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https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.300-620.v2026-07-09.q159.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

An engineer configures a Multi-Pod system with the default getaway residing outside of the ACI fabric for a bridge domain. Which setting should be configured to support this requirement?

- A. disable Limit IP Learning to Subnet
- B. disable IP Data-plane Learning
- C. disable Unicast Routing
- D. disable Advertise Host Routes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Unicast routing should be disable to configure the default gateway outside the ACI fabric.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/migration_guides/migratin_g_existing_networks_to_aci.html#_Toc27467766

NEW QUESTION: 2

A 200-node Cisco ACI fabric with dual-homed servers is being affected by a newly discovered vulnerability and must be upgraded within 15 days with minimum downtime. Which two actions accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the concurrent capacity of the update/maintenance group to 0.
- B. Deregister the Cisco Nexus switches from the APIC and upgrade.
- C. Configure multiple schedulers to upgrade two update groups per evening.
- D. Automate the upgrade by upgrading the leaf switches directly bypassing the APIC.
- E. Divide the ACI nodes into multiple odd/even update groups that contain no more than 10 nodes.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Using multiple schedulers to upgrade different update groups on different evenings allows you to spread the maintenance over the 15-day window while controlling downtime.

Dividing the 200 nodes into multiple odd/even update groups with up to about 10 nodes each limits the blast radius of each maintenance window and supports a rolling upgrade with minimal service impact.

NEW QUESTION: 3

An engineer must connect a new host to port 1/1 on Leaf 101. A Cisco ACI fabric has an MOP policy configured but experience excessive Layer 2 loops. The engineer wants the Cisco ACI fabric to detect and prevent Layer 2 loops in the fabric.

Which set of actions accomplishes these goals'?

- A. Enable MCP locally.

Associate the MCP policy with an interface profile.

B. Enable MCP globally.

Associate the MCP policy with an interface selector.

C. Enable MCP locally.

Associate the MCP policy with an interface policy group.

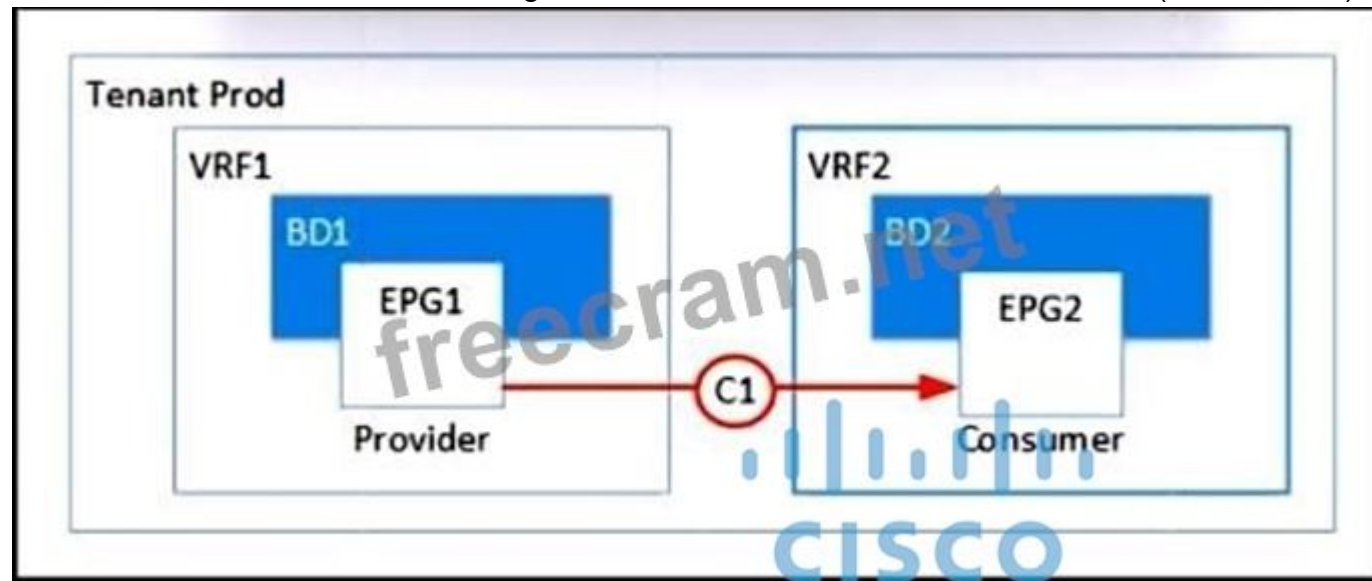
D. Enable MCP globally.

Associate the MCP policy with an interface policy group.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Refer to the exhibit. Which two configurations enable inter-VRF communication? (Choose two.)



A. Change the subject scope to VRF.

B. Export the contract and import as a contract interface.

C. Enable Advertise Externally under the subnet scope.

D. Change the contract scope to Tenant.

E. Set the subnet scope to Shared Between VRFs.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

A network engineer must backup the PRODUCTION tenant. The configuration backup should be stored on the APIC using a markup language and contain all secure information. Which export policy must be used to meet these requirement?

A.

Name:

Description:

Format: ☐ ☐

Start Now: ☐ ☐

Target DN:

Snapshot: ☒

Scheduler:

Modify Global AES Encryption Settings: **Enabled** ☐

B.

Name:

Description:

Format: ☐ ☐

Start Now: ☐ ☐

Target DN:

Snapshot: ☒

Scheduler:

Modify Global AES Encryption Settings: **Enabled** ☐

Name: Export-Tenant-Production

Description: optional

Format: ☒ json ☐ xml

Start Now: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Target DN: uni/tn-PRODUCTION

Snapshot: ☐

Scheduler: select a value

Export Destination: rmt-backup-01

Modify Global AES Encryption Settings: **Enabled**

C.

Name: Export-Tenant-Production

Description: optional

Format: ☐ json ☒ xml

Start Now: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Target DN: uni/PRODUCTION

Snapshot: ☒

Scheduler: select a value

Export Destination: rmt-backup-01

Modify Global AES Encryption Settings: **Enabled**

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

An engineer must configure a group of servers with a contract that uses TCP port 80. The EGP that contains the web servers requires an external Layer 3 cloud to initiate communication. Which action must be taken to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the EGP as a provider and L3 out as consumer of the contract.
- B. Configure OSPF to exchange routes between the L3 out and EGP.
- C. Configure a taboo contract and apply it to the EPG.
- D. Configure the EPG as a consumer and L3 out as a provider of the contract.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

The diagram shows the rear panel of a Cisco APIC controller. It includes two USB 3.0 ports (1), dual 1-Gb/10-Gb Ethernet ports (2), a VGA video port (3), a 1-Gb Ethernet dedicated management port (4), a serial port (5), a rear unit identification button/LED (6), two power supplies (7), a PCIe riser 1/slot 1 (8), a VIC 1455 with external 10/25-Gigabit Ethernet ports (9), and threaded holes for dual-hole grounding lug (10).

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

What must be configured to redistribute externally learned OSPF routes within the ACI fabric?

- A. BGP Route Reflector
- B. BGP Inter-leak Route Map
- C. PIM Sparse Mode

D. Route Control Profile

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

A Cisco APIC is configured to authenticate users by using RADIUS by default. The network administrator must ensure that the users can access the APIC GUI with a local account if the RADIUS server is unreachable. Which action achieves this goal?

- A. Enable Fallback Check for Default Authentication.
- B. Configure the fallback login domain to reference Local Realm.
- C. Set RADIUS Realm to connect with Console Authentication.
- D. Create an additional login domain to associate with local accounts.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When RADIUS is used as the primary authentication on Cisco APIC, setting the fallback login domain to "Local Realm" ensures that if external authentication (like RADIUS) fails or is unreachable, APIC will consult the local user database for authentication. This mechanism guarantees administrative access in case of remote authentication outages without requiring special login strings or additional configuration changes.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which statement regarding ACI Multi-Pod and TEP pool is true?

- A. The IP addresses used in the IPN network can overlap TEP pool of the APIC.
- B. A different TEP pool must be assigned to each Pod.
- C. The Pod1 TEP pool must be split and a portion of the TEP pool allocated to each Pod.
- D. The same TEP pool is used in all Pods.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739714.html>

NEW QUESTION: 11

An engineer configures a one-armed policy-based redirect service Insertion for an unmanaged firewall. The engineer configures these Cisco ACI objects:

- a contract named All_Traffic_Allowed
- a Layer 4 to Layer 7 device named FW-Device
- a policy-based redirect policy named FW-1Arm-Policy-Based RedirectPolicy

Which configuration set redirects the traffic to the firewall?

- A. Configure a service graph.
Associate the service graph with All_Traffic_Allowed.
- B. Configure a firewall bridge domain.
Associate the bridge domain with FW-Device.
- C. Configure a policy-based redirect subject.
Associate the policy-based redirect subject with All_Traffic_Allowed.
- D. Configure a device interface policy.
Associate the device interface policy with FW-Device.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit. A client reports that the ACI domain connectivity to the fiber channel storage is experiencing a B2B credit oversubscription. The environment has a SYSLOG server for state collection messages. Which value should be chosen to clear the critical fault?

Edit Stats Threshold

transmit B2B credit cumulative

Normal Value:

Threshold Direction: Both **Rising** Falling

Rising Thresholds to Config: ☒ ☐

- ☒ Critical
- ☐ Major
- ☐ Minor
- ☒ Warning

Rising

	Set	Reset
Critical	500	
Major		
Minor		
Warning	400	300

- A. 410
- B. 350
- C. 510
- D. 300

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

An engineer must advertise a selection of external networks learned from a BGP neighbor into the ACI fabric. Which L3Out subnet configuration option creates an inbound route map for route filtering?

- A.** Shared Security Import Subnet
- B.** Import Route Control Subnet
- C.** External Subnets for the External EPG
- D.** Shared Route Control Subnet

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

What is the requirement to establish connectivity in the Cisco ACI fabric between two EPGs in separate tenants?

- A.** scope intertenant contract
- B.** scope private contract
- C.** scope global contract
- D.** scope tenant contract

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

A network engineer must design a method to allow the Cisco ACI to redirect traffic to the firewalls.

Only traffic that matches specific L4-L7 policy rules should be redirected. The load must be distributed across multiple firewalls to scale the performance horizontally. Which action must be taken to meet these requirements?

- A.** Configure ACI Service Graph with Unidirectional PBR.
- B.** Implement ACI Service Graph with GIPo.
- C.** Implement ACI Service Graph Two Nodes with GIPo.
- D.** Configure ACI Service Graph with Symmetric PBR.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Requirements and design considerations

This section presents the requirements and design considerations for Cisco ACI PBR. Note that this document refers to a service graph device with the PBR feature as a PBR node, and it refers to a bridge domain that contains a PBR node interface as a PBR node bridge domain.

The main Cisco ACI PBR capabilities are as follows:

- PBR works with both physical and virtual service appliances.
- PBR works with service graphs in both managed mode (service-policy mode) and unmanaged mode (network-policy mode).
- PBR works with both bidirectional and unidirectional contracts.
- PBR can be used between L3Out EPG and EPGs, between EPGs, and between L3Out EPGs.
- PBR is supported in Cisco ACI Multi-Pod, Multi-Site, and Remote Leaf environments.
- The load can be distributed across multiple L4-L7 devices (symmetric PBR).

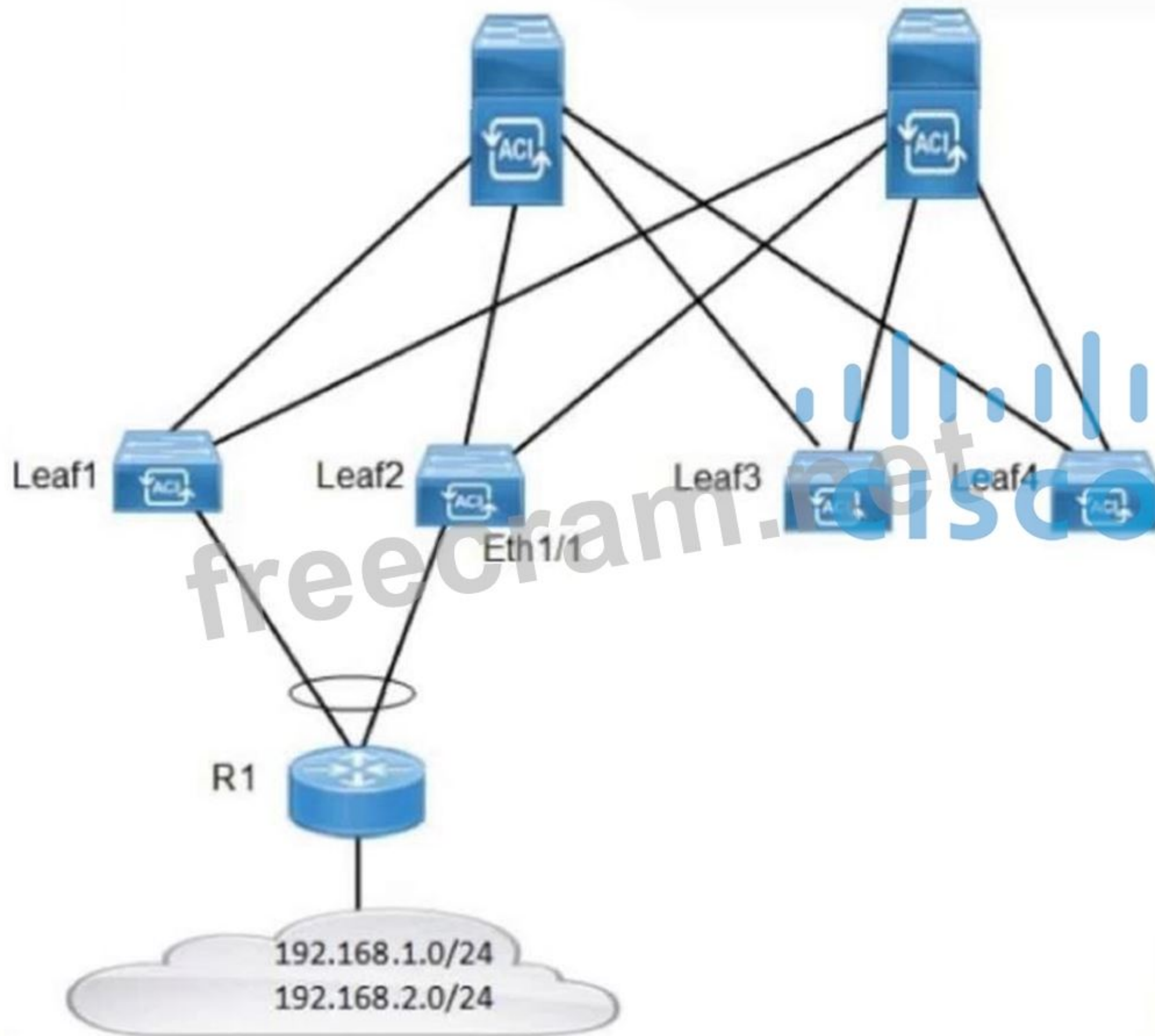
The main use cases for Cisco ACI PBR are as follows:

- Use PBR to insert firewalls or load balancers in the path between endpoints while keeping the default gateway on the Cisco ACI fabric to use distributed routing.
- Use PBR to insert an L4-L7 device in the path between endpoints that are in the same subnet.
- Use PBR to send traffic selectively to L4-L7 devices based on protocol and port filtering.
- Use Symmetric PBR to horizontally scale the performance of L4-L7 devices.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739971.html>

NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI fabric has an L3Out OSPF connectivity with router R1. The Cisco ACI fabric must have only subnet 192.168.1.0/24 installed in the routing table. Which two configurations must be selected to accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)



- A. Shared Security Import Subnet
- B. Import Route Control Enforcement
- C. Import Route Control Subnet
- D. Export Route Control Subnet
- E. External Subnets for the External EPG

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Import Route Control Subnet: This option allows you to specify which external subnets should be imported into the ACI fabric's routing table. In this case, only the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet should be configured under Import Route Control Subnet.

