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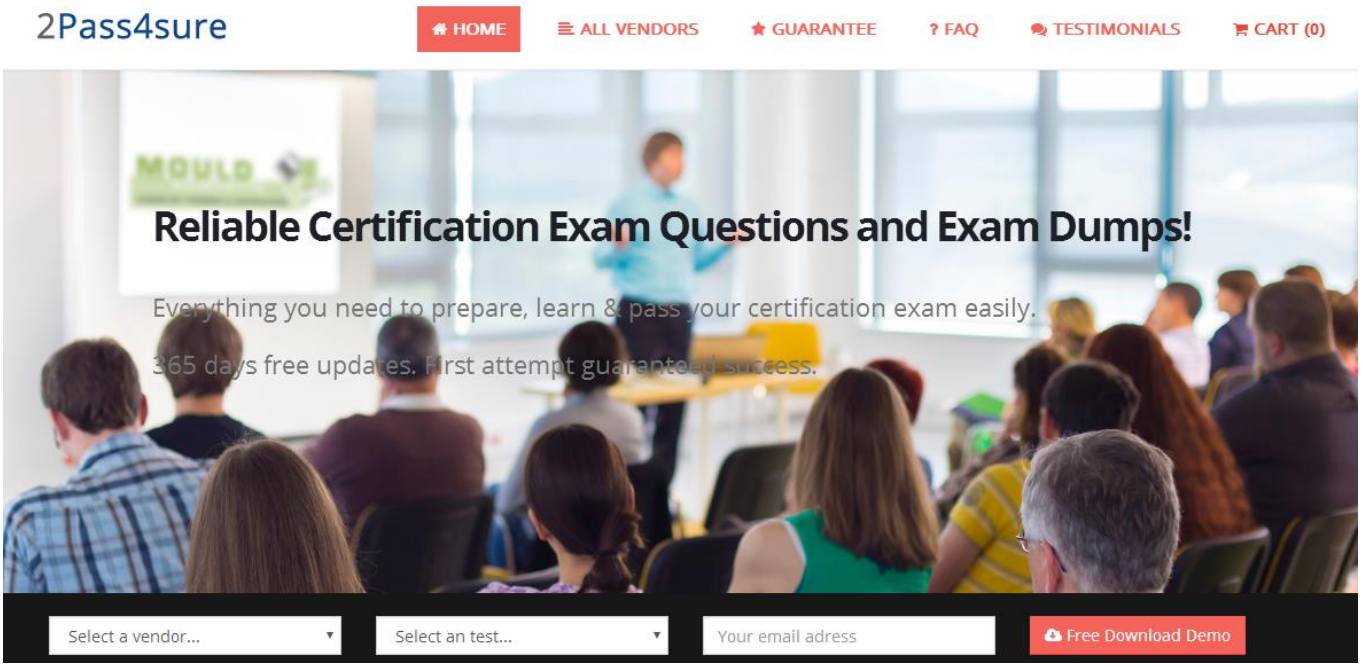

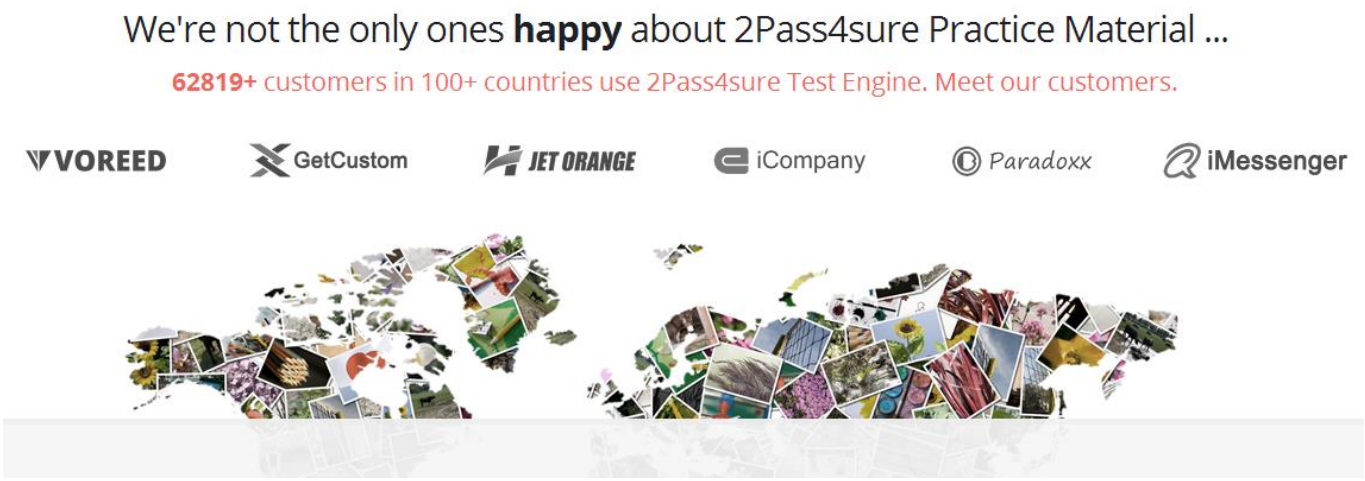

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Exam : **300-620**

Title : Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure

Vendor : Cisco

Version : DEMO

NO.1 A Cisco ACI fabric has three different endpoints S1, S2, and S3. These endpoints must communicate with each other without contracts. These objects have been created in APIC:
- Two EPGs named DNS_EPG and Database_EPG
- Two application profiles. PROD_App and Data_App
- Two bridge domains DNS_BD and Database_BD
- PROD_APP and Database_BD mapped to Tenant PROD
- Data_App and DNS_BD mapped to Tenant Data

Which set of actions completes the fabric configuration?

A. Add S1, S2, S3 under Database_EPG.
MAP Database_EPG under PROD_ App.
Associate Datbase_EPG with DNS_BD.

B. Add S1, S2, S3, under DNS_EPG.
MAP DNS_EPG to Data_App.
Associate DNS_EPG with Dns_BD.

C. Add S1, S2, S3 under DNS_EPG.
MAP DNS_EPG to Data_App.
Associate DNS_EPG with Database_BD.

D. Add S1, S2, S3 under Database_EPG.
MAP Database_EPG under Data_App.
Associate Datbase_EPG with Database_BD.

Answer: B

NO.2 When Cisco ACI connects to an outside Layers 2 network, where does the ACI fabric flood the STP BPDU frame?

