it allows the vPC peer switches to forward traffic based on the SVI MAC address, even if it is not the HSRP MAC address.This is particularly useful in cases where end devices do not use the HSRP virtual MAC address for the gateway and instead use the physical MAC address of one of the HSRP routers1.By using the Peer Gateway feature, both N9K_1 and N9K_2 will be able to forward traffic for VLAN 23, ensuring that the packets are not dropped due to the vPC loop prevention mechanism123.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Two data center fabrics use VPC data center interconnect. The system MAC value on SW1 is 00:23:04:ee:be:20. Which value must be set to configure the system MAC address?

Options:

A- 00:23:04:ee:be:14 on SW3

B- 00:23:04:ee:be:20 on SW3

C- 00:23:04:ee:be:14 on SW2

D- 46:43:32:e5:92:80 on SW2

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In a vPC (Virtual Port Channel) data center interconnect, both vPC peer devices must have the same system MAC address to ensure that remote switches perceive them as a single logical switch. Since the system MAC value on SW1 is 00:23:04:ee:be:20, the same value must be configured on SW3 to maintain consistency in the vPC domain and ensure seamless communication between the two data center fabrics connected through this vPC interconnect.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer must configure port aggregation between two Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switches. The solution must meet these requirements:

* Suspend member interface if parameters mismatch.

* Load-balance traffic on multiple ports.

* Support traffic from multiple VSANs.

Which port channel configuration must be used?

Options:

A- Port type: FT Port -
Port channel mode: Active

B- Port type: F Port -
Port channel mode: On

C- Port type: E Port -
Port channel mode: Active

D- Port type: TE Port -
Port channel mode: On

Answer:

C

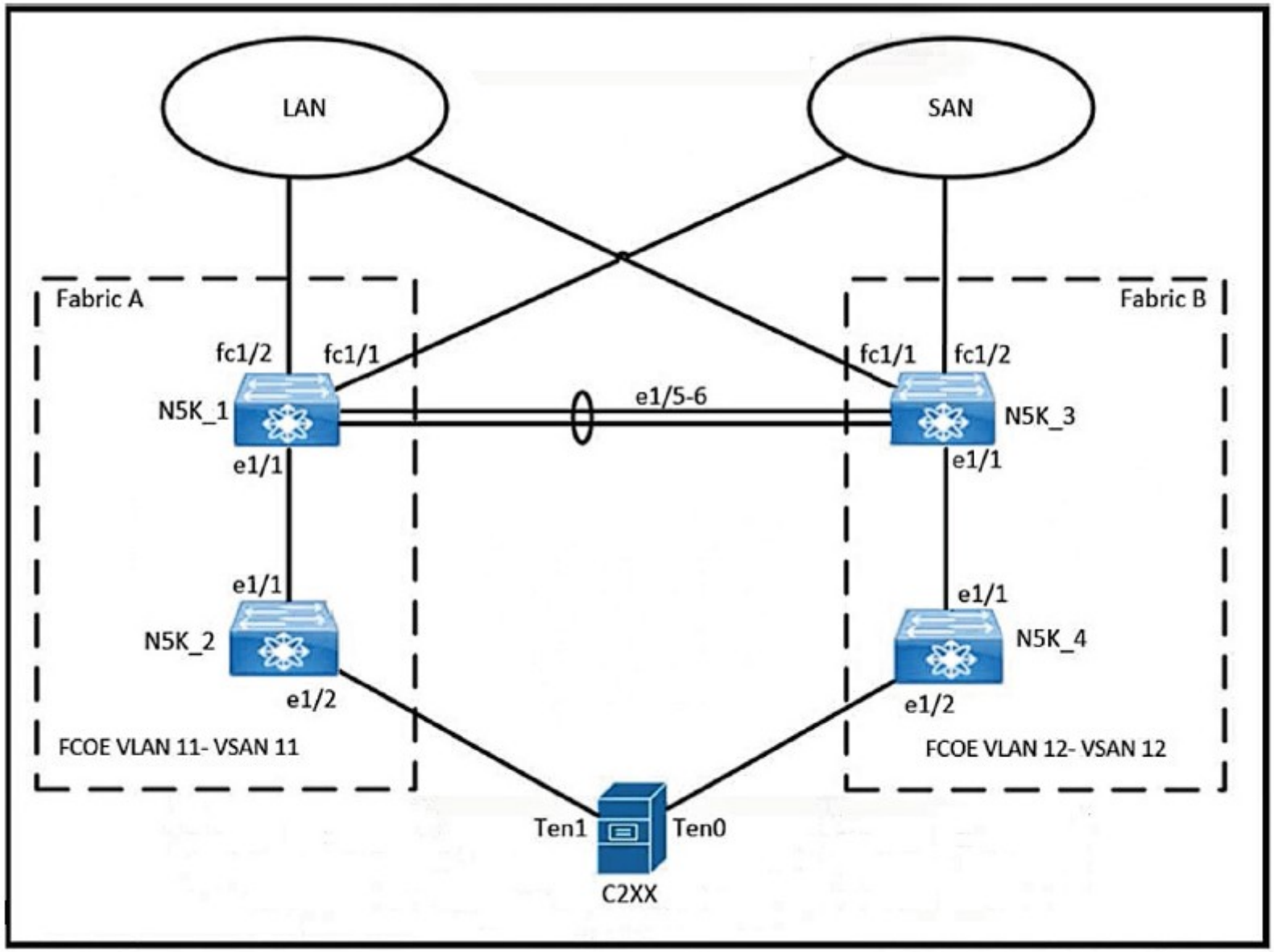
Explanation:

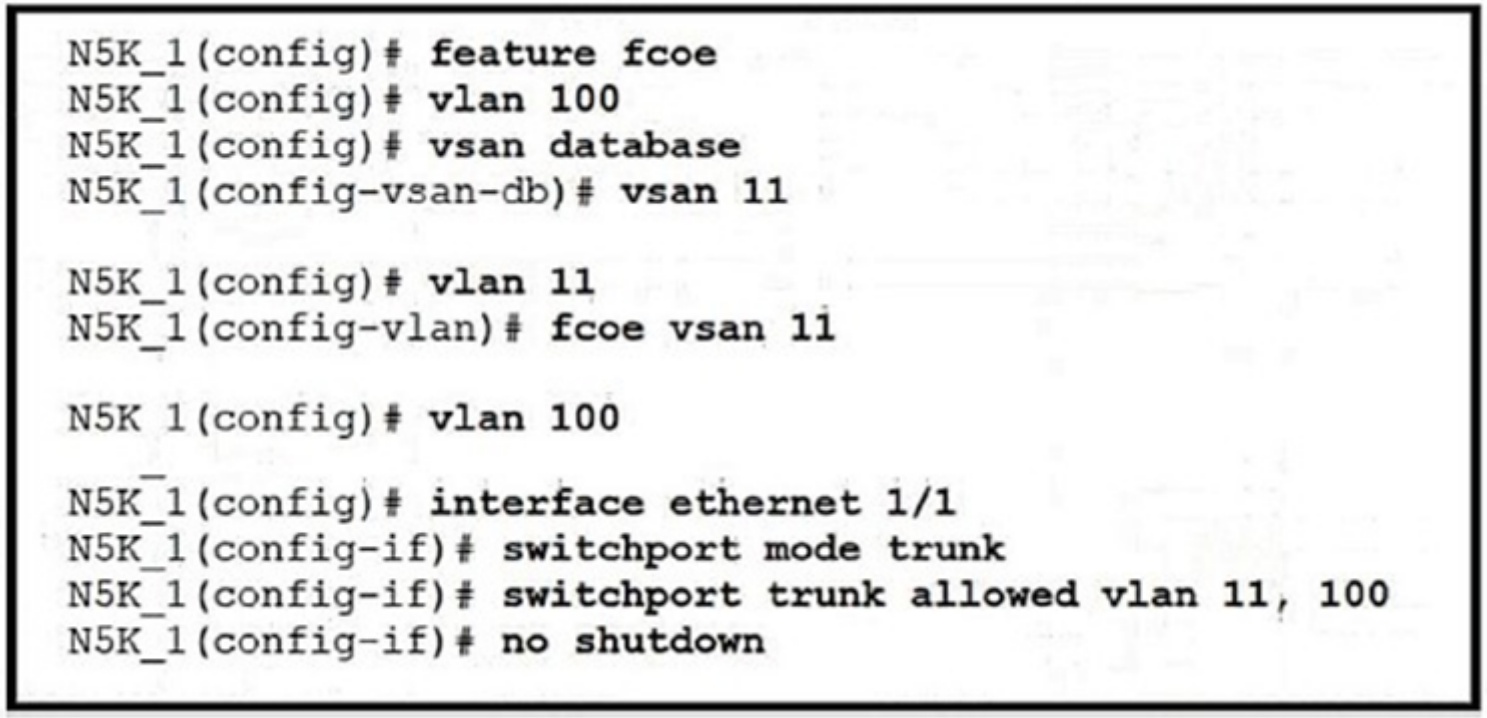
The requirements listed are indicative of a need for a port channel configuration that supports Enhanced ISL (EISL) or E Port channels. These channels are used for inter-switch links (ISLs) between Cisco MDS switches and can carry traffic for multiple VSANs. The 'Active' mode is necessary to ensure that the port channel will suspend an individual member link if there is a configuration mismatch, which is a feature of the PortChannel protocol LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol).This mode also supports load balancing and can handle traffic from multiple VSANs12.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.