Import Route Control Enforcement: This setting ensures that the configured route control policies (such as the subnet filter for 192.168.1.0/24) are enforced when importing routes from the external router (R1) into the ACI fabric.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

What must be enabled in the bridge domain to have the endpoint table learn the IP addresses of endpoints?

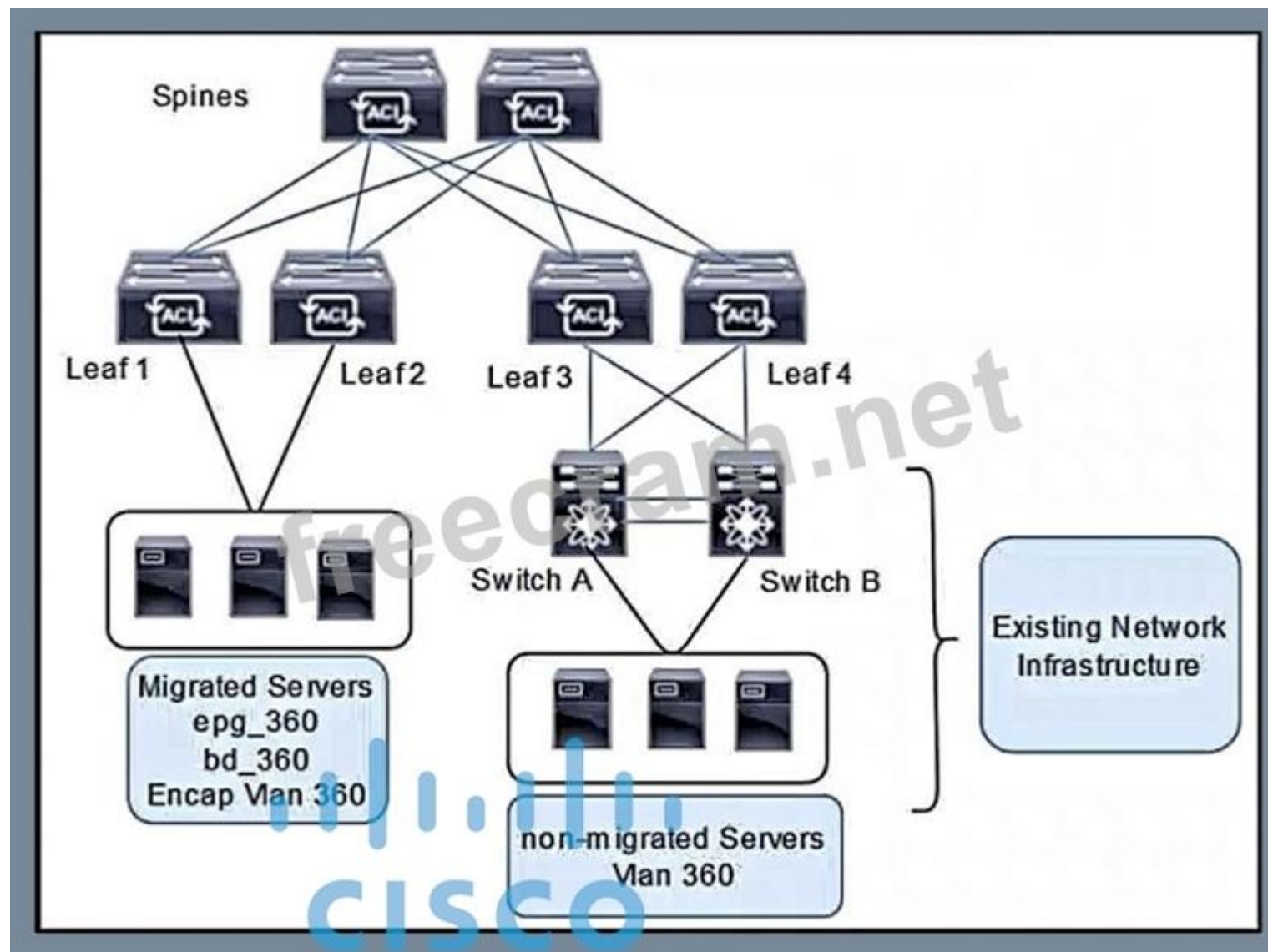
- A. L2 unknown unicast: flood
- B. GARP based detection
- C. unicast routing
- D. subnet scope

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://hsvglobalschool.in/dhkycw/cisco-aci-bridge-domain.html>

NEW QUESTION: 18

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is migrating legacy servers into the Cisco ACI environment. The requirement is to ensure that all endpoints and MAC addresses are learned properly in legacy and Cisco ACI switches. Which configuration set must be configured under the bridge domain called bd_360 to accomplish this goal?



- A. L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood
ARP Flooding: Enabled
- B. L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood
ARP Flooding: Disabled
- C. L2 Unknown Unicast: Hardware Proxy
ARP Flooding: Disabled
- D. L2 Unknown Unicast: Hardware Proxy
ARP Flooding: Enabled

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

An engineer is configuring ACI VMM domain integration with Cisco UCS-B Series.
Which type of port channel policy must be configured in the vSwitch policy?

- A. LACP Active
- B. MAC Pinning
- C. LACP Passive
- D. MAC Pinning-Physical-NIC-load

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Configure the vSwitch Policies on APIC for UCS B

... ..

Along with this, the only supported load balancing mechanism when UCS B series is used is Route Based on Originating Virtual Port.

If you configure a mac-pinning policy, it programs the port groups to use this mechanism. This is very important in order to prevent packet loss.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/cloud-systems-management/application-policy- infrastructure-controller-apic/118965-config-vmm-aci-ucs-00.html>

NEW QUESTION: 20

A RADIUS user resolves its role via the Cisco AV Pair. What object does the Cisco AV Pair resolve to?

- A. tenant
- B. security domain
- C. primary Cisco APIC
- D. managed object class

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2- x/Security_config/b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Configuration_Guide/ b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Guide_chapter_01011.html

NEW QUESTION: 21

What is the minimum number of APICs does Cisco recommend to deploy in a production cluster?

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

A network engineer demonstrates Cisco ACI to a customer. One of the test cases is to validate a disaster recovery event by resetting the ACI fabric to factory and then restoring the fabric to the state it was in before the event.

Which setting must be enabled on ACI to export all configuration parameters that are necessary to meet these requirements?

- A.** enabled AES encryption
- B.** generated a tech-support file
- C.** encrypted export destination
- D.** enabled JSON format export

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

AES encryption may be optional for backup but is required for the use case of restoring a factory- fresh install to a fully working environment.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI environment hosts two e-commerce applications. The default contract from a common tenant between different application tiers is used, and the applications work as expected. The customer wants to move to more specific contracts to prevent unwanted traffic between EPGs. A network administrator creates the app-to-db contract to meet this objective for the application and database tiers. The application EPGs must communicate only with their respective database EPGs. How should this contract be configured to meet this requirement?



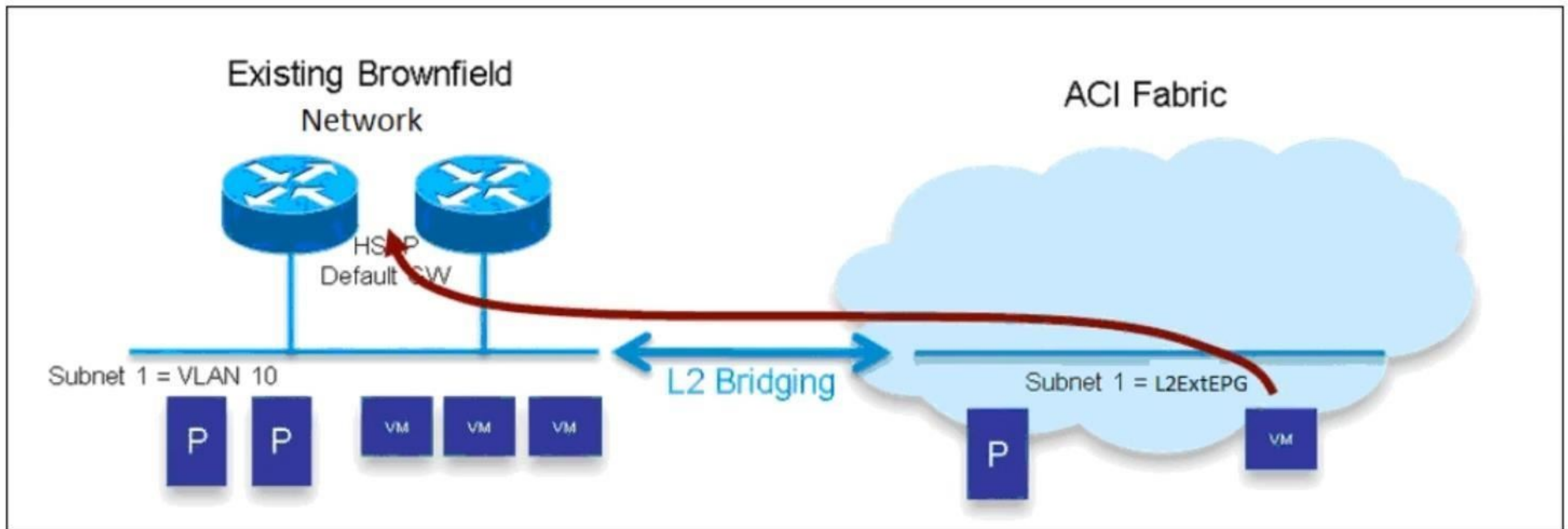
- A. Set the app-to-db scope to Global.
- B. Set the app-to-db scope to Application Profile.
- C. Implement the app-to-db scope as VRF.
- D. Implement the app-to-db as a Taboo contract.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To ensure that application EPGs communicate only with their respective database EPGs, the app-to- db contract should be configured with a scope set to the Application Profile. This scope ensures that the contract is applied only within the specific application profile, allowing for granular control over the communication between the application and database tiers. By setting the scope to Application Profile, the contract will not apply to other application profiles, thus preventing unwanted traffic between EPGs of different applications.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must migrate workloads from the brownfield network to the Cisco ACI fabric. The VLAN 10 default gateway remains in the router located in the brownfield network. The bridge domain has already been associated with L2Out. Which two actions must be taken to migrate the workloads? (Choose two.)



- A. Enable ARP Flooding.
- B. Configure Multi-Destination Flooding Flood in Encapsulation.
- C. Select limit IP learning to Subnet.
- D. Set L2 Unknown Unicast Flood.
- E. Map the MAC address of the default gateway to the bridge domain.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Enable ARP flooding: ARP requests originated from devices connected to the Cisco ACI fabric should be able to reach the default gateway or other endpoints part of the same IP subnet and still connected to the brownfield network. Since those entities are unknown to the Cisco ACI fabric, it is required to flood ARP requests across the Cisco ACI fabric and toward the brownfield network.

Enable Unknown Unicast flooding: similar considerations valid for ARP traffic apply also to Layer

2 unknown traffic (unicast and multicast), so it is required to ensure flooding is enabled in this phase for those traffic types.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/migration_guides/migratin_g_existing_networks_to_aci.html#_Toc133408118

NEW QUESTION: 26

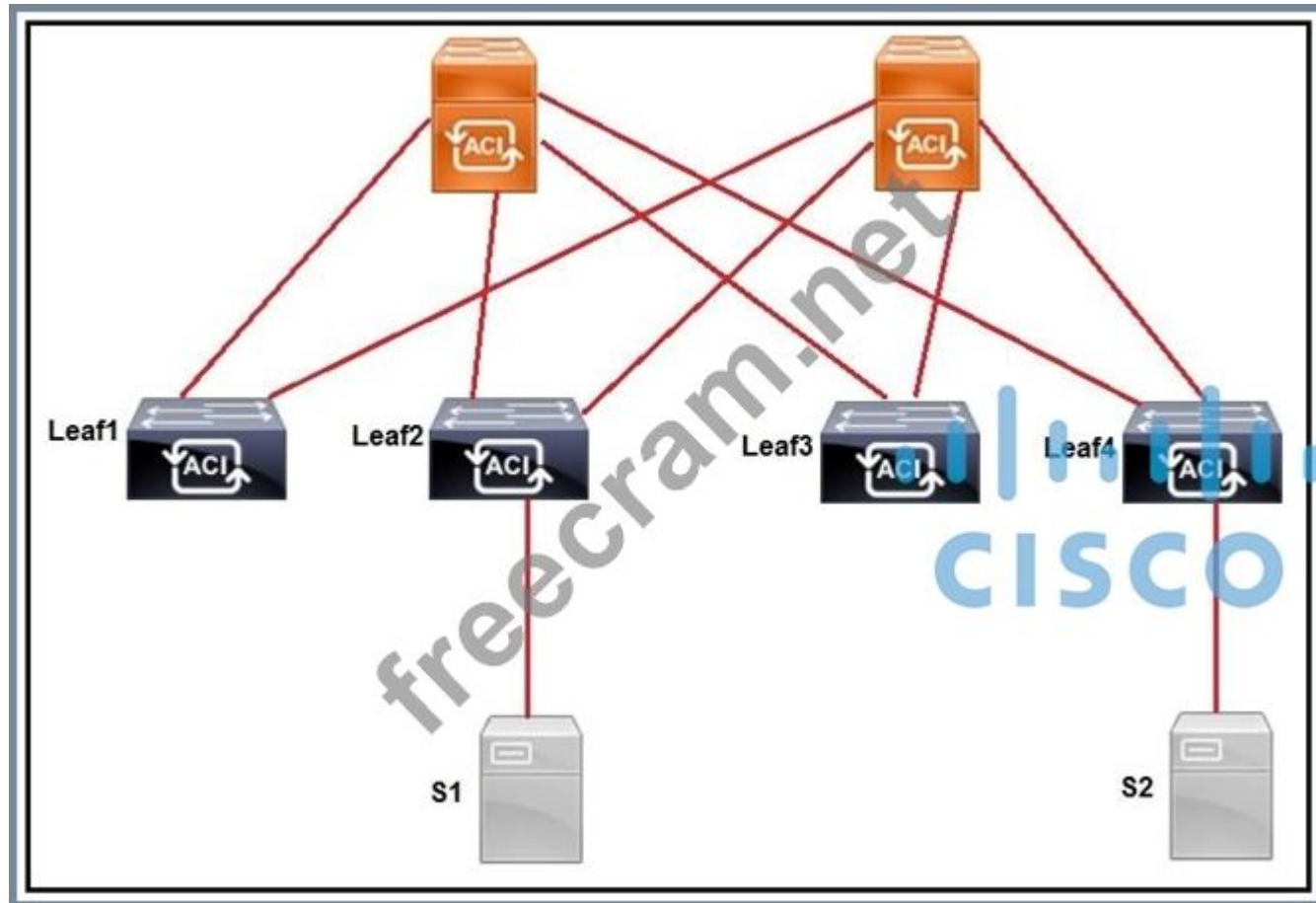
An organization deploys active-active data centers and active-standby firewalls in each data center. Which action should be taken in a Cisco ACI Multi-Pod to maintain traffic symmetry through the firewalls?