A. within the bridge domain

B. within the APIC

C. within the access encap VLAN

D. between all the spine and leaf switches

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ACI fabric is an IP-based fabric that implements an integrated overlay, allowing any subnet to be placed anywhere in the fabric and supports a fabric-wide mobility domain for virtualized workloads. STP is not required within the ACI fabric and leaf. The spine and APIC don't run STP instances.
When connecting to an outside layer 2 network, the ACI fabric floods the STP BPDU frame within the boundary of the EPG. External switches are expected to break any potential loop upon receiving the flooded BPDU from the ACI fabric. Figure 69 depicts this process.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c07-732033.html#_Toc395143573

NO.3 An engineer is troubleshooting fabric discovery in a newly deployed Cisco ACI fabric and analyzes this output:

```
LEAF101# show ip int brief vrf overlay-1
(...output truncated for brevity...)
IP Interface Status for VRF "overlay-1"(4)
Interface            Address            Interface Status
lo1023               10.233.44.32/32            protocol-up/link-up/admin-up

LEAF101# show vlan extended
VLAN    Name              Encap              Ports
-------  ----------------  -------------      ----------------------------
8        infra:default     vxlan-41174821,    Eth1/1, Eth1/2, Eth1/47
                           vlan-3600
```

Which ACI fabric address is assigned to interface lo1023?

A. Dynamic tunnel endpoint

B. Physical tunnel endpoint

C. Fabric tunnel endpoint

D. VXLAN tunnel endpoint

Answer: C

Explanation:

In addition to loopback 0 interfaces, ACI creates loopback 1023 interfaces on all leaf switches.

A loopback 1023 interface is used for assignment of a single fabricwide pervasive IP address called a fabric tunnel endpoint (FTEP) address.

The FTEP address represents the entire fabric and is used to encapsulate traffic in VXLAN to an AVS or AVE virtual switch, if present.

NO.4 Which role do interfaces Ethernet 1/49-50 have in this output?

```
LEAF101# show isis adjacency detail vrf overlay-1
IS-IS process: isis_infra VRF:overlay-1
IS-IS adjacency database:
System ID SNPA Level State Hold Time Interface
247E.5601.A517 N/A 1 UP 00:00:55 Ethernet1/50.35
  Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 21d17h ago
  Circuit Type: L1
  IPv4 Address: 10.233.46.35
```

A. leaf fabric ports

B. server fabric ports

C. leaf access ports

D. server uplink ports

Answer: A

NO.5 All workloads in VLAN 1001 have been migrated into EPG-1001. The requirement is to move the gateway address for VLAN 1001 from the core outside the Cisco ACI fabric into the Cisco ACI fabric. The endpoints in EPG-1001 must route traffic to endpoints in other EPGs and minimize flooded traffic in the fabric.
Which configuration set is needed on the bridge domain to meet these requirements?
A. Disable ARP Flood
Disable Limn Endpoint Learning
B. Enable Hardware Proxy
Enable Unicast Routing
C. Disable Local IP Learning Limit
Disable Unicast Routing
D. Enable Flood
Enable Unicast Routing
Answer: B

NO.6 Which two protocols are used for fabric discovery in ACI? (Choose two.)
A. LLDP
B. OSPF
C. CDP
D. DHCP
E. ISIS
Answer: AD

NO.7 What is the maximum number of sites connected using spine back-to-back with a direct link in a Cisco ACI Multi-Site fabric?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Answer: A

NO.8 For which type of endpoint entry does a Cisco ACI leaf switch keep the original TEP source address instead of rewriting the outer source IP address to its TEP address?
A. local entry
B. remote entry
C. bounce entry
D. COOP entry
Answer: C
Explanation:
The difference between a bounce entry and a remote endpoint is in whether or not the leaf rewrites the outer source IP address of the packet. When a packet uses a normal remote endpoint, the Cisco ACI leaf uses its own TEP address as the outer source IP address, so the remote leaf learns this packet

with its own TEP. When a packet uses a bounce entry, the Cisco ACI leaf doesn't rewrite the outer source IP address, so the remote data-plane learning will behave as if the packet came from the originating leaf rather than the intermediate "bounce" leaf.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739989.html

NO.9 A Cisco ACI endpoint group must have its gateway address migrated out of the ACI fabric. An engineer configures EPG-TEST with a static port binding and configures the encap VLAN with the required VLAN. Which configuration set must be used on the bridge domain to meet these requirements?
A. L2 Unknown Unicast: Hardware Proxy
Unicast Routing: Disabled
ARP Flooding: Enabled
B. L2 Unknown Unicast: Hardware Proxy
Unicast Routing: Disabled
ARP Flooding: Disabled
C. L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood
Unicast Routing: Disabled
ARP Flooding: Enabled
D. L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood
Unicast Routing: Enabled
ARP Flooding: Enabled
Answer: C

NO.10 A VM called App_1 belongs to VLAN 10. VM App_2 belongs to VLAN 20. Pool_1 contains VLAN
10 and Pool_2 contains VLAN 20. Currently, AP_1 is located on Server 1. The Cisco ACI fabric has these configurations:
- The two physical domains are called Phys_1 and Phys_2.
- The two VLAN pools are called Pool_1 and Pool_2.
- The two AAEPs are called AAEP_1 and AAEP_2.
An engineer must replace App_1 with App_2. Which action under the VPC interface policy group accomplishes this goal?
A. Configure Phys_2.
B. Map VM App_2.
C. Attach AAEP_2.
D. Assign Pool_2.
Answer: C
Explanation:
AAEP (Attachable Access Entity Profile) acts as a binding mechanism between interfaces (physical or VPC policy groups) and a physical domain, which in turn maps to a VLAN pool.
Each AAEP is associated with a physical domain, and each domain with a VLAN pool. According to the question, AAEP_1/Phys_1/Pool_1 is for VLAN 10 and AAEP_2/Phys_2/Pool_2 is for VLAN
20.
To replace connectivity from App_1 (VLAN 10 via AAEP_1) to App_2 (VLAN 20 via AAEP_2), attach

AAEP_2 to the VPC interface policy group. This ensures the correct VLAN pool is used, linking the interface to VLAN 20.

NO.11 A data center administrator is upgrading an ACI fabric. There are 3 APIC controllers in the fabric and all the servers are dual-homed to pairs of leaf switches configured in VPC mode. How should the fabric be upgraded to minimize possible traffic impact during the upgrade?

A. 1. Create two maintenance groups for the APIC controllers: VPC left and VPC right.
2. Upgrade the first group of controllers.
3. Upgrade the second group of controllers.
4. Upgrade the leaf switches.

B. 1. Create two maintenance groups for APIC controllers: VPC left and VPC right.
2. Upgrade the leaf switches.
3. Upgrade the first group of controllers.
4. Upgrade the second group of controllers.

C. 1. Create two maintenance groups for the leaf switches: VPC left and VPC right.
2. Upgrade the APIC controllers.
3. Upgrade the first group of leaf switches.
4. Upgrade the second group of leaf switches.