LAN
SAN
Fabric A
Fabric B
fc1/2
fc1/1
fc1/1
fc1/2
N5K_1
e1/5-6
N5K_3
e1/1
e1/1
e1/1
e1/1
N5K_2
N5K_4
e1/2
e1/2
FCOE VLAN 11- VSAN 11
FCOE VLAN 12- VSAN 12
Ten1
Ten0
C2XX



An engineer must configure FCoE with these requirements:

* VLAN 100 must be used to carry the Ethernet traffic.

* Fabric A must use FCoE on VLAN 11 and VSAN11.

* Fabric B must use FCoE on VLAN 12 and VSAN 12.

* vfc 10 on Fabric A must be bound to Ethernet 1/1 on N5K_1.

* vfc 11 on Fabric B must be bound to Ethernet 1/1 on N5K_2.

Which interface vfc 10 configuration accomplishes these requirements?

A)

```
N5K_1(config)# int vfc 10
N5K_1(config-if)# switchport mode sd
N5K_1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vsan 11,100
N5K_1(config-if)# bind interface eth 1/1
N5K_1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

B)

```
N5K_1(config)# int vfc 10
N5K_1(config-if)# switchport mode e
N5K_1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vsan 11
N5K_1(config-if)# bind interface eth 1/1
N5K_1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