- A. Enable Pod ID Aware Redirection.
- B. Enable Endpoint Dataplane Learning.
- C. Disable service node Health Tracking.
- D. Disable Resilient Hashing.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibit. An application called App_1 is hosted on the server called S1. A silent host application, App_2, is hosted on S2. Both applications use the same VLAN encapsulation. Which action forces Cisco ACI fabric to learn App_2 on ACI leaf 2?



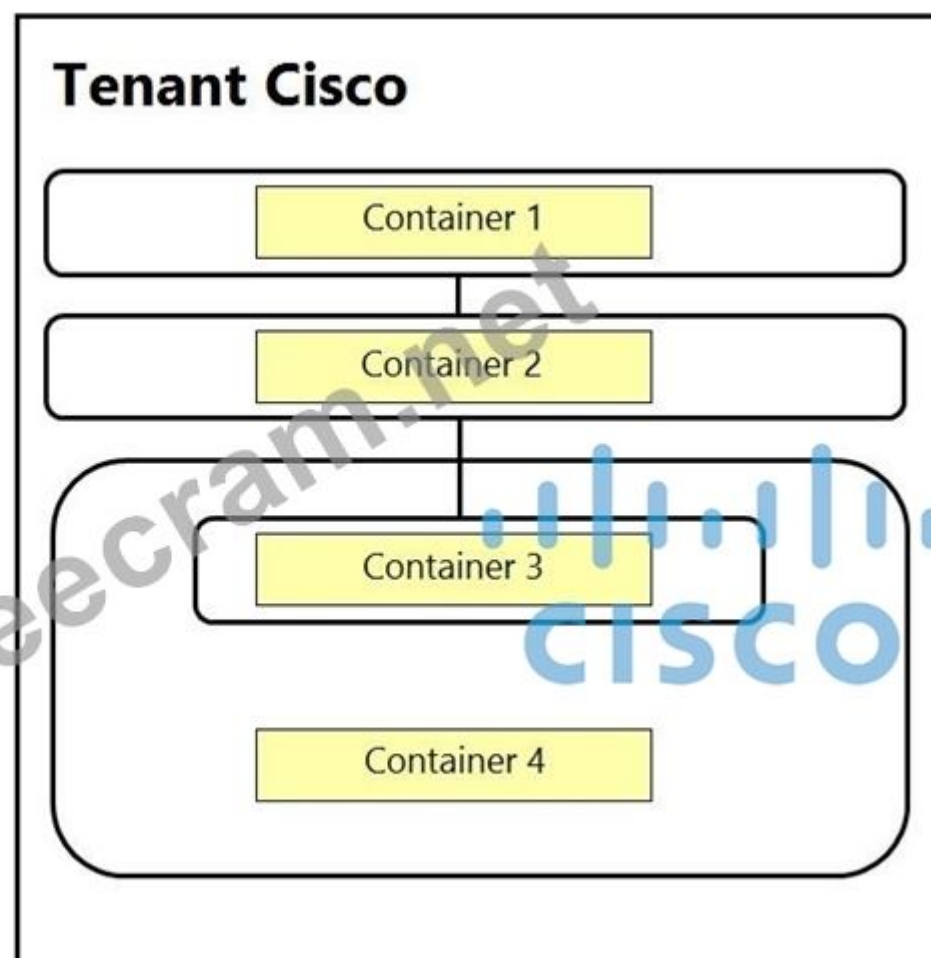
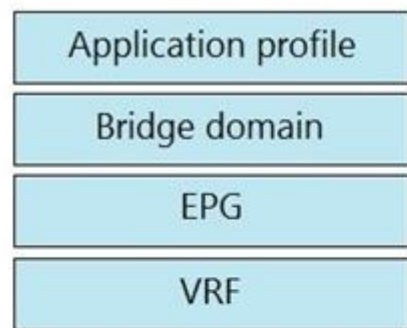
- A. Set L2 Unknown Unicast to Flood.
- B. Set Multi-Destination Flooding to Drop.
- C. Set L3 Unknown Multicast to Optimized flood.
- D. Set Unicast Routing to Hardware Proxy.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

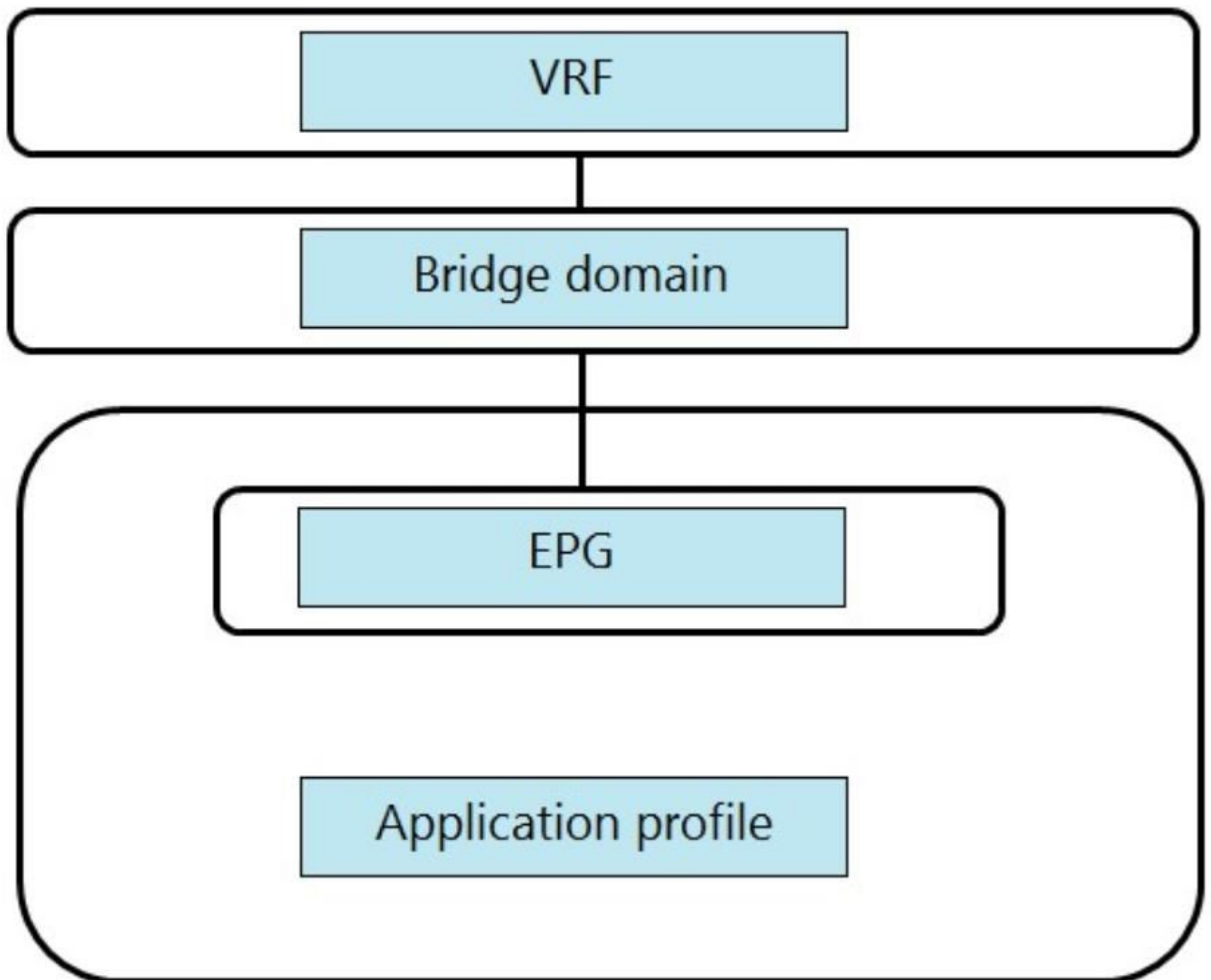
Drag and Drop Question

An engineer is configuring a VRF for a tenant named Cisco. Drag and drop the child objects on the left onto the correct containers on the right for this configuration.



Answer:

Tenant Cisco



Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/Operating_ACI/guide/b_Cisco_Operating_ACI/b_Cisco_Operating_ACI_chapter_0111.html

NEW QUESTION: 29

A Cisco ACI fabric is connected to an external Cisco Catalyst switch. Which set of actions must be taken for Cisco ACI leaf and spine switches to be managed from the management port?

A. Provide default/common contract by external management network under tenant mgmt.

Consume default/common contract by out-of-band EPG.

B. Provide default/mgmt contract by out-of-band EPG.

Consume default/mgmt contract by external management network under tenant common.

C. Provide default/mgmt contract by external management network under tenant common.

Consume default/mgmt contract by out-of-band EPG.

D. Provide default/common contract by out-of-band EPG.

Consume default/common contract by external management network under tenant mgmt.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

1. All devices will need static OOB addresses (APIC controllers, leafs, and spines) that associate the IP address, NodeID, default GW, and management type (OOB, in this case).

2. You'll need to configure a contract that will be consumed and provided to your OOB devices.

The contract will allow the system to know what traffic is allowed. (In this use case, you will use the default/common contract to permit any traffic.) Step 1 - Providing the contract Tenant > Tenant mgmt > Node Management EPGs > Out-of- Band EPG default Under the "Provided Out-of-Band Contracts" in the policy window, provide the appropriate contract. (This could be a the default/common contract or a specific contract you have created and modified). Click Submit.

Step 2 - Consuming the contract Tenant > Tenant mgmt > External Management Network Instance Profiles > YourInstanceProfile Consume the same contract that you provided in the previous step.

Enter the subnets that are allowed to have access to the APIC. (0.0.0.0/0 will permit all).

<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/aci-guide-configuring-out-of-band-access-for-your-fabric.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which two components are essential parts of a Cisco ACI Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) domain policy configuration? (Choose two.)

A. VMM domain profile

B. EPG static port binding

C. Layer 3 outside interface association

D. IP address pool association

E. EPG association

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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#concept_74EFC437C0AA44A391676F70ACE59DF3

Virtual Machine Manager Domain Main Components

ACI fabric virtual machine manager (VMM) domains enable an administrator to configure connectivity policies for virtual machine controllers. The essential components of an ACI VMM domain policy include the following:

- **Virtual Machine Manager Domain Profile**—Groups VM controllers with similar networking policy requirements. For example, VM controllers can share VLAN pools and application endpoint groups (EPGs). The APIC communicates with the controller to publish network configurations such as port groups that are then applied to the virtual workloads. The VMM domain profile includes the following essential components:
 - **Credential**—Associates a valid VM controller user credential with an APIC VMM domain.
 - **Controller**—Specifies how to connect to a VM controller that is part of a policy enforcement domain. For example, the controller specifies the connection to a VMware vCenter that is part a VMM domain.



Note

A single VMM domain can contain multiple instances of VM controllers, but they must be from the same vendor (for example, from VMware or from Microsoft).

- **EPG Association**—Endpoint groups regulate connectivity and visibility among the endpoints within the scope of the VMM domain policy. VMM domain EPGs behave as follows:
 - The APIC pushes these EPGs as port groups into the VM controller.
 - An EPG can span multiple VMM domains, and a VMM domain can contain multiple EPGs.
- **Attachable Entity Profile Association**—Associates a VMM domain with the physical network infrastructure. An attachable entity profile (AEP) is a network interface template that enables deploying VM controller policies on a large set of leaf switch ports. An AEP specifies which switches and ports are available, and how they are configured.
- **VLAN Pool Association**—A VLAN pool specifies the VLAN IDs or ranges used for VLAN encapsulation that the VMM domain consumes.

NEW QUESTION: 31

What does the "L" flag indicate in this output?

VLAN/Domain	Encap VLAN	MAC Address	MAC Info/ IP Info	Interface
73	vlan-3169	[redacted]	L	eth1/45
Prod.Temp	vlan-3169	[redacted]	L	eth1/45

- A. learned
- B. local
- C. local-aged
- D. learned-aged

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Cisco ACI endpoint tables, the flag "L" indicates that the endpoint was learned by the leaf switch (data-plane learning).

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NEW QUESTION: 32

The engineer notices frequent MAC and IP address moves between different leaf switch ports.

Which action prevents this problem from occurring?

- A. Disable enforce subnet check.
- B. Enable endpoint loop protection.
- C. Enable rogue endpoint control.
- D. Disable IP bridge domain enforcement.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Main difference between Endpoint loop protection and rogue endpoint is, that rogue endpoint Detection can detect IP moves, Endpoint loop protection can only detect MAC Moves. Same for the possible actions, when using Endpoint loop protection the possible actions are "Port disable" or "BD learn disabled on per Leaf level". When using rogue endpoint Detection the possible action is, that the leaf will program a static entry to disable learning of the specific endpoint. I think Endpoint loop protection is more flexible because in some cases you do not want to disable a whole BD or Port, because some other Endpoints, EPGs, L3OUTs which are running on the same port should not be affected by the mechanism.

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/application-centric-infrastructure/endpoint-loop-protection-vs-rogue-endpoint-control-policy/td-p/3796631>

NEW QUESTION: 33

An engineer is implementing a Cisco ACI environment that consists of more than 20 servers. Two of the servers support only Cisco Discovery Protocol with no order link discovery protocol. The engineer wants the servers to be discovered automatically by the Cisco ACI fabric when connected. Which action must be taken to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an override policy that enables Cisco Discovery Protocol after LLDP is enabled in the default policy group.
- B. Configure a higher order interface policy that enables Cisco Discovery Protocol for the interface on the desired leaf switch.
- C. Configure a lower order policy group that enables Cisco Discovery Protocol for the interface on the desired leaf switch.
- D. Create an interface profile for the interface that disables LLDP on the desired switch that is referenced by the interface policy group.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A leaf interface override policy allows interfaces that have interface policy group assignments to apply an alternate interface policy group.

Imagine that a group of ports have been configured on Node 101, using a specific interface policy group.

One of the interfaces connects to a firewall, and security policies dictate that LLDP and CDP toward the firewall need to be disabled on all firewall-facing interfaces.

It might be impossible to modify the interface policy group associated with the port because it might be part of a port block.

In this case, a leaf interface override can be used to assign an alternative interface policy group to the port of interest.