D. 1. Create two maintenance groups for the leaf switches: VPC left and VPC right.
2. Upgrade the first group of switches.
3. Upgrade the second group of switches.
4. Upgrade the APIC controllers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
You need to upgrade the APIC first and group of switches.
At a high level, steps to upgrade or downgrade the Cisco ACI fabric are as follows:
* The procedure or steps for upgrade and downgrade are the same unless stated otherwise in the release notes of a specific release.
* Ensure that you have the required CIMC version required for Cisco APIC upgrade. See the Cisco APIC Release Notes for the supported CIMC versions and Upgrading the CIMC Software for the procedures for upgrading the CIMC software, if necessary.
* Download the Cisco ACI Controller image (Cisco APIC image) into the repository.
* Download the Cisco ACI switch image into the repository.
* Upgrade the cluster of Application Policy Infrastructure Controllers (Cisco APICs).
* Verify that the fabric is operational and the APIC cluster is "Fully Fit" before proceeding.
* Divide the switches into multiple groups, and upgrade the switches by group, verifying that the fabric is operational between switch group upgrades. For example, assume that you divided the switches into two groups - red and blue. You could then go through the following upgrade process:
1. Upgrade the red group of switches.
2. Verify that the fabric is operational.
3. Upgrade the blue group of switches.
4. Verify that the fabric is operational.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/all/apic-installation-upgrade-downgrade/Cisco-APIC-Installation-Upgrade-Downgrade-Guide/Cisco-APIC-Installation-Upgrade-Downgrade-Guide_chapter_011.html#id_48185

NO.12 A Cisco ACI fabric must detect all silent endpoints for the Layer 3 bridge domain. Which actions accomplish this goal?

A. Enable Unicast Routing.
Disable ARP Flooding.

B. Disable Unicast Routing.
Enable L2 Unknown Unicast Hardware Proxy.

C. Enable Unicast Routing.
Enable ARP Flooding.

D. Disable Unicast Routing.
Enable L2 Unknown Unicast Flood.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A silent host in Cisco ACI is an endpoint that does not actively send traffic (like ARP requests) but still needs to be detected by the fabric. Cisco ACI can detect silent endpoints using data plane learning when routing is enabled.
- Enable Unicast Routing:
This allows ACI to learn endpoints through Layer 3 mechanisms such as ARP Gleaning and routing lookups.
If Unicast Routing is enabled, the fabric can track and detect silent hosts based on ARP requests and replies.
- Disable ARP Flooding:
Disabling ARP flooding ensures that ARP requests are handled in a more controlled way using the ARP Gleaning mechanism rather than being flooded across the fabric.
This allows ACI to learn about silent hosts without requiring them to send out ARP requests.

NO.13 An engineer must perform a Cisco ACI fabric upgrade that minimizes the impact on user traffic and allows only permitted users to perform an upgrade.
Which two configuration steps should be taken to meet these requirements?

A. Divide Cisco APIC controllers into two or more maintenance groups.

B. Grant tenant-ext-admin access to a user who performs an upgrade

C. Combine all switches into an upgrade group.

D. Divide switches into two or more maintenance groups.

E. Grant the fabric administrator role to a user who performs an upgrade.

Answer: DE

NO.14 A Cisco ACI fabric must send a packet between two pods in a Cisco ACI Multi-Pod topology where ARP flooding is disabled within the bridge domain. How does a Cisco ACI spine switch forward ARP messages from a leaf switch in POD1 to POD2?

A. ARP optimization is applied and sends ARP to remote anycast.

B. The ARP message is dropped and connectivity is lost between the endpoints.

C. A proxy ARP message is sent to destination group 225.224.0.0.

D. An ARP Glean message is sent to multicast address 239.255.255.240.

Answer: D

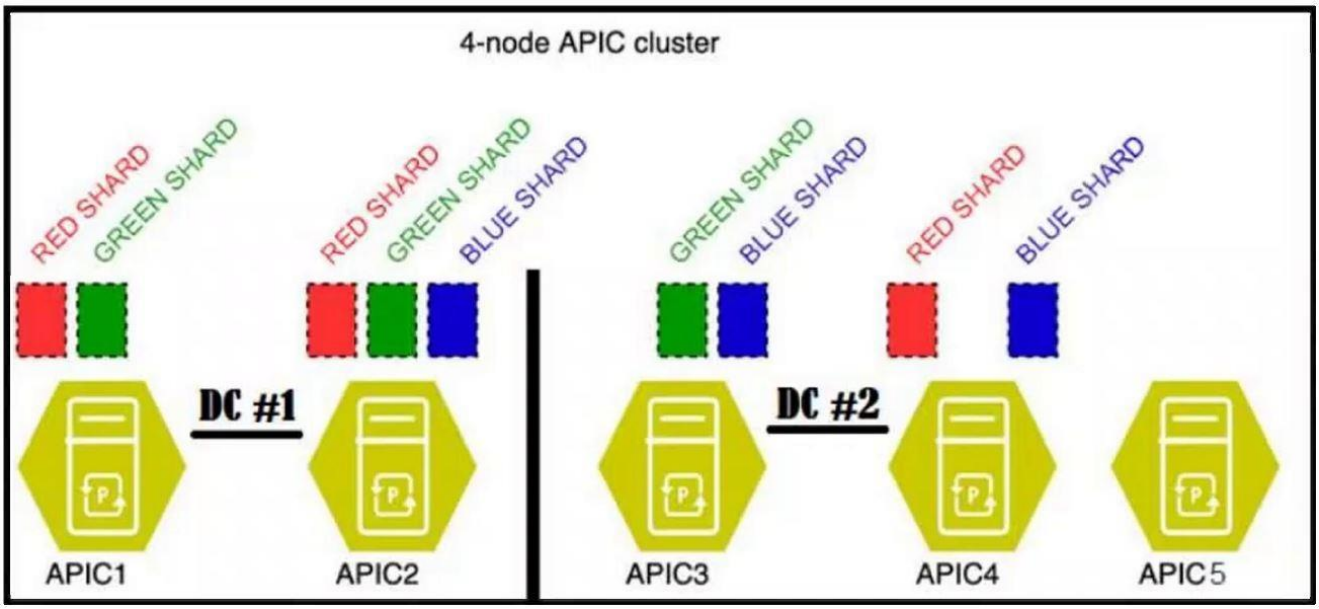
Explanation:

Without ARP flooding allowed in the Bridge Domain, the leaf nodes are not allowed to flood the frame along the local multi-destination tree, so in order to ensure the ARP request can be delivered to a remote endpoint for allowing its discovery, a process named "ARP Gleaning" has been implemented.