C)

```
N5K_1(config)# int vfc 10
N5K_1(config-if)# switchport mode f
N5K_1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 11,100
N5K_1(config-if)# bind interface eth 1/1
N5K_1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The configuration for interface vfc 10 that meets the requirements is Option A. This option correctly binds vfc 10 to Ethernet 1/1 on N5K_1, which is part of Fabric A, and allows VLAN 11 for FCoE traffic as well as VLAN 100 for Ethernet traffic. The configuration

ensures that VLAN 11 is used for FCoE on VSAN11, which is specific to Fabric A, and also includes VLAN 100 as required for Ethernet traffic.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer is designing a cloud solution for an organization. The security requirements mandate that the cloud must be hosted in a local data center but leverage the remote data center for remote backups. Additionally, the workloads in the data center must be scaled out to a known cloud provider in the future. Which cloud deployment model must be used to meet these requirements?

Options:

A- public cloud

B- hybrid cloud

C- private cloud

D- edge cloud

Answer:

B

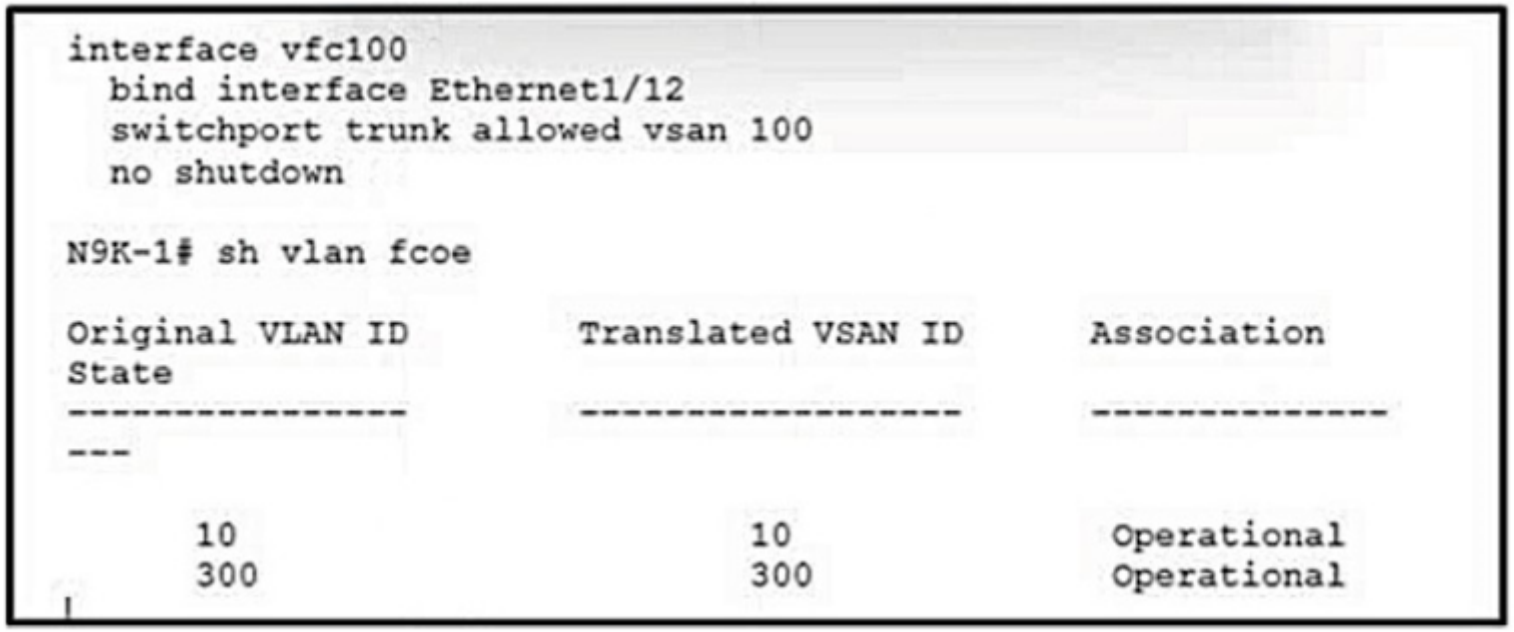
Explanation:

The hybrid cloud model is the most suitable for the described scenario. It allows for a combination of local (private) cloud infrastructure with remote (public) cloud services. This model supports hosting the primary workloads in a local data center, utilizing remote data centers for backups, and provides the flexibility to scale out to a public cloud provider when necessary. The hybrid cloud model offers the benefits of both private and public clouds, including security, scalability, and flexibility, which aligns with the organization's requirements.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



```
interface vfc100
  bind interface Ethernet1/12
  switchport trunk allowed vsan 100
  no shutdown

N9K-1# sh vlan fcoe

Original VLAN ID        Translated VSAN ID      Association
State
----------------        ------------------      -------------
---

      10                        10              Operational
      300                       300             Operational
```

An engineer configures FCoE in a newly installed data center. Which configuration must be applied to activate VSAN 100 on VFC100?

Options:

A- Map an FCoE VLAN to VSAN 100.

B- Allow VSAN 100 on interface eth1/12.

C- Issue the shutdown Ian command on VFC 100.

D- Configure a VLAN on VFC 100.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The configuration snippet in the exhibit shows that VSAN 100 is allowed on interface Ethernet1/12 with the command "switchport trunk allowed vsan 100". This means option B, "Allow VSAN 100 on interface eth1/12", is the correct answer. In Cisco Data Center Core Technologies, it's essential to allow specific VSANs on an interface to enable traffic flow for those VSANs. Reference: Implementing and Operating Cisco Data Center Core Technologies (DCCOR) - Configuring FCoE