NEW QUESTION: 34

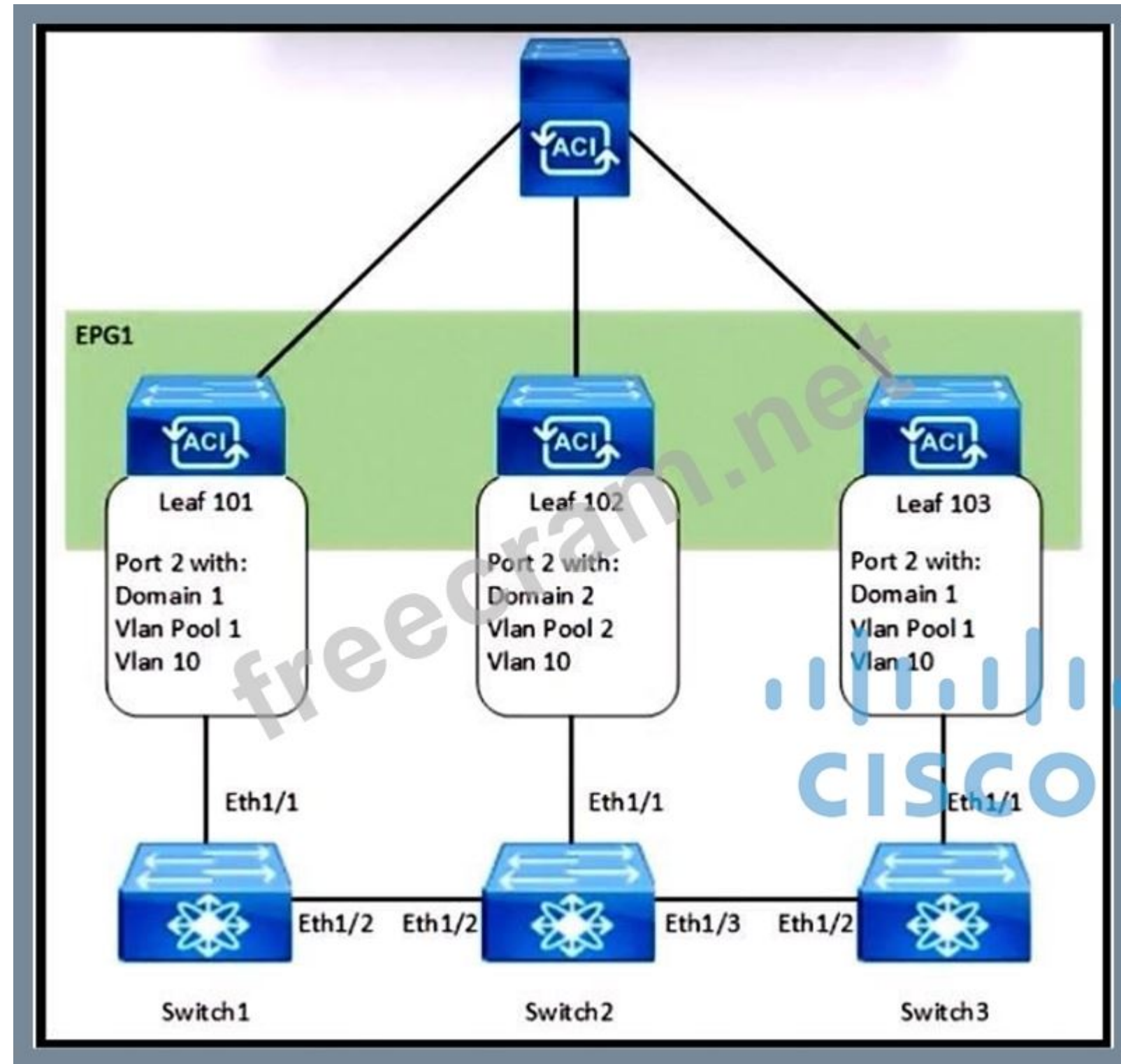
When Layer 3 routed traffic is destined to a Cisco ACI fabric, which mechanism does ACI use to detect silent hosts?

- A. proxy ARP
- B. gratuitous ARP
- C. inverse ARP
- D. ARP gleaning

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Refer to the exhibit. How are the STP BPDUs forwarded over Cisco ACI fabric?



- A. Cisco ACI acts as the STP root for all three external switches.
- B. STP BPDUs that are generated by Switch2 are received by Switch1 and Switch3.
- C. STP BPDUs that are generated by Switch1 are received only by Switch3.
- D. Cisco ACI fabric drops all STP BPDUs that are generated by the external switches.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a Cisco ACI fabric, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) that are generated by an external switch, such as Switch2 in this scenario, are indeed forwarded across the fabric. This allows externally connected switches to maintain a loop-free topology. While Cisco ACI does not participate in STP as it uses its own protocols and mechanisms for loop prevention within the fabric, it will forward STP BPDUs across End Point Groups (EPGs) on which they are received¹. This ensures that the connected external switches can still use STP for their loop prevention mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION: 36

A recent set of changes by a Cisco ACI administrator corrupted the APIC cluster. The ACI engineer must restore the configuration of the previous day. The APIC nodes in the cluster can communicate but fail to connect with other networks. The administrator plans to overwrite the entire existing configuration with the backup configuration. Which set of actions accomplishes this task?

A. Restore using the last configuration on the factory-reset APIC.

Use an import policy set to Best-effort.

B. Roll back the configuration using a local snapshot.

Use an import policy set to Atomic Replace.

C. Roll back the configuration using a local snapshot.

Use an import policy set to Best-effort Merge.

D. Restore the configuration imported from an FTP server.

Use an import policy set to Atomic.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Atomic Replace - overwrites existing configuration with imported configuration data. Any objects in the existing configuration that do not exist in the imported configuration are deleted. Objects are deleted from the existing configuration that have children in the existing configuration but do not have children in the incoming imported configuration. For example, if an existing configuration has two tenants, solar and wind, but the imported backed up configuration was saved before the tenant wind was created, tenant soar is restored from the backup but tenant wind is deleted.

NEW QUESTION: 37

An engineer must configure a one-time backup for a Cisco APIC cluster. Which two actions accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

A. Create a snapshot of the configuration.

B. Configure Global AES Encryption.

C. Configure the TFTP server.

D. Create a remote location.

E. Create a configuration export policy.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A one-time backup on APIC is created by defining a remote location (D) as the destination for the backup and then creating a configuration export policy (E) that performs the one-time export to that location.

NEW QUESTION: 38

What is the advantage of implementing an active-active firewall cluster that is stretched across separate pods when anycast services are configured?

A. A different MAC/IP configuration combination is configurable for the firewall in each pod.

B. Local traffic in a pod is load-balanced between the clustered firewalls.

C. The local pod anycast node is preferred by the local spines.

D. A cluster is capable to be deployed in transparent mode across pods.

Answer: **C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Refer to the exhibit. A syslog service was configured to capture different faults and events from a Cisco ACI tenant. The Cisco ACI fabric is missing any OOB capability. After some time, the administrator noticed that the syslog messages were not present on the APIC. Which two actions complete the configuration? (Choose two.)

Create Syslog Remote Destination



Host Name/IP: 10.10.10.100

Name: syslog_server

Admin State: ☐ disabled ☒ enabled

Severity: warnings

Port: 415

Forwarding Facility: local7

Management EPG: ACI-Device-Mgmt-Inband (In-Bar)



Cancel

OK

Create Syslog Source

Name:

Min Severity: 

Include: ☒ 

- ☒ Audit logs
- ☒ Events
- ☒ Faults
- ☒ Session logs

Dest Group:  

- A. Ping the syslog server from the APIC.
- B. Change forwarding facility to local1.
- C. Reconfigure the UDP port settings.
- D. Set the management EPG to default.
- E. Change the minimum severity levels.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which log type provides information about configuration changes initiated by the user in the Cisco ACI fabric?

- A. fault
- B. session

- C. event
- D. audit

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Audit logs in the Cisco ACI fabric provide detailed information about configuration changes initiated by users. These logs track actions such as creating, modifying, or deleting objects within the fabric. The audit logs are crucial for monitoring user activities and maintaining a record of changes for compliance and troubleshooting purposes.

NEW QUESTION: 41

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is implementing Cisco ACI ?VMware vCenter integration for a blade server that lacks support of bonding. Which port channel mode results in "route based on originating virtual port" on the VMware VDS?

Create vCenter Domain

vCenter Credentials:

Profile name	Username	Description
Lab-VCenter	admin	

vCenter:

Name	IP	Type	Stats Collection
Lab-VCenter	vcenter.aci.lab	vCenter	Disabled

Port Channel Mode:

select a value

Static Channel – Mode On

LACP Active

LACP Passive

MAC Pinning+

MAC Pinning-Physical-NIC-load

- A. Static Channel - Mode On
- B. MAC Pinning-Physical-NIC-load

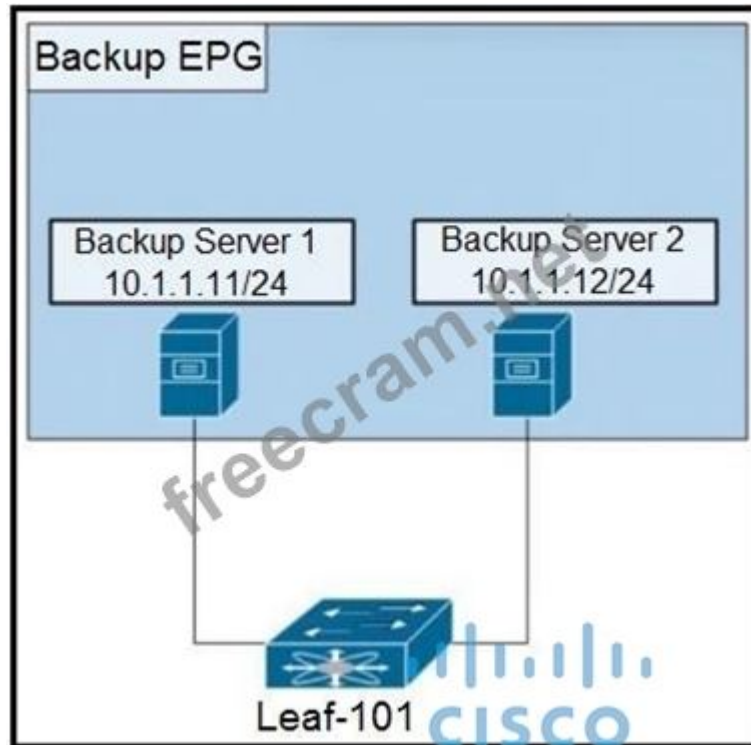
- C. LACP Passive
- D. MAC Pinning+
- E. LACP Active

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/dcn/aci/apic/6x/virtualization/cisco-aci-virtualization-guide-60x/ACI-Virtualization-Guide-60x-aci-with-vmware-vds.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must disable the communication between the two backup servers in the backup EPG. Which action accomplishes this goal?



- A. Set Intra EPG Isolation to Enforced.
- B. Set a different static binding for the encap VLAN.
- C. Set the physical domain to None.
- D. Set Preferred Group Member to Excluded.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

How does a Cisco ACI fabric update endpoint information when an endpoint transitions between two Cisco ACI leaf switches?

- A. The original leaf reports the move to the COOP database on spine switches.
- B. COOP creates a bounce entry in the new leaf instead of data plane learning.
- C. The new leaf updates the COOP database on spine switches with the new endpoint.
- D. The spine switch pushes all endpoint database entries to each leaf switch.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When an endpoint moves to a new leaf, that new leaf performs data-plane learning and then updates the COOP database on the spine, allowing the fabric to redirect future traffic to the new location.

NEW QUESTION: 44

A network engineer is configuring syslogs in the Cisco ACI environment with these requirements:

- All message severities must be logged except for debugging messages.
- Messages must be compliant with RFC 5424 format.
- Logs must be saved only in a file on the APIC.

Which settings must be used in the Syslog Monitoring Destination Group to meet these requirements?

A. Format: ACI

Local File Destination Admin State: Enabled

Severity: Notifications

Console Destination Admin State: Disabled

B. Format: NX-OS

Local File Destination Admin State: Disabled

Severity: Emergencies

Console Destination Admin State: Enabled

C. Format: NX-OS

Local File Destination Admin State: Disabled

Severity: Alerts

Console Destination Admin State: Enabled

D. Format: ACI

Local File Destination Admin State: Enabled

Severity: Information

Console Destination Admin State: Disabled

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Format: ACI: The ACI format supports RFC 5424 compliance, making it suitable for this requirement.

Local File Destination Admin State: Enabled: To ensure that logs are saved only to a file on the APIC, the local file destination must be enabled.

Severity: Information: The "Information" level includes all message severities except for debugging messages, aligning with the requirement to log all except debugging.

Console Destination Admin State: Disabled: Since the requirement is to save logs only to a file on the APIC, the console logging must be disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 45

A user has been assigned to a security domain called Production and a domain called Production. The security domain has been mapped to two tenants, named Prod1 and Prod2.

In the security domain assignment for the user, the tenant-admin role was selected, and it has access privilege type Write.

Which the following items may the user still be unable to do?

A. View basic objects within the common tenant

B. Create bridge domains, application profiles, and EPGs in the Prod1 tenant

C. Create service graphs in the Prod2 tenant

D. Map an EPG in the Prod2 tenant to a port on a leaf

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which tenant is used when configuring in-band management IP addresses for Cisco APICs, leaf nodes, and spine nodes?

A. default

B. infra

C. common

D. mgmt

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/kb/b_KB_Configuring_Static_Management_Access.html#concept_CFF63FEBE947424291B0F10E6_F23DA7D

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NEW QUESTION: 47

An engineer is extending EPG connectivity to an external network. The external network houses the Layer 3 gateway and other end hosts.

Which ACI bridge domain configuration should be used?

A. Forwarding: Custom

L2 Unknown Unicast: Hardware Proxy

L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding: Flood

Multi Destination Flooding: Flood in BD

ARP Flooding: Enabled

B. Forwarding: Custom

L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood

L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding: Flood

Multi Destination Flooding: Flood in BD

ARP Flooding: Enabled

C. Forwarding: Custom

L2 Unknown Unicast: Hardware Proxy

L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding: Flood

Multi Destination Flooding: Flood in BD

ARP Flooding: Disabled

D. Forwarding: Custom

L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood

L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding: Flood

Multi Destination Flooding: Flood in BD

ARP Flooding: Disabled

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

You need ARP flood to be able to communicate correctly with the external L2 domain.

<https://aci-lab.ciscolive.com/lab/pod9/tenants/create-l2-bd>

NEW QUESTION: 48

Using EPG extension, an engineer has moved all endpoints in a VLAN into an ACI fabric. When he moves the default gateway from traditional switches into the fabric, he suddenly loses all connectivity to the endpoints from outside the fabric.

Which of the following are possible reasons this has taken place? (Choose three.)

- A. The bridge domain does not have an associated L3Out configured.
- B. The Layer 2 connection between ACI switches and non-ACI switches has been disconnected.
- C. No contracts have been associated with the EPG.
- D. The subnet Scope parameter on the BD needs to be set to Advertised Externally.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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>

NEW QUESTION: 50

An engineer is implementing an out-of-band (OOB) management access for the Cisco ACI fabric.

The secure access must meet these requirements:

- Only GUI and secure shell must be allowed to access the management interfaces of the ACIs.
- The only IP ranges that must be permitted to connect the fabric will be 10.10.10.0/24 and 192.168.15.0/24.