NO.15 Where is the COOP database located?
A. leaf
B. spine
C. APIC
D. endpoint
Answer: B
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739989.html

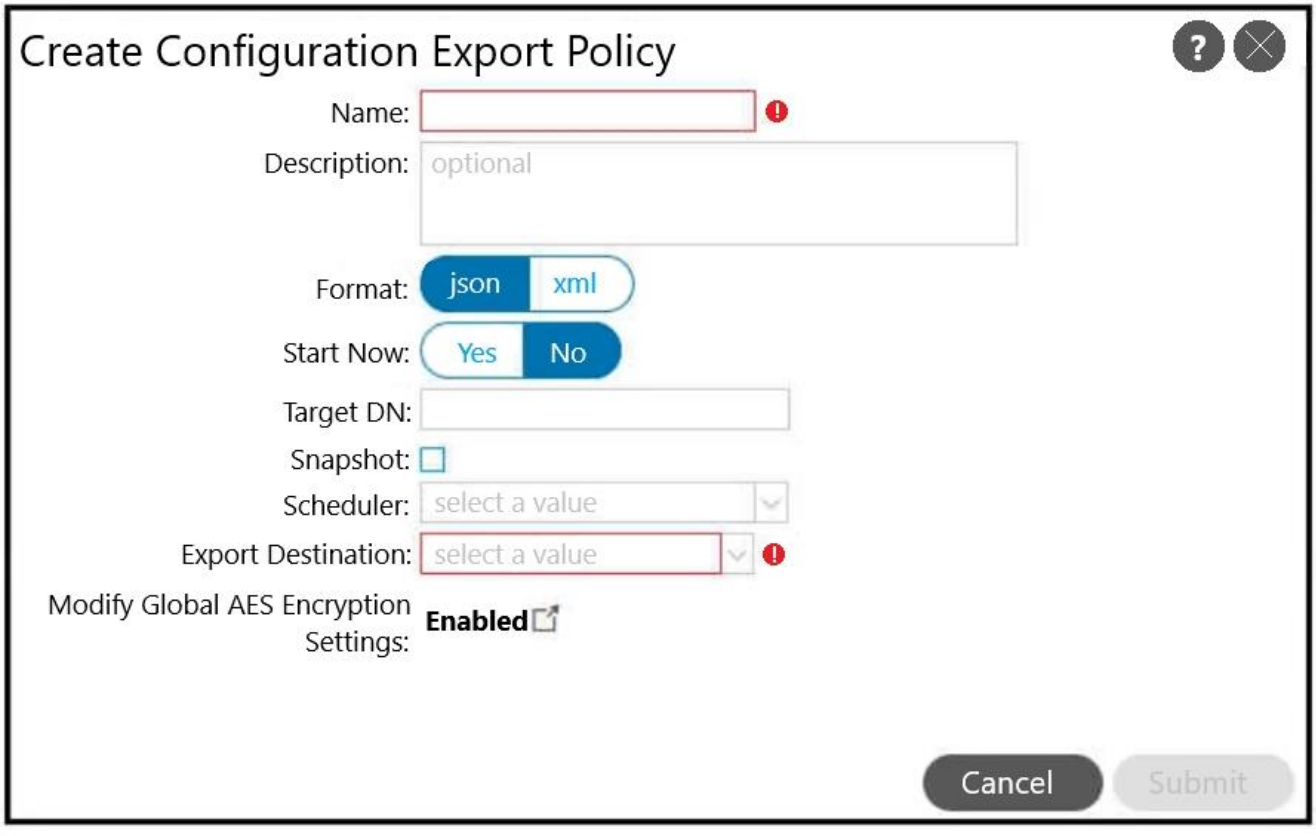
NO.16 What happens to the traffic flow when the Cisco ACI fabric has a stale endpoint entry for the destination endpoint?
A. The leaf switch does not learn the source endpoint through data plane learning.
B. The leaf switch drops the traffic that is destined to the endpoint.
C. The leaf switch floods the traffic to the endpoint throughout the fabric.
D. The leaf switch sends the traffic to the wrong destination leaf.
Answer: D
Explanation:
Because of this stale remote endpoint, any traffic from LEAF1 toward IP2 will fail, because LEAF1 sends packets to the wrong leaf.
This stale remote endpoint on LEAF1 needs to be manually cleared to resume communication.
The command syntax to manually clear a particular remote IP endpoint is shown here:
LEAF1# clear system internal epm endpoint key vrf <vrf-name> ip <ip-address>
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739989.html

NO.17 Refer to the exhibit. A four-node APIC cluster is deployed across two data centers. What happens to the database shards when DC1 with APIC1 and APIC2 fail?



A. The blue shard remains in read-write mode, and green and red are inaccessible.
B. The blue shard becomes primary, and green and red are standby.
C. The blue shard remains in read-write mode, and green and red are in read-only mode.
D. The red shard becomes primary, and blue and red are standby.
Answer: C

NO.18 Refer to the exhibit. A customer must back up the current Cisco ACI configuration securely to the remote location using encryption and authentication. The backup job must run once per day. The customer s security policy mandates that any sensitive information including passwords, must not be exported from the device. Which set of steps meets these requirements?



A. Export destination using FTP protocol.
Use XML format.
B. Export destination using FTP protocol.
Disable Global AES Encryption.
C. Export destination using SCP protocol.
Disable Global AES Encryption.
D. Export destination using SCP protocol.
Use XML format.
Answer: C

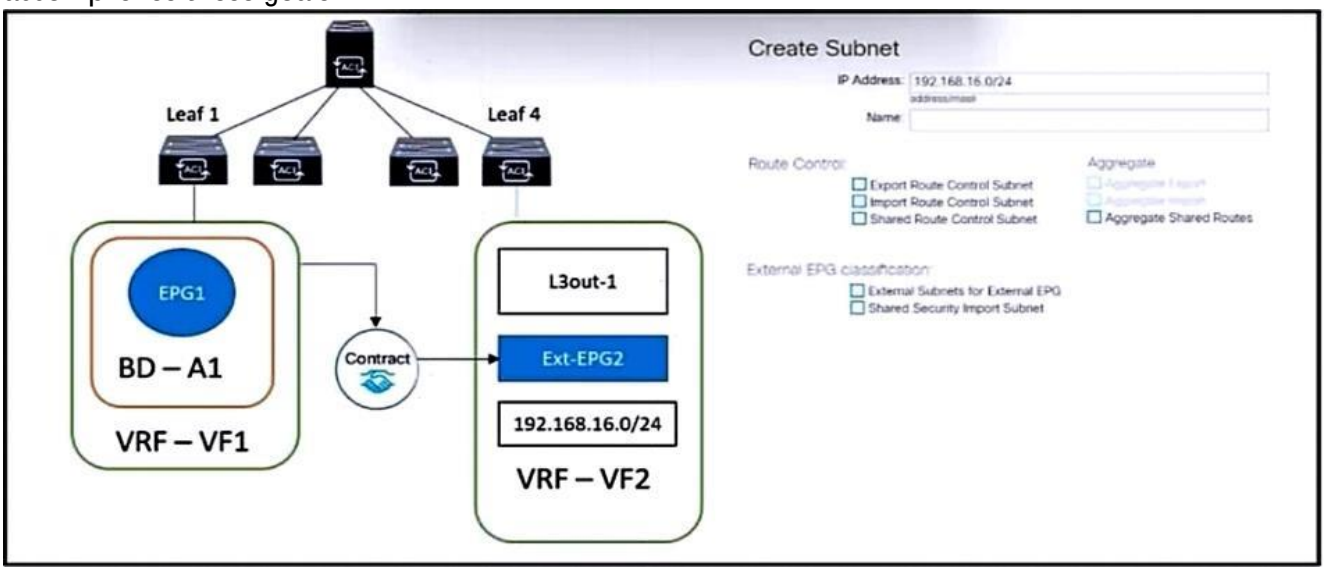
NO.19 What is the advantage of implementing an active-active firewall cluster that is stretched across separate pods when anycast services are configured?
A. A cluster is capable to be deployed in transparent mode across pods.
B. A different MAC/IP configuration combination is configurable for the firewall in each pod.
C. Local traffic in a pod is load-balanced between the clustered firewalls.
D. The local pod anycast node is preferred by the local spines.
Answer: D

NO.20 In the context of VMM, which protocol between ACI leaf and compute hosts ensures that the policies are pushed to the leaf switches for immediate and on demand resolution immediacy?
A. VXLAN
B. LLDP
C. ISIS
D. STP
Answer: B
Explanation:
Immediate - Specifies that EPG policies (including contracts and filters) are downloaded to the associated leaf switch software upon ESXi host attachment to a DVS. LLDP or OpFlex permissions are used to resolve the VM controller to leaf node attachments.
The policy will be downloaded to leaf when you add host to the VMM switch. CDP/LLDP neighborship from host to leaf is required.
On Demand - Specifies that a policy (for example, VLAN, VXLAN bindings, contracts, or filters) is pushed to the leaf node only when an ESXi host is attached to a DVS and a VM is placed in the port group (EPG).
The policy will be downloaded to leaf when host is added to VMM switch and virtual machine needs to be placed into port group (EPG). CDP/LLDP neighborship from host to leaf is required.
With both immediate and on demand, if host and leaf lose LLDP/CDP neighborship the policies are removed.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/aci-fundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals_chapter_01011.html

NO.21 An administrator must migrate the vSphere Management VMkernel of all ESXi hosts in the production cluster from the standard default virtual switch to a VDS that is integrated with APIC in a VMM domain.
Which action must be completed in this scenario?

A. The Management VMkernel EPG resolution must be set to Pre-Provosion.
B. The administrator must create an in-band VMM Management EPG before performing the migration.
C. The administrator must set the Management VMkernel BD resolution immediacy to On-Demand.
D. The VMkernel Management BD must be located under the Management Tenant.
Answer: A

NO.22 Refer to the exhibit. The external subnet and internal EPG1 must communicate with each other, and the L3Out traffic must leak into the VRF named "VF1". Which configuration set accomplishes these goals?



A. Export Route Control Subnet
Import Route Control Subnet
Aggregate Shared Routes
B. External Subnets for External EPG
Shared Route Control Subnet
Shared Security Import Subnet
C. External Subnets for External EPG
Import Route Control Subnet
Shared Route Control Subnet
D. Export Route Control Subnet
Shared Security Import Subnet
Aggregate Shared Routes
Answer: B

NO.23 What are two PBR characteristics of the Cisco ACI Active-Active Across Pods deployment mode in Cisco ACI Multi-Pod design? (Choose two.)
A. Traffic is dynamically redirected to the firewall that owns the connection.
B. Deployment occurs in transparent mode.
C. The connection state is unsynchronized.
D. Deployment occurs in go-to mode only.
E. This mode causes the traffic to flow asymmetrically.

Answer: AD

NO.24 An engineer deploys a two-pod Cisco ACI Multi-Pod environment. Why should no more than two Cisco APIC controllers be deployed in the same pod?

A. to enable equal capacity to scale in each pod

B. to avoid losing all replicas of a shard if a pod fails

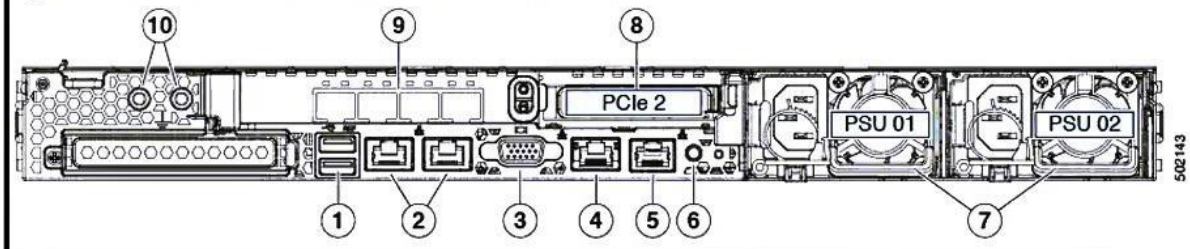
C. to avoid hair-pinning traffic that is destined for the primary APIC controller between pods

D. to ensure that all nodes in all pods have local access to a controller

Answer: B

NO.25 Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer deploys Cisco APIC for the first time. Which connectivity type must be used to connect a Cisco ACI APIC node to connect to an out-of-band segment?

Figure 2. Connection Features on a Third-Generation APIC Controller



1	USB 3.0 ports (two)	6	Rear unit identification button/LED
2	Dual 1-Gb/10-Gb Ethernet ports (LAN1 and LAN2) The dual LAN ports can support 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps, depending on the link partner capability.	7	Power supplies (two, redundant as 1+1)
3	VGA video port (DB-15 connector)	8	PCIe riser 1/slot 1 (x16 lane)
4	1-Gb Ethernet dedicated management port	9	VIC 1455 with external 10/25-Gigabit Ethernet ports (4)
5	Serial port (RJ-45 connector)	10	Threaded holes for dual-hole grounding lug

```
<... output omitted ...>
Out-of-band management configuration ...
Enable IPv6 for Out of Band Mgmt Interface? [N]:
Enter the IPv4 address [192.168.10.1/24]: 172.23.142.29/21
Enter the IPv4 address of the default gateway [None]: 172.23.136.1
Enter the interface speed/duplex mode [auto]:
admin user configuration ...
Enable strong passwords? [Y]:
Enter the password for admin: C4SCO376AB984AA9
<... output omitted ...>
```

A. 4. 1-Gb Ethernet dedicated management port

B. 5. Serial port (RJ-45 connector)

C. 9. VIC 1455 with external 10/25-Gigabit Ethernet ports

D. 2. Dual 1-Gb/10-Gb Ethernet ports (LAN1 and LAN2)

Answer: A

Explanation:
You need OOB dedicated port and LAN connectivity to leaf Switches [Data plane]

NO.26 As the Cisco ACI fabric administrator for a service provider, you have deployed a multitenant environment for your customers. Can a customer see the configuration of other customers' environments and fabric configurations?