Which configuration set meets these requirements?

- A. Create an out-of-band EPG in the external management entity.

Associate the management profile with the OOB contract.

- B. Set up static IPs on the management interfaces from the required IP range.

Add the required subnets to the external network instance profile.

- C. Implement HTTPS and SSH protocol filters in the OOB contract.

Add the required subnets to the external network instance profile.

- D. Create an out-of-band EPG in the common tenant.

Associate the external network instance profile with the OOB contract.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibit. A user tenant is configured with 10 application EPGs. An engineer must design the tenant to reject deploying a new application EPG. Which attribute set must be set to meet the requirement?



```

{
  "totalCount": "1",
  "imdata": [
    {
      "quotaConf": {
        "attributes": {
          "annotation": "",
          "class": "fvAEPg",
          "containerDn": "uni/tn-PROD",
          "dn": "uni/quotacont/quotaconf-fvAEPg-scope-[uni/tn-PROD]",
          "exceedAction": " ",
          "maxNum": " ",
          "name": "",
          "nameAlias": "",
          "userdom": ":all:"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

- A. exceedAction to fault
maxNum to 11
- B. exceedAction to fail
maxNum to 11
- C. exceedAction to fault
maxNum to 10
- D. exceedAction to fail
maxNum to 10

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

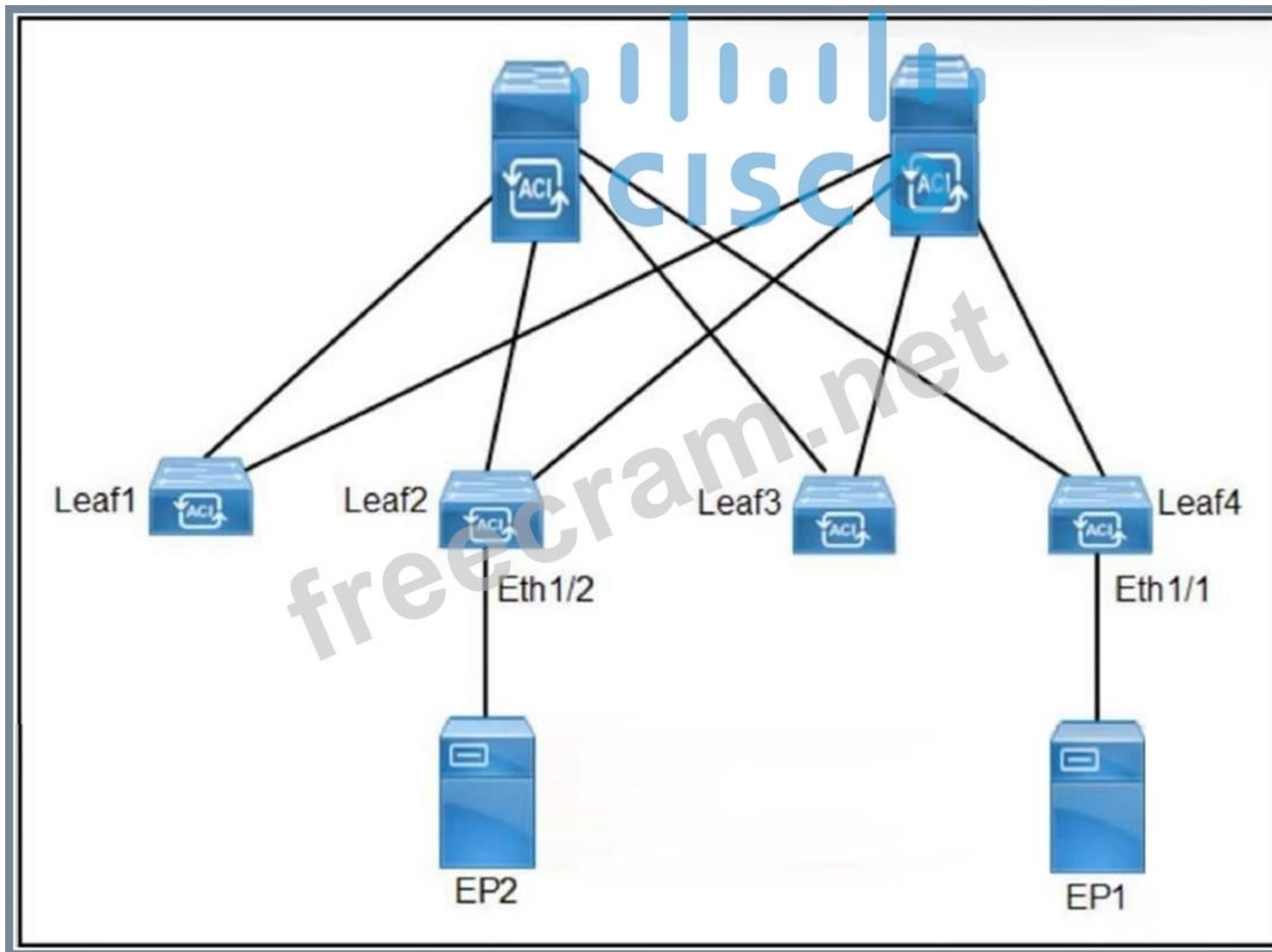
Setting maxNum to 10 caps the allowed EPGs at your current count, and exceedAction = fail causes any attempt to create an 11th EPG to be rejected outright.

NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure a Cisco ACI fabric that meets these requirements:

- The interface Eth1/2 must accept traffic only from EP2.
- The interface Eth1/1 must accept traffic from EP1 and EP2.
- EP1 and EP2 must authenticate independently on Eth1/1.

Which 802.1x host modes must be configured to meet these requirements?



- A. Single-host on Eth1/1
Multi-auth on Eth1/2
- B. Single-host on Eth1/1
Multi-domain on Eth1/2
- C. Multi-auth on Eth1/1
Multi-domain on Eth1/2

D. Multi-auth on Eth1/1

Single-host on Eth1/2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Eth1/1 must accept traffic from both EP1 and EP2, and EP1 and EP2 must authenticate independently:

To achieve this, Multi-auth mode must be configured on Eth1/1. Multi-auth mode allows multiple endpoints to connect to the same interface, but each endpoint is authenticated independently.

Eth1/2 must accept traffic only from EP2:

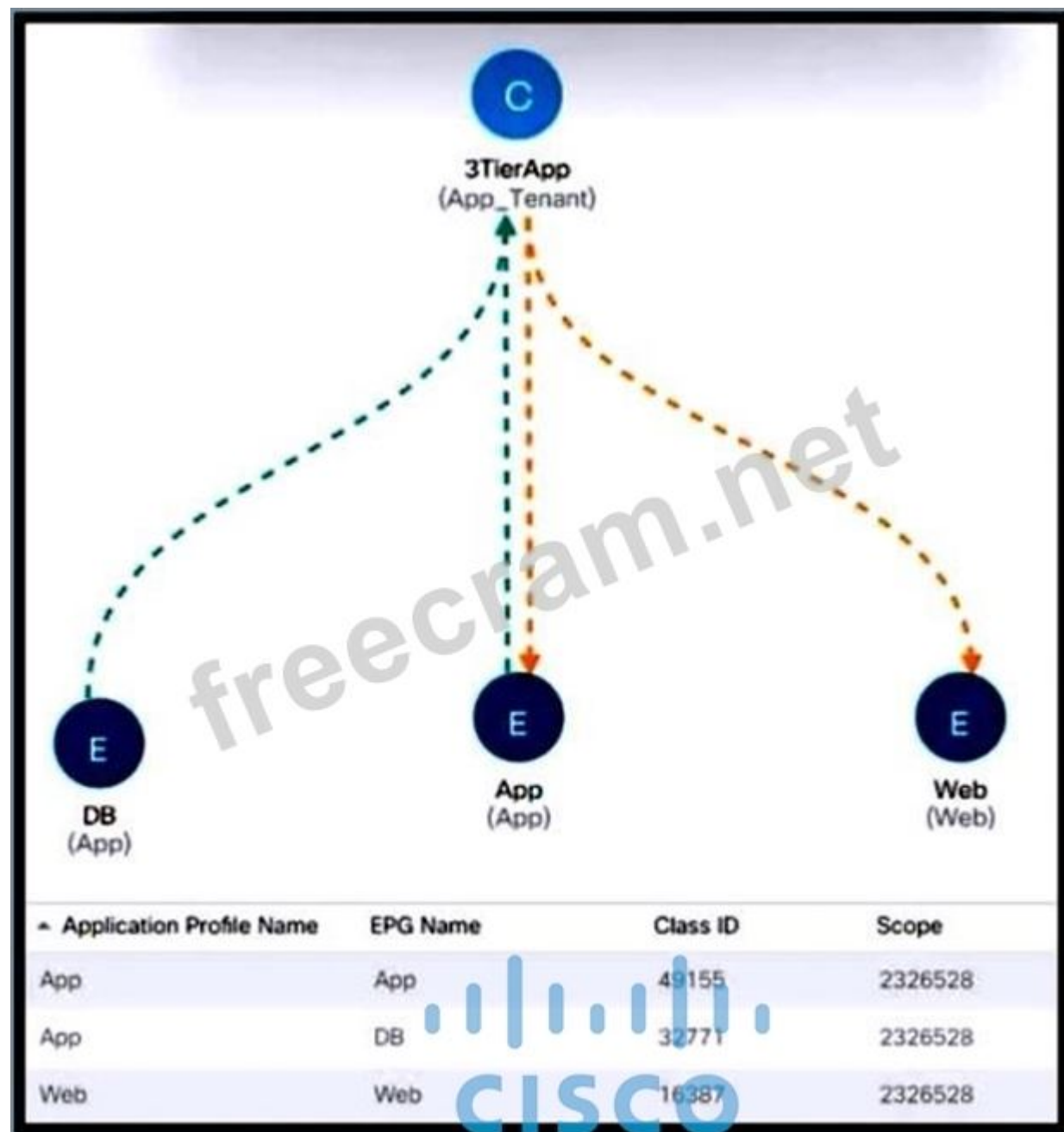
To enforce that only EP2 is allowed on Eth1/2, Single-host mode must be configured. Single- host mode ensures that only one device is allowed to connect and be authenticated on the interface at a time.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit. New e-commerce software is deployed on Cisco ACI fabric. The environment must meet these requirements:

- The overall number of contracts must be reduced by reusing the existing contracts within a VRF when possible.
- The e-commerce software must communicate only with software EPGs that are part of the same ANP.
- The e-commerce software must be prevented from communicating with applications in different ANPs.

Which scope must be selected to meet these requirements?



- A. Tenant
- B. Global
- C. Application Profile
- D. Endpoint Group

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

An engineer must limit management access to the Cisco ACI fabric that originates from a single subnet where the NOC operates. Access should be limited to SSH and HTTPS only. Where should the policy be configured on the Cisco APIC to meet the requirements?

- A. policy in the management tenant
- B. policy on the management VLAN
- C. ACL on the management interface of the APIC
- D. ACL on the console interface

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/Operating_ACI/guide/b_Cisco_Operating_ACI/b_Cisco_Operating_ACI_chapter_0111.html

3. Mgmt—The management tenant provides convenient means to configure access policies for fabric nodes. While fabric nodes are accessible and configurable through the APIC, they can also be accessed directly using in-band and out-of band connections. **In-band and out-of-band policies are configured under the mgmt tenant:**

- In-Band Management Access
- Out-of-Band Management Access

NEW QUESTION: 55

An ACI administrator notices a change in the behavior of the fabric. Which action must be taken to determine if a human intervention introduced the change?

- A. Inspect event records in the APIC UI to see all actions performed by users.
- B. Inspect /var/log/audit_messages on the APIC to see a record of all user actions.
- C. Inspect audit logs in the APIC UI to see all user events.
- D. Inspect the output of show command history in the APIC CLI.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/all/faults/guide/b_APIC_Faults_Errors/b_IFC_Faults_Errors_chapter_010.html

NEW QUESTION: 56

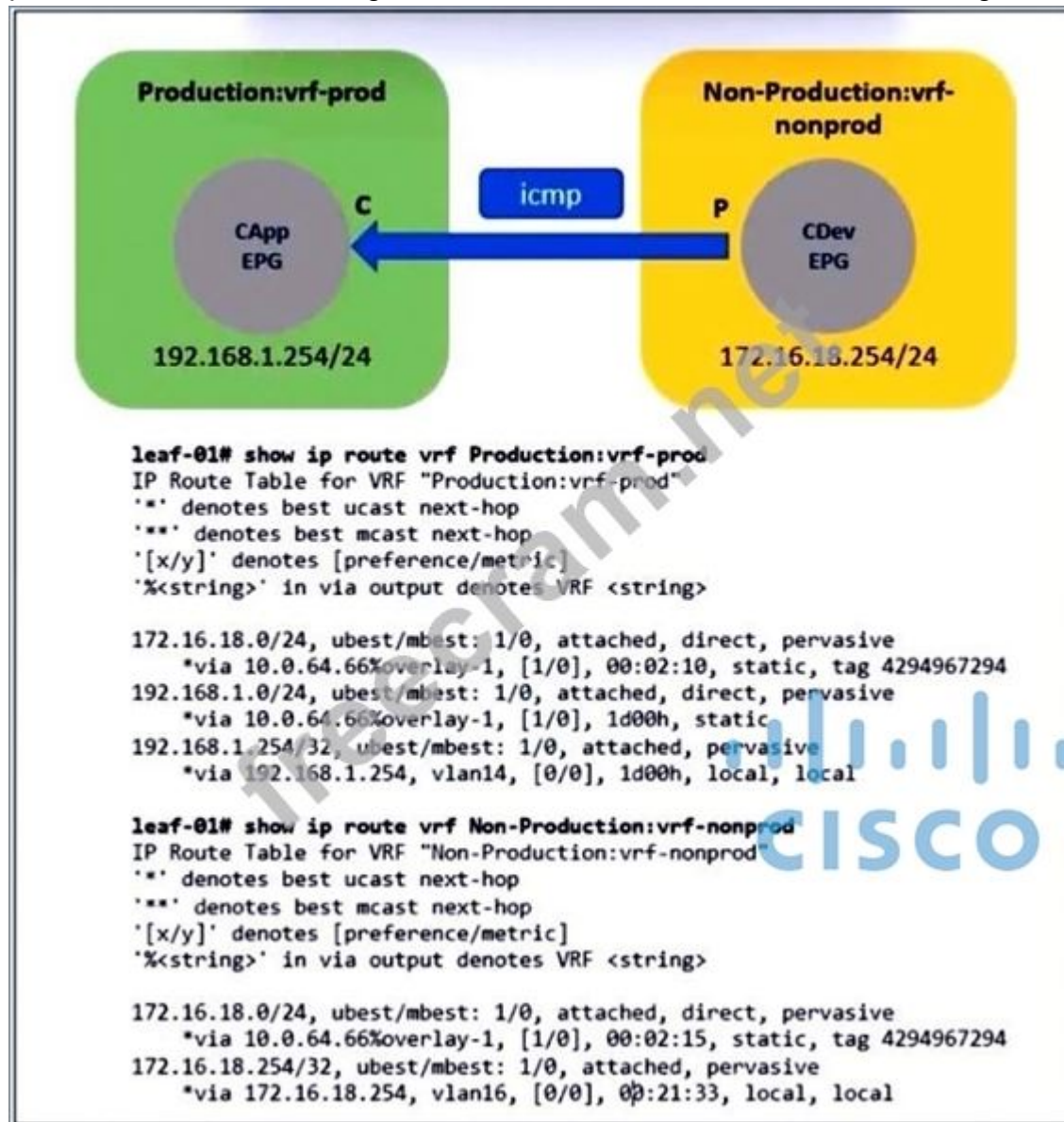
A network engineer must allow secure access to the Cisco ACI out-of-band (OOB) management only from external subnets 10.0.0.0/24 and 192.168.20.0/25. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

- A. Create a PBR service graph in the MGMT tenant.
Create a management Profile with the required OOB EPG.
Redirect all traffic going into ACI management to the external firewall.
Create two subnet entries under the OOB Bridge domain with the required subnets.
- B. Create a L3Out in the MGMT tenant in OOB VRF.
Set External Management Network Instance Profile as a consumer of the OOB contract.
Create an External EPG with two subnet entries with the external subnets.
- C. Create an EPG and BD in the MGMT tenant in OOB VRF.
Set OOB VRF to provide the contract.
Set a new EPG to consume the OOB contract.
- D. Create an OOB contract that allows the required ports.
Provide the contract from the OOB EPG.
Consume the contract by the OOB External Management Network Instance Profile.
Create two subnet entries in the External Management Network Profile with the required subnets.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator configures inter-VRF route leaking between Production:vrf-prod and Non-Production:vrf-nonprod. However, the route in the Non-Production:vrf-nonprod VRF to the production tenant is missing. Which action resolves the VRF route leaking issue?



- A. Export the contract from provider to consumer tenant.
- B. Change the contract scope to Global.
- C. Enable the Shared between VRFs option for the BD subnet in the production VRF.
- D. Enable the Shared between VRFs option for the EPG subnet in the non-production VRF.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

An engineer must advertise a bridge domain subnet out of the ACI fabric to an OSPF neighbor. Which two configuration steps are required? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the Subnet under the EPG level.
- B. Configure Subnet scope to Advertised Externally
- C. Create Route Control Profile with the export direction under External EPG.
- D. Add External Subnet for External EPG flag under External EPG.
- E. Add L50ut profile to the bridge domain using Associated L30uts section

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

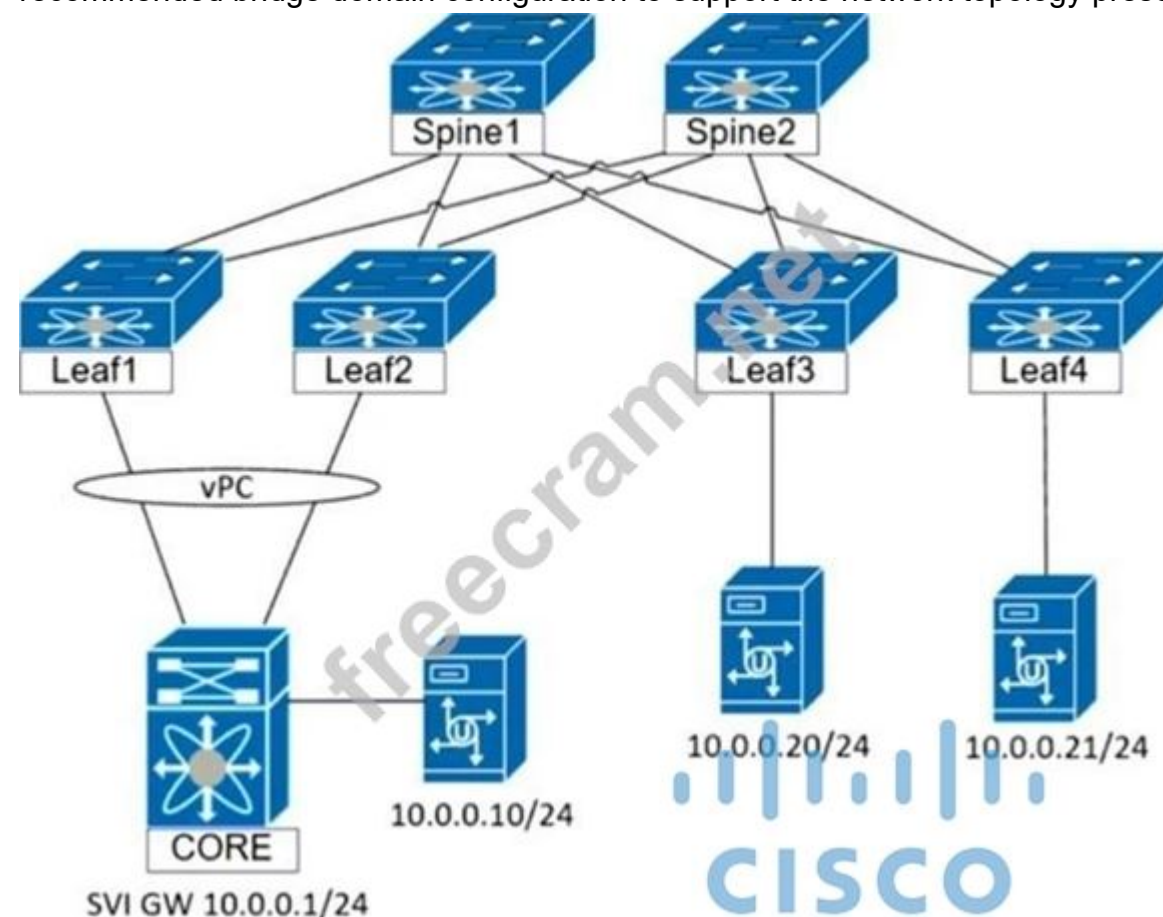
How does Cisco ACI detect the IP address of a silent host that moved from one location to another without notifying a Cisco ACI leaf?

- A. Bounce entries are installed on the leaf switch.
- B. ARP requests are flooded in the bridge domain.
- C. Silent hosts are detected by the ACI fabric.
- D. Endpoint announce messages are sent to COOP.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Refer to the exhibit. A company deployed Cisco ACI and plans to migrate the first servers to the Cisco ACI fabric. The current network setup experiences a small number of silent hosts. What is the Cisco recommended bridge domain configuration to support the network topology presented?



- A. Unicast Routing: Disabled
L2 Unknown Unicast: Flood
- B. Unicast Routing: Enabled
L2 Unknown Unicast: Hw Proxy
- C. ARP Flooding: Enabled
Multi Destination Flooding: Flood in BD
- D. ARP Flooding: Disabled
L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding: Flood

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When you extend an existing L3-switched network into ACI and keep the original SVI as the gateway, enabling Unicast Routing on the bridge domain lets the fabric advertise its host routes back to that SVI. Setting L2 Unknown Unicast to HW Proxy ensures the spine/leaf fabric will proxy ARP and unknown-unicast MAC requests for those migrated servers so that "silent" hosts are reachable without flooding.

NEW QUESTION: 61

A customer migrates a legacy environment to Cisco ACI. A Layer 2 trunk is configured to interconnect the two environments. The customer also builds ACI fabric in an application-centric mode.

Which feature should be enabled in the bridge domain to reduce instability during the migration?

- A. Set Multi-Destination Flooding to Flood in BD.
- B. Enable Flood in Encapsulation.
- C. Set Multi-Destination Flooding to Flood in Encapsulation.
- D. Disable Endpoint Dataplane Learning

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

IMPORTANT In a single BD with Multiple EPGs, each EPG is defined by a different VLAN encapsulation. IF those VLANs extend into you legacy non-ACI network, then (by default) these frames will leak from one VLAN to another - which is probably NOT what you want, which is why there is a Multi-Destination Flooding option to Flood in Encapsulation - to prevent leakage from one EPG to another - but again, this may break some protocols. But before setting your BD to Flood in Encapsulation re-read the IF statement above.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

In Cisco ACI, if no contract is attached to the EPG, what is the default behavior?

- A. Inter-EPG communication is disabled.
- B. All TCP ports are allowed in inter-EPG communication.
- C. All ICMP packets are allowed in inter-EPG communication.
- D. Unidirectional traffic is allowed for all protocols in inter-EPG communication.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

An engineer must configure a Layer 3 connection to the WAN router. The hosts in production VRF must access WAN subnets. The engineer associates EPGs in the production VRF with the external routed domain. Which action completes the task?

- A. Configure the External Subnets for the External EPG scope for the external EPG.
- B. Configure the Shared Route Control Subnet scope for the external EPG.
- C. Configure the Export Route Control Subnet scope for the external EPG.
- D. Configure the Import Route Control Subnet scope for the external EPG.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 64

An engineer configures two Cisco ACI leaf switches called Leaf1 and Leaf2 as VPC peers. The server called S1 is connected to Leaf1 with a port channel interface. How is S1 learned in the endpoint table of Leaf2?

- A. on-peer endpoint
- B. local endpoint
- C. bounce entry endpoint
- D. remote endpoint

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

An engineer has set the VMM resolution immediacy to pre-provision in a Cisco ACI environment.

No Cisco Discovery Protocol neighborship has been formed between the hypervisors and the ACI fabric leaf nodes. How does this affect the download policies to the leaf switches?

- A. No policies are downloaded because LLDP is the only supported discovery protocol.
- B. Policies are downloaded when the hypervisor host is connected to the VMM VDS.
- C. Policies are downloaded to the ACI leaf switch regardless of Cisco Discovery Protocol neighborship.
- D. No policies are downloaded because there is no discovery protocol neighborship.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Pre-provision - Specifies that a policy (for example, VLAN, VXLAN binding, contracts, or filters) is downloaded to a leaf switch even before a VM controller is attached to the virtual switch (for example, VMware VDS). This pre-provisions the configuration on the switch.

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which method does the Cisco ACI fabric use to load-balance multidestination traffic?

- A. PIM routing
- B. spanning trees
- C. shortest-path trees
- D. forwarding tag trees

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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_010010.html

The ACI fabric uses Forwarding Tag (FTAG) trees to load balance multi-destination traffic. All multi-destination traffic is forwarded in the form of encapsulated IP multicast traffic within the fabric. The ingress leaf assigns an FTAG to the traffic when forwarding it to the spine. The FTAG is assigned in the packet as part of the destination multicast address. In the fabric, the traffic is forwarded along the specified FTAG tree. Spine and any intermediate leaf switches forward traffic based on the FTAG ID. One forwarding tree is built per FTAG ID. Between any two nodes, only one link forwards per FTAG. Because of the use of multiple FTAGs, parallel links can be used with each FTAG choosing a different link for forwarding. The larger the number of FTAG trees in the fabric means the better the load balancing potential is. The ACI fabric supports up to 12 FTAGs.

NEW QUESTION: 67

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer associated EPG-1 with a VMM domain called VMware/west. The VLAN pool west-VLP is configured in VMware/west, and the VMware/west is associated with the AEP called VMware/west-AEP. The corresponding port group failed to be automatically created in vCenter. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the missing port group?

Domain – west							
Policy Operational Associated EPGs							
General History Faults							
Properties Name: west Controllers: Name State Model Serial Revision Hypervisors Virtual Machines							
mspl-vcenter Online VMware vCenter Server 7.0.1 build – 17491160 7.0.1 4 56							

- A. Configure VMware/west-AEP with the correct vCenter credentials.
- B. Associate VMware/west-AEP with a physical domain.
- C. Add a static range to VMware/west-VLP.
- D. Include VLANs in the VMware/west-VLP.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68

An engineer configures port-12 on Leaf-101 and Leaf-102 to connect to a new server. SVR-12. The new server will belong to EPG-12 and use encap VLAN-1212. The engineer configured port-12 as a VPC member port and statically bound the VPC member port to EPG-12. Which additional step must the engineer take to configure connectivity?

- A. Configure an LACP Interface Policy and apply it to EPG-12.
- B. Associate a domain with EPG-12 that is associated with VLAN-1212.
- C. Create a VPC Explicit Protection Group for EPG-12 and VLAN-1212.
- D. Select VLAN-1212 on the EPG-12 Interface Policy Group.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures a Layer 4 to Layer 7 device object. The device is a virtual firewall with a single network adapter and it must be deployed in routed mode. Which action completes the configuration of the device object?

Create L4-L7 DEVICES

 Cisco ACI device package functionality for L4-L7 devices will be deprecated starting in Cisco APIC 5.2 release. The use of configurations without device package is recommended.

General

Name: test-device

Service Type: Firewall

Device Type: ☐ PHYSICAL ☒ VIRTUAL

VMM Domain: west

Trunking Port: ☐

VM Instantiation Policy: select an option

Promiscuous Mode: ☐

Context Aware: ☐ Multiple ☒ Single

Function Type: ☒ GoThrough ☐ GoTo

Devices

 The configuration can comprise a single device, two devices (such as an active-standby HA pair), or two or more standalone devices in a scale-out pool.

Name	VM Name	vCenter Name	Interfaces
test-device-VM1	Raccoon_City(VRF-1 EPG-1)...	mspl-vcenter	one-armed-if

Cluster Interfaces:

Name	Concrete Interfaces	Enhanced Lag Policy
one-armed-if	test-device-VM1/one-armed-if	

A. Add an outside interface to the cluster interfaces.

B. Change Function Type to GoTo.

C. Enable Promiscuous Mode.

D. Change context awareness to Multiple.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which two IP address types are available for transport over the LSN when they are configured from Cisco ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator? (Choose two.)

A. Management IP of APICs

B. Management IP of the MSO Node

C. Anycast Overlay Multicast TEP

D. MP-BGP EVPN Router-ID

E. Common Pervasive Gateway

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739609.html>

NEW QUESTION: 71

What is the purpose of the Overlay Multicast TEP in a Cisco ACI Multi-Site deployment?

A. to encapsulate multicast traffic in a common multicast group

B. to source and receive unicast VXLAN data plane traffic

C. to establish MP-BGP EVPN adjacencies with the spine nodes in remote sites

D. to perform head-end replication for BUM traffic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

Refer to the exhibit. A customer is deploying a WAN with these requirements:

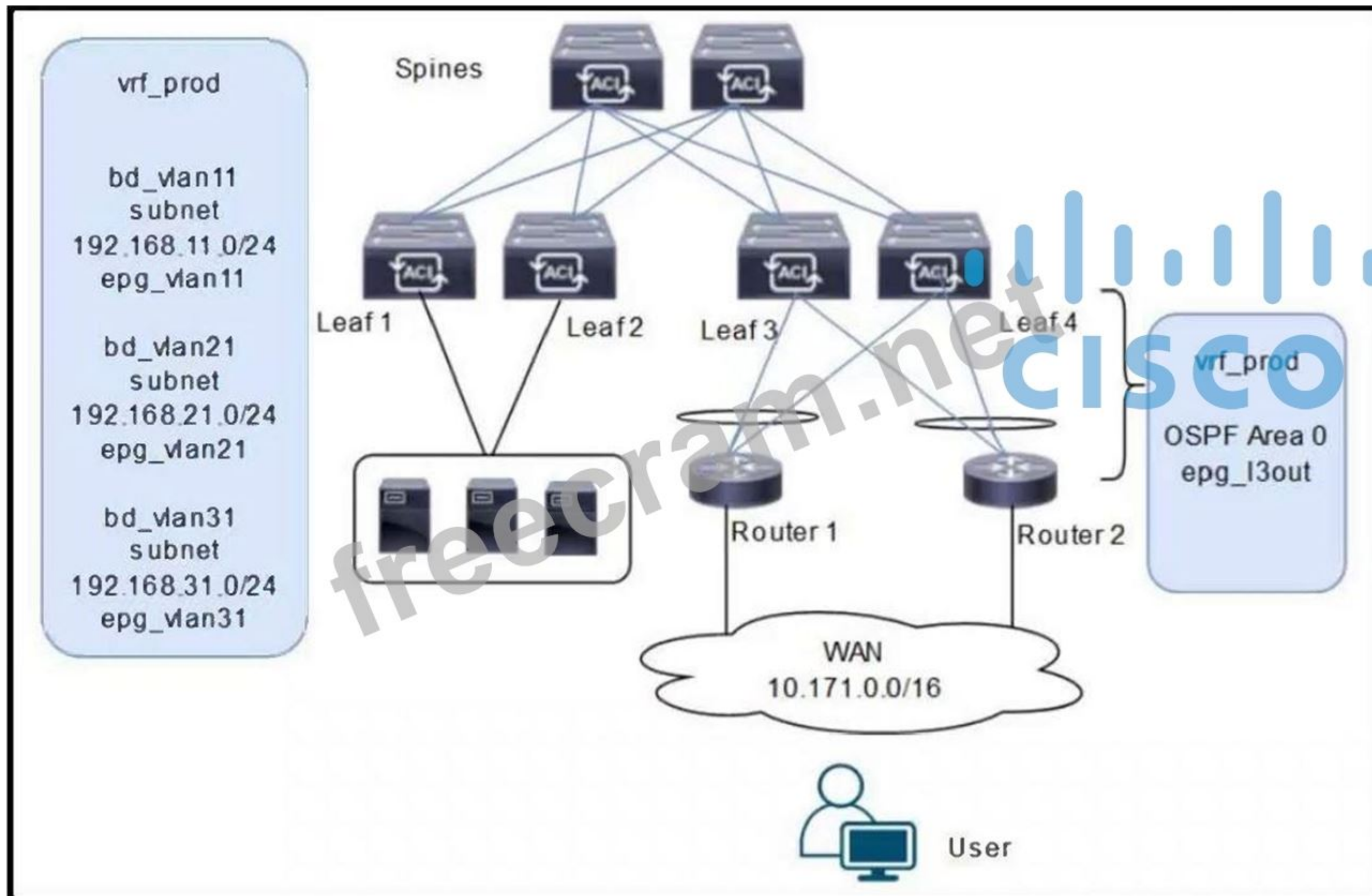
- Routers 1 and 2 must receive only routes 192.168.11.0/24 and

192.168.21.0/24 from the Cisco ACI fabric.

- Reachability to the WAN users must be permitted only for the servers

that are located in vrf_prod.

Which settings must be configured to meet these objectives?



- A.** Configure the subnets 192.168.11.0/24 and 192.168.21.0/24 as Private to VRF.
 Configure the subnet 192.168.31.0/24 as Advertised Externally.
 Configure an EPG subnet 0.0.0.0/0 as External Subnets for External EPG.
- B.** Configure the subnets 192.168.11.0/24 and 192.168.21.0/24 as Advertised Externally.
 Configure the subnet 192.168.31.0/24 as Private to VRF.
 Configure an EPG subnet 0.0.0.0/0 as Shared Route Control Subnet.

C. Configure the subnets 192.168.11.0/24 and 192.168.21.0/24 as Private to VRF.

Configure the subnet 192.168.31.0/24 as Advertised Externally.

Configure an EPG subnet 0.0.0.0/0 as Shared Route Control Subnet.

D. Configure the subnets 192.168.11.0/24 and 192.168.21.0/24 as Advertised Externally.

Configure the subnet 192.168.31.0/24 as Private to VRF.

Configure an EPG subnet 0.0.0.0/0 as External Subnets for External EPG.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 73

An engineer must configure a new local user inside a Cisco ACI. The new user must meet these criteria:

- Must be provided with complete read-only access to the tenant.
- Must be permitted to create and delete EPGs within a specific tenant.
- Must not be allowed to modify any other objects within that tenant.

The tenant and security domain association is already in place. Which configuration set configures the new tenant?

A. Create a new role with tenant-admin privilege.

Create the local user and assign it to the tenant-security domain.

Add the tenant-security domain to the role admin with access privilege type Read.

Add the tenant-security domain to the new role with access privilege type Write.

B. Create a new role with tenant-epg privilege.

Create the local user and assign it to the tenant-security domain.

Add the tenant-security domain to the role read-all with access privilege type Read.

Add the tenant-security domain to the new role with access privilege type Write.

C. Create a new role with tenant-connectivity privilege.

Create the local user and assign it to the tenant-security domain.

Add the tenant-security domain to the role access-admin with access privilege type Read.

Add the tenant-security domain to the new role with access privilege type Write.

D. Create a new role with tenant-security privilege.

Create the local user and assign it to the tenant-security domain.

Add the tenant-security domain to the role tenant-admin with access privilege type Read.

Add the tenant-security domain to the new role with access privilege type Write.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

tenant-epg privilege

Used for managing tenant configurations such as deleting/creating endpoint groups.

tenant-epg

Used for managing tenant configurations such as deleting/creating endpoint groups, VRFs, and bridge domains.

Role: tenant-admin

aaa

Used for configuring authentication, authorization, accounting and import/export policies.

access-connectivity-l1

Used for Layer 1 configuration under infra. Example: selectors and port Layer 1 policy configurations.

tenant-connectivity-util

Used for atomic counter, diagnostic, and image management policies on leaf switches and spine switches.\$ tenant-security Used for contract-related configurations for a tenant.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/4-x/security/Cisco-APIC-Security-Configuration-Guide-401/b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Guide_chapter_01000.html

NEW QUESTION: 74

What does a bridge domain represent?

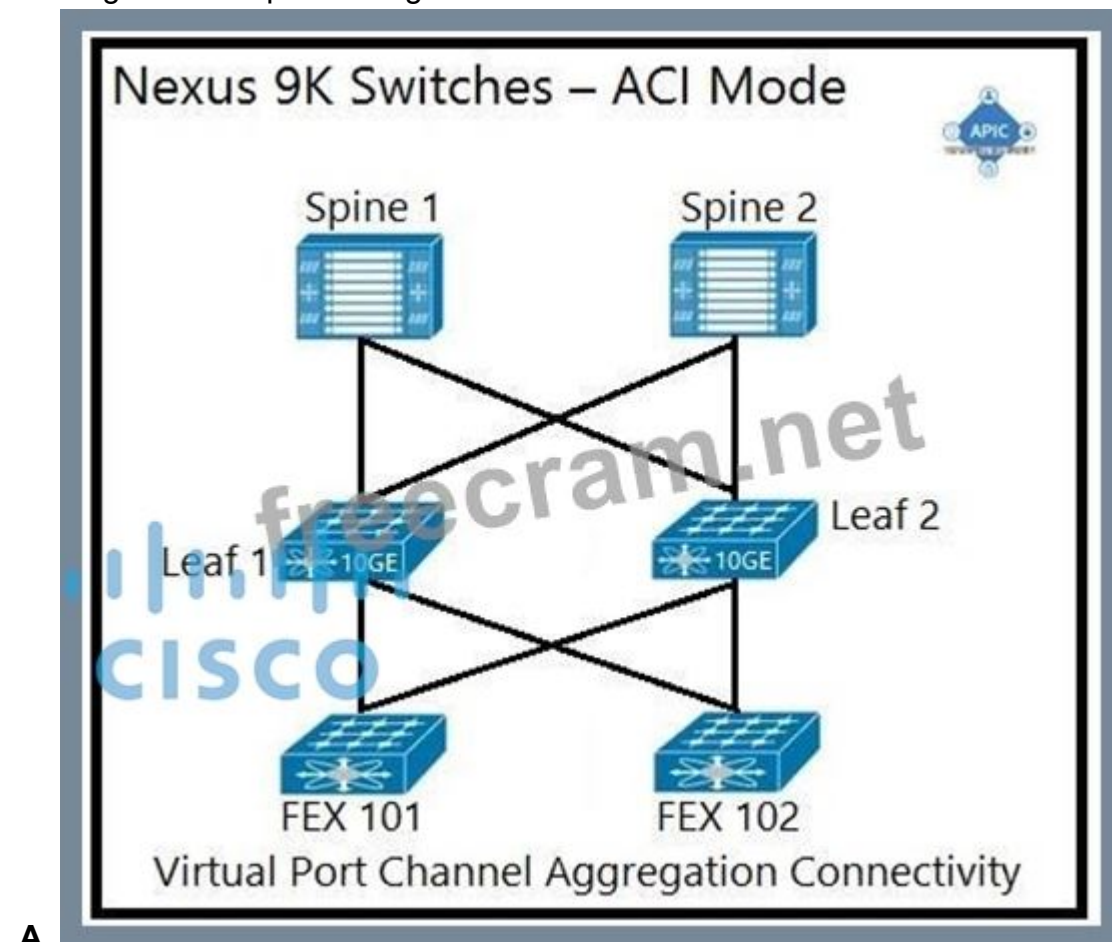
- A. Layer 3 cloud
- B. Layer 2 forwarding construct
- C. tenant
- D. physical domain

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/L2_config/b_Cisco_APIC_Layer_2_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_Layer_2_Configuration_Guide_chapter_010.html

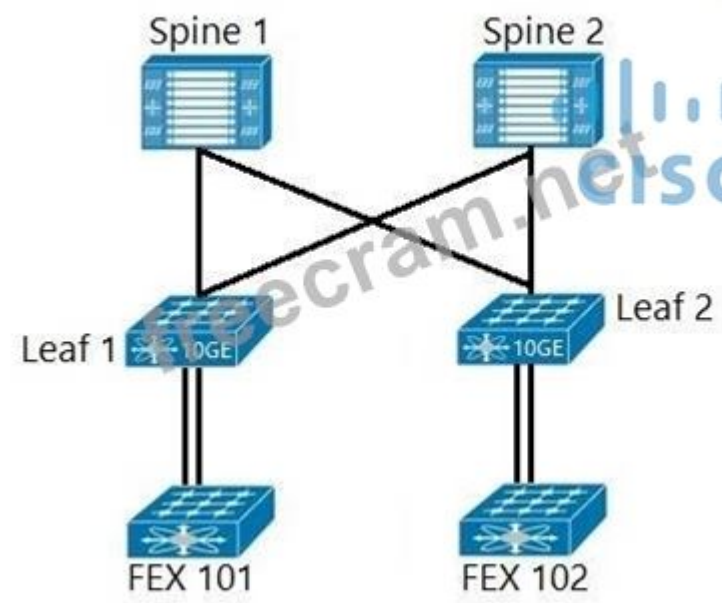
NEW QUESTION: 75

An engineer is implementing a Cisco ACI data center network that includes Cisco Nexus 2000 Series 10G fabric extenders. Which physical topology is supported?



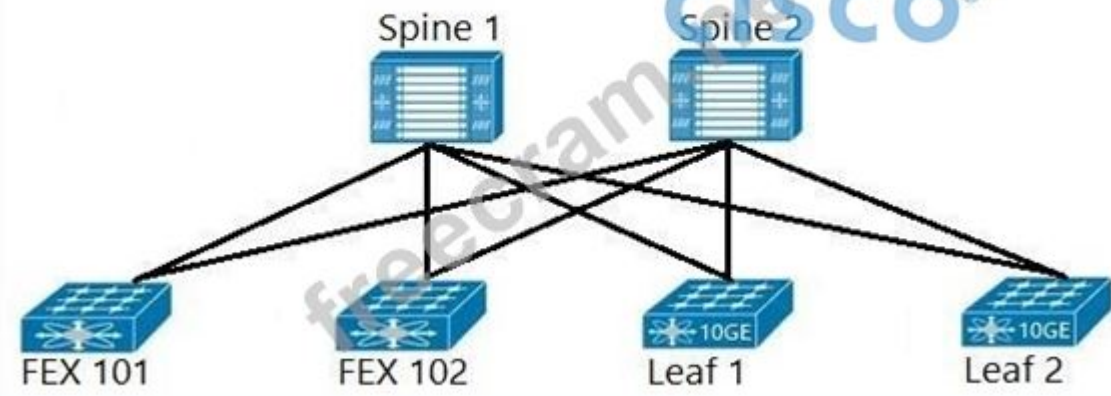
A.

Nexus 9K Switches – ACI Mode

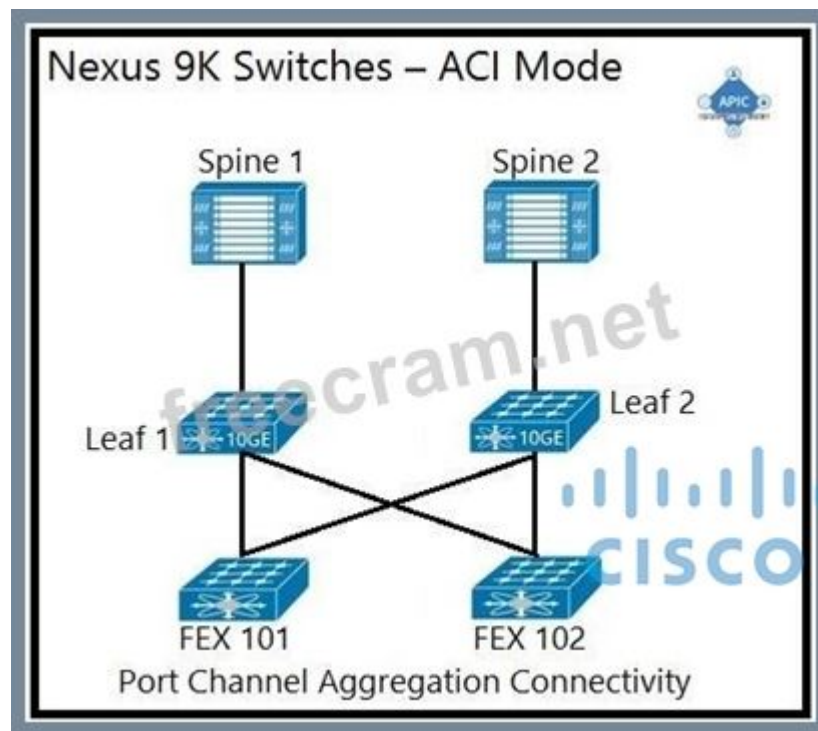


B.

Nexus 9K Switches – ACI Mode



C.



D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

An engineer must set up a Cisco ACI fabric to send Syslog messages related to hardware events, such as chassis line card failures. The messages should be sent to a dedicated Syslog server.

Where in the Cisco APIC should the policy be configured to meet this requirement?

- A. uni/tn-common/monepg-default
- B. uni/infra/monifra-default
- C. uni/fabric/monfab-default
- D. uni/fabric/moncommon

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Configuring Monitoring Policies

Administrators can create monitoring policies with the following four broad scopes:

- Fabric Wide: includes both fabric and access objects
- Access (also known as infrastructure): access ports, FEX, VM controllers, and so on
- Fabric: fabric ports, cards, chassis, fans, and so on
- Tenant: EPGs, application profiles, services, and so on

The APIC includes the following four classes of default monitoring policies:

- monCommonPol (uni/fabric/moncommon): applies to both fabric and access infrastructure hierarchies
- monFabricPol (uni/fabric/monfab-default): applies to fabric hierarchies
- monInfraPol (uni/infra/monifra-default): applies to the access infrastructure hierarchy
- monEPGPo1 (uni/tn-common/monepg-default): applies to tenant hierarchies

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/4-x/aci-fundamentals/Cisco-ACI-Fundamentals-401/Cisco-ACI-Fundamentals-401_chapter_01100.html

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which requirement must be met for the inter-pod network when connecting a remote leaf to a Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure fabric?

- A. less than 150ms end-to-end latency
- B. dynamic host configuration protocol relay configuration on the upstream router
- C. multicast bidirectional PIM support
- D. border gateway protocol underlay for VTEP reachability

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When you extend a Cisco ACI fabric via a remote-leaf deployment, the remote leaves rely on an out-of-band DHCP service to get their management and tenant addresses. Because the remote- leaf switches don't host a local DHCP server, you must configure DHCP relay on the upstream (IPN) routers so that DHCP requests from the leaves are properly forwarded to your DHCP servers.

NEW QUESTION: 78

A network engineer must configure a new SNMP configuration and syslog servers. The requirement is for all faults and events related to endpoint groups, bridge domains, and VRFs to be sent to it. Which action must be taken to meet the requirements?

- A. Enable access monitoring policies on the required endpoint groups, bridge domains, and VRFs.
- B. Configure fabric monitoring policies and attach to the spine switch in the fabric.
- C. Utilize common tenant monitoring policies in the Cisco APIC.
- D. Implement fabric-wide monitoring policies on all nodes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

An engineer associates EPG-A with a VMM domain and sets the Deployment and Resolution preferences to Immediate. The host that will generate endpoints for EPG-A is attached to Leaf-101 and Leaf-102 using eth1/1. However, no configuration for EPG-A appears to have been pushed to the leaf switches. Which action must be taken for the configuration to be pushed to Leaf-101 and Leaf-102?

- A. Enable CDP or LLDP on the host.
- B. Enable LACP on the leaf switch ports.
- C. Disable and enable eth1/1 on both leaf switches.
- D. Configure both ports for trunking.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The scenario involves associating EPG-A with a Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) domain, setting the Deployment and Resolution preferences to Immediate, and attaching the host (generating endpoints for EPG-A) to Leaf-101 and Leaf-102 via eth1/1. However, no configuration for EPG-A is pushed to the leaf switches. This suggests an issue with the discovery or communication between the ACI fabric and the host.

The VMM domain integration (e.g., VMware vCenter) relies on protocols like Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) or Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) to detect and map virtualized endpoints to the correct EPG.

The "Immediate" preference ensures that policies are applied as soon as endpoints are detected, but this requires proper protocol support for host discovery.

No configuration on the leaf switches indicates a failure in endpoint detection or policy application.

Enable CDP or LLDP on the host:

ACI uses CDP or LLDP to discover hosts and their interfaces when integrated with a VMM domain. If the host does not have CDP or LLDP enabled, the ACI fabric cannot detect the host's attachment to Leaf-101 and Leaf-102, preventing EPG-A configuration from being pushed.

Enabling these protocols on the host resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION: 80

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an L3Out peering with the backbone network.

The L3Out must forward unicast and multicast traffic over the link.

Which two methods should be used to configure L3Out to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

Nodes and Interfaces

The L3Out configuration consists of node profiles and interface profiles. An L3Out can span across multiple nodes in the fabric. All nodes used by the L3Out can be included in a single node profile and is required for nodes that are part of a VPC pair. Interface profiles can include multiple interfaces. When configuring dual stack interfaces a separate interface profile is required for the IPv4 and IPv6 configuration, that is automatically taken care of by this wizard.

Use Defaults: ☒

Interface Types

Layer 3: **Routed** Routed Sub SVI Floating SVI

Layer 2: **Port** Direct Port Channel

Nodes

Node ID: F1P1L1 (Node - 1001) Router ID: 10.1.7.1 Loopback Address: 10.1.1.1 ☐ + Hide Interfaces

Interface: Select a port IP Address: MTU (bytes): inherit

address/mask

Previous

Cancel

Next

- A. Layer 3 routed port
- B. VPC with SVI
- C. port channel with SVI
- D. Layer 3 routed subinterface
- E. Layer 3 floating SVI

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

"PIM is supported on Layer 3 Out routed interfaces and routed subinterfaces including Layer 3 port-channel interfaces. PIM is not supported on Layer 3 Out SVI interfaces."

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/L3_config/b_Cisco_APIC_Layer_3_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_Layer_3_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01111.html#id_21570

NEW QUESTION: 81

In Cisco ACI, general steps are required to create an Application Network Profile. In Cisco ACI, general steps are required to create an Application Network Profile.

Which order should the configuration be done?

- 1) Create connection points between EPGs by using policy constructs.
- 2) Create policies to define connectivity with permit, deny, log, and so on.
- 3) Create EPGs.

- A. 3, 2, 1
- B. 1, 2, 3
- C. 2, 3, 1
- D. 1, 3, 2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

A Cisco ACI leaf switch receives an ARP request packet from a host that is attached to a bridge domain with unicast routing enabled. Which information does the leaf switch learn?

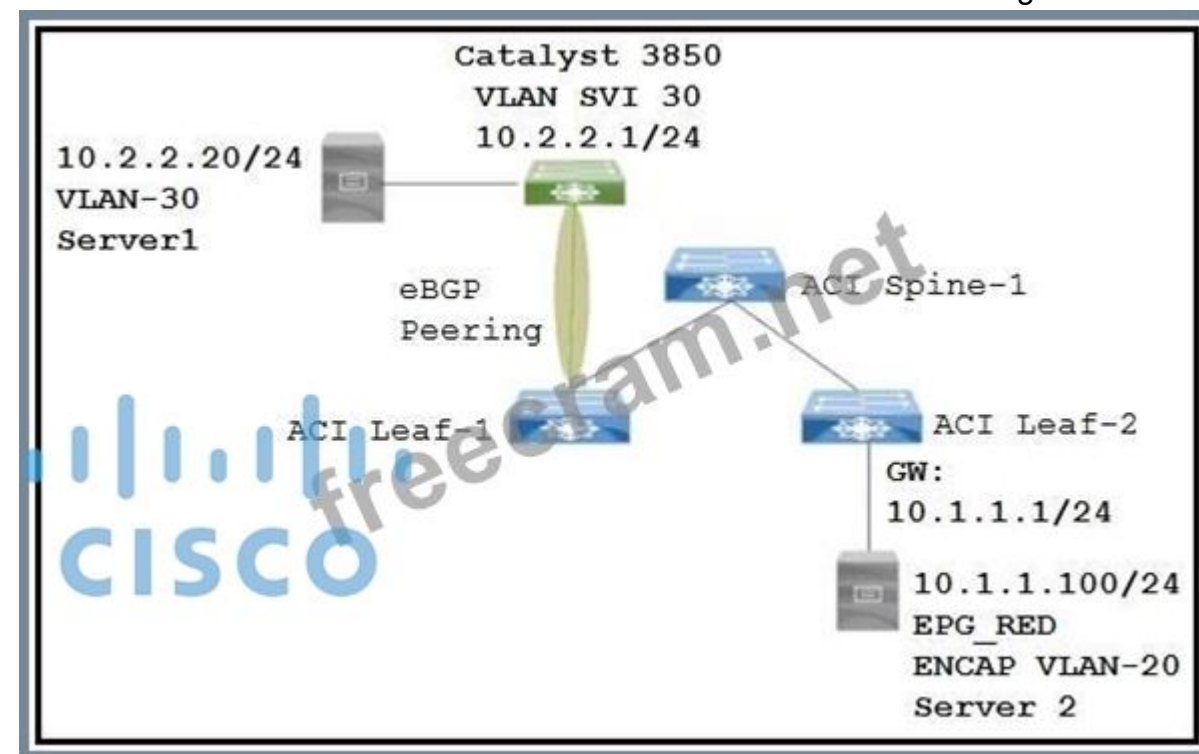
- A. the local endpoint source IP address
- B. the MAC and IP addresses of the local endpoint
- C. the remote endpoint IP address
- D. the source IP and destination IP addresses

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

This is the normal ACI Dataplane Learning behavior if Unicast Routing is enabled on BD.

NEW QUESTION: 83

Refer to the exhibit. Cisco ACI fabric is connected to a Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switch using EBGP. Server 2 is unable to communicate with Server 1. Leaf-2 fails to learn the external subnet 10.2.2.0/24 and other external subnets from other L3Outs. Which configuration ensures that the networks from Leaf-2 are learned by the external network?

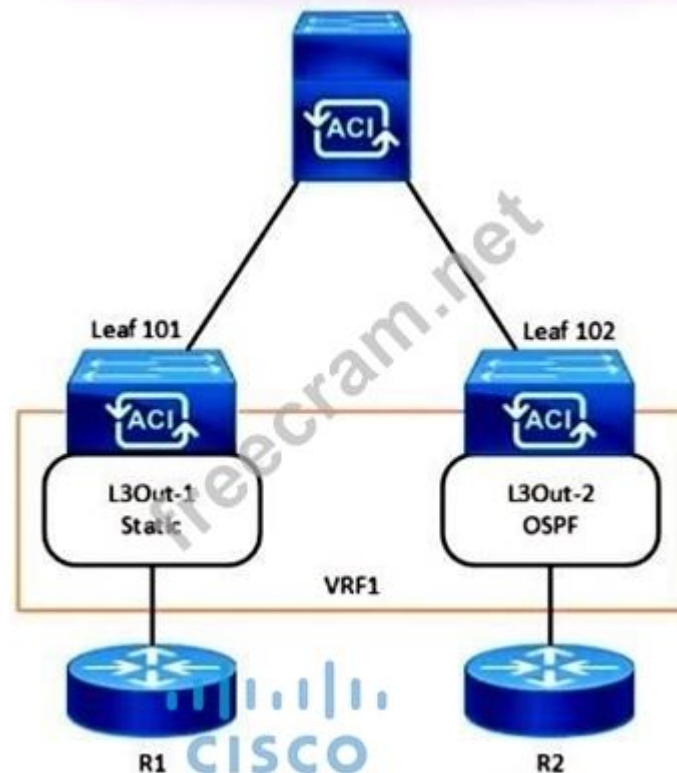


- A. Implement the bridge domain to advertise the bridge domain subnet.
- B. Implement a contract between the Server 2 EPG and the L3Out.
- C. Configure Spine-1 as the MP-BGP route reflector.
- D. Configure 10.2.2.0/24 under the external EPG of the L3Out.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

Refer to the exhibit. The 0.0.0.0/0 is configured as a default static route on L3Out-1. Which action should be taken for the 0.0.0.0/0 prefix to advertise out on L3Out-2 OSPF?



- A. Enable Export Route Control Subnet.
- B. Enable Shared Security Import Subnet.
- C. Enable Shared Route Control Subnet.
- D. Enable Aggregate Export Subnet.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Aggregate Export

This option can be used only for 0.0.0.0/0 with "Export Route Control Subnet". When both "Export Route Control Subnet" and "Aggregate Export" are enabled for 0.0.0.0/0, ACI creates an IP prefix-list with "0.0.0.0/0 le 32", which matches any subnets. Thus, this option can be used when an L3Out needs to advertise (export) any routes to the outside.

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which feature should be disabled on a bridge domain when a default gateway for endpoints is on an external device instead of a Cisco ACI bridge domain SVI?

- A. unknown unicast flooding
- B. ARP flooding
- C. unicast routing
- D. proxy ARP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This feature enables IP unicast routing on the bridge domain. If this feature is not enabled, the subnets configured under the bridge domain are not pushed down to leaf switches, and routing will not occur. In addition, a bridge domain with Unicast Routing disabled will not learn any IP address as an endpoint. Thus, that bridge domain will be used only for Layer 2 communications, and endpoints in that bridge domain should have their default gateways outside Cisco ACI.

Unicast Routing enabled without subnet is not a recommended approach. If Unicast Routing is enabled without any bridge domain subnets configured, IP information in the bridge domain can still be learned through ARP in the data plane, but no routing will occur because there will be no SVI to perform routing on the bridge domain.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739989.html>

NEW QUESTION: 86

A Cisco ACI fabric has detected EP1 with IP address 192.168.1.1 to MAC M1 on interface Eth1/1.

The fabric is designed so that when EP1 is down, a new EP2 receives the same IP address with a different MAC M2 on the same interface Eth1/1. Which two features must be enabled to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A.** ARP Flooding
- B.** L3 Unknown Multicast Optimized Flood
- C.** L2 Unknown Unicast Hardware Proxy
- D.** GARP Based Detection
- E.** EPG Flood in Encapsulation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

ARP Flooding must be enabled on the Bridge Domain so that gratuitous ARPs from the replacement host actually flood through the fabric (otherwise the leafs' default proxy behavior would swallow them). GARP-Based Detection uses those flooded gratuitous ARP frames to detect the IP/MAC change and promptly clear the old endpoint entry when the new host comes up on the same port.

NEW QUESTION: 87

An engineer needs to deploy a leaf access port policy group in ACI Fabric to support the following requirements:

- Control the amount of application data flowing into the system
- Allow the newly connected device to auto-negotiate link speed with

the leaf switch

Which two ACI policies must be configured to achieve these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A.** L2 interface policy
- B.** link level policy
- C.** slow drain policy
- D.** ingress control plane policing policy
- E.** ingress data plane policing policy

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Slow Drain handles FCoE packets that are causing traffic congestion on ACI fabric. So, it is wrong.

Ingress control plane is wrong, because the request is for "application data flowing". L2 interface policy is concerned about QinQ and VLAN scope.

The screenshot displays the Cisco APIC web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'System', 'Tenants', 'Fabric' (selected), 'Virtual Networking', 'L4-L7 Services', 'Admin', 'Operations', and 'Apps'. Below this, a sub-menu shows 'Inventory', 'Fabric Policies', and 'Access Policies'. The left-hand navigation pane lists various policy categories under 'Policies', with 'Interface' > 'Link Level' selected. The main content area shows the 'Interface - Link Level' policy list. A modal dialog titled 'Create Link Level Policy' is open, prompting for the following fields:

- Name:** (Required text input)
- Description:** (Optional text input)
- Alias:** (Optional text input)
- Auto Negotiation:** (Toggle set to 'on')
- Speed:** (Dropdown menu set to 'inherit')
- Link debounce interval (msec):** (Input field set to '100')
- Forwarding Error Correction:** (Buttons for 'CL74-FC-FEC', 'CL91-RS-FEC', 'disable-FEC', and 'Inherit' (selected))

A tooltip for the Description field states: "The description of the interface policy. We recommend