A. Yes, by default, all tenants of the fabric have administrative permissions.

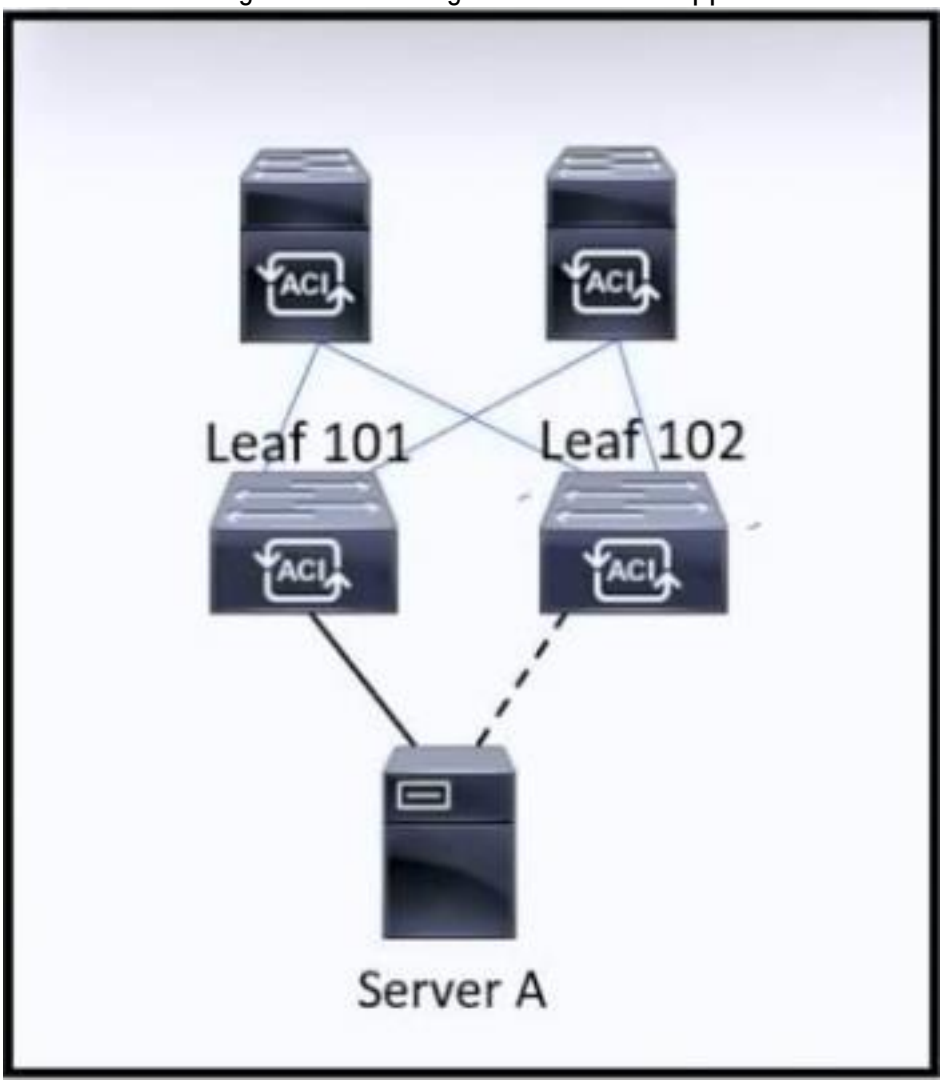
B. No, read/write restrictions prevent tenants from seeing other tenants including fabric configurations.

C. No, intrusion detection devices hinder intertenant communication.

D. Yes, by extrapolating data contained in multicast encapsulated frames, a tenant can intercept data of other tenants.

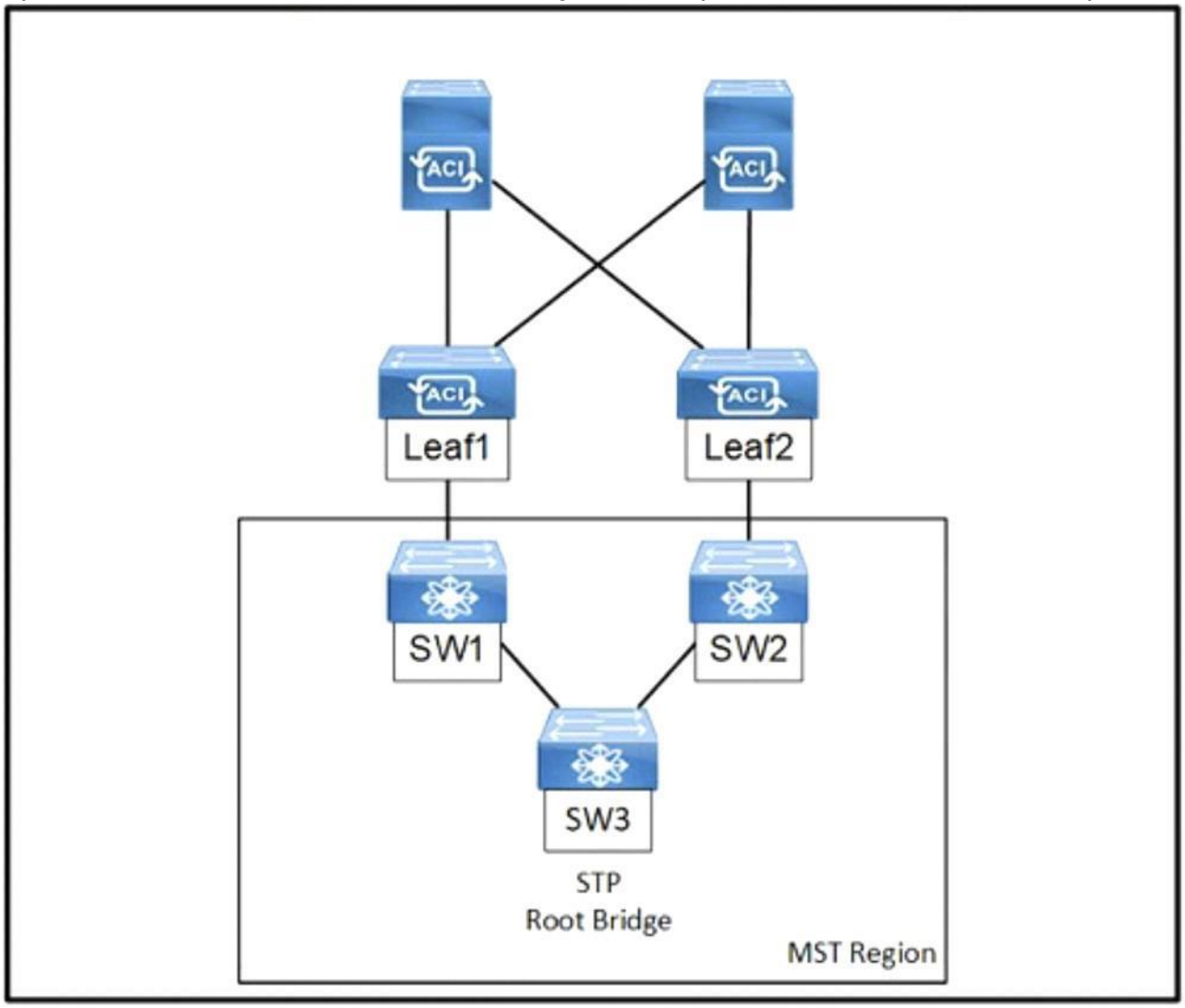
Answer: B

NO.27 Refer to the exhibit. Server A is connected to the Cisco ACI fabric using two teamed interfaces.
One interface in a team is configured as active and the other remains in standby mode. When a failover occurs and the standby interface becomes active, it uses its built-in MAC address to send traffic. Which bridge domain configuration must be applied to resolve the issue?



A. Configure Hardware proxy.
B. Set L2 Unknown Unicast to Flood.
C. Enable ARP flooding.
D. Activate Limit IP Learning to Subnet.
Answer: C
Explanation:
In the scenario where Server A is connected to the Cisco ACI fabric using teamed interfaces with one active and one standby, enabling ARP flooding in the bridge domain configuration is necessary to resolve the issue that occurs when the standby interface becomes active and uses its built-in MAC address to send traffic. Enabling ARP flooding allows the fabric to learn the new MAC address without waiting for the ARP timeout, which helps to ensure that traffic continues to flow to the correct destination after a failover event.

NO.28 Refer to the exhibit, An engineer is deploying a Cisco ACI environment but experiences a STP loop between switch1 and switch2. Which configuration step is needed to break the STP loop?



A. Configure the STP instance to VLAN mapping under the switch STP policy.
B. Configure a Layer 2 external bridged network on the interfaces facing the MST switches.
C. Enable the native VLAN on the interfaces facing the MST switches using static pons in a dedicated

EPG.
D. Enable BPDU filter under the STP interface policy on the Interfaces lacing the MST switches.
Answer: C

NO.29 An ACI engineer is implementing a Layer 3 out inside the Cisco ACI fabric that must meet these requirements:
- The data center core switch must be connected to one of the leaf switches with a single 1G link.
- The routes must be exchanged using a link-state routing protocol that supports hierarchical network design.
- The data center core switch interface must be using 802.1Q tagging, and each vlan will be configured with a dedicated IP address.
Which set of steps accomplishes these goals?
A. Set up the EIGRP Protocol policy with the selected Autonomous System number.
Set up the Routed External Network object ana Node Profile, selecting EIGRP.
Create the Switch profile, selecting Port- channel and the appropriate interfaces.
Create the default network and associate it with the Routed Outside object.
B. Set up the BGP Protocol policy with the Autonomous System number of 0.
Configure an interface policy and an External Bridged Domain.
Create an External Bridged Network using the configured VLAN pool.
Build the Leaf profile, selecting Routed sub-interface and the appropriate VLAN.
C. Configure the OSPF Protocol policy with an area of 0.
Create Routed Outside object and Node Profile, selecting OSPF as the routing protocol.
Build the Interface profile, selecting Routed Sub-interface and the appropriate VLAN.
Configure the External Network object with a network of 0.0.0.0/0.
D. Set up the EIGRP Protocol policy with the selected Autonomous System number.
Create the Routed Outside object and Node Profile selecting EIGRP.
Configure the Interface profile selecting Routed Interface and the appropriate interfaces.
Create the External Network object with a network of 0.0.0.0/0.
Answer: C

NO.30 A company must connect three Cisco ACI data centers by using Cisco ACI Multi-Site. An engineer must configure the Inter-Site Network (ISN) between the existing sites. Which two configuration steps must be taken to implement the ISN? (Choose two.)
A. Configure OSPF on subinterfaces on routers that are directly connected with spine nodes.
B. Configure ISN site extension on Cisco routers in the network.
C. Configure OSPF on all ISN routers.
D. Configure BIDIR-PIM on all ISN routers.
E. Configure encapsulation VLAN-4 between the routers and spine nodes.
Answer: CD
Explanation:
To implement the Inter-Site Network (ISN) for a Cisco ACI Multi-Site deployment, the following configuration steps are essential:
Configure OSPF on all ISN routers: OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a routing protocol that is used to ensure that all routers in the ISN have the necessary routing information to forward packets between

sites.
Configure BIDIR-PIM on all ISN routers: BIDIR-PIM (Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast) is used for efficient multicast traffic forwarding across the ISN. This is particularly important for Cisco ACI Multi-Site deployments as it supports the replication of broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic across sites.

NO.31 An engineer must adjust the time on a Cisco ACI fabric. The implementation must use a single external time server and the APIC management interfaces for the communication. Which action accomplishes this goal?

A. Enable the Date and Time offset state in the system settings.

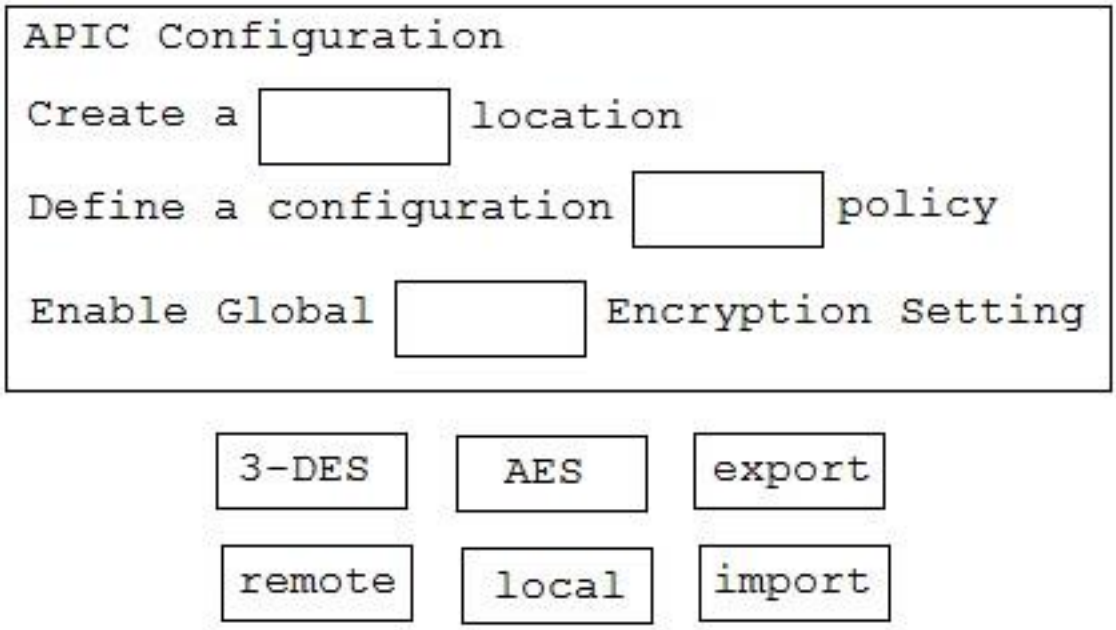
B. Set the NTP provider minimum polling interval to 1.

C. Set the NTP provider in default Date and Time policy.

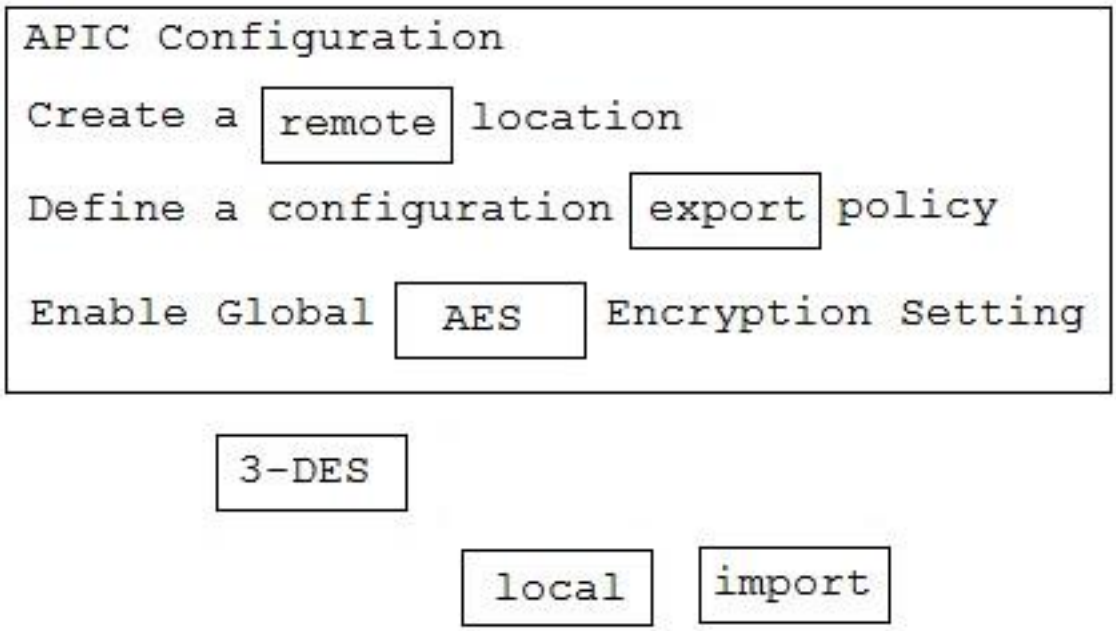
D. Create a contract in the management tenant to allow UDP port 123.

Answer: C

NO.32 Drag and Drop Question
An engineer must use a Cisco ACI backup process to back up the entire data center fabric configuration. Drag and drop the configuration snippets onto the boxes to back up the configuration, including hashed secure properties to the FTP server. Not all configuration snippets are used.



Answer:



NO.33 A Cisco ACI fabric is built to monitor and manage APIC devices using SNMP. Which action allows SNMP to receive traps from APIC controllers?

A. Add a deny any rule under out-of-band contract.

B. Permit UDP port 162 on the filter entry of the default subject.

C. Consume out-of-band contract from the common tenant.

D. Provide a standard contract under the management tenant.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SNMP traps are sent from the APIC to the trap receiver using UDP port 162. To allow these traps to leave the APIC through the management EPG, the filter entry in the default subject must explicitly permit UDP/162, enabling the APIC to send SNMP traps successfully.

NO.34 A company is running a multi-pod environment across two data centers and wants to expand to co-locations. Which solution extends the application centric infrastructure (ACI) policy with minimum investment?

A. dedicated equipment for a new site in a multi-site deployment

B. dedicated equipment to extend the existing multi-pod

C. dedicated equipment for a dedicated ACI fabric

D. new leaf switches to be used in a remote-leaf architecture

Answer: D

Explanation:

A remote-leaf deployment lets you hang a small set of ACI leaf switches at a co-location and extend your existing pods' policy and connectivity without deploying a full fabric or separate site.
It requires only the new remote leaves and WAN connectivity back to your spines, minimizing both hardware and configuration overhead.

NO.35 A Solutions Architect is asked to design two data centers based on Cisco ACI technology that can extend L2/L3, VXLAN, and network policy across locations. ACI Multi-Pod has been selected.

Which two requirements must be considered in this design? (Choose two.)

A. ACI underlay protocols, i.e. COOP, IS-IS and MP-BGP, spans across pods. Create QoS policies to make sure those protocols have higher priority.

B. A single APIC Cluster is required in a Multi-Pod design. It is important to place the APIC Controllers in different locations in order to maximize redundancy and reliability.

C. ACI Multi-Pod requires an IP Network supporting PIM-Bidir.

D. ACI Multi-Pod does not support Firewall Clusters across Pods. Firewall Clusters should always be local.

E. Multi-Pod requires multiple APIC Controller Clusters, one per pod. Make sure those clusters can communicate to each other through a highly available connection.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Multipod is with only a single APIC cluster - multisite requires multiple clusters.

"The entire network hence runs as a single large fabric from an operational perspective; however, ACI Multi-Pod introduces specific enhancements to isolate as much as possible the failure domains between Pods, contributing to increase the overall design resiliency. This is achieved by running separate instances of fabric control planes (IS-IS, COOP, MP-BGP) across Pods."

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-737855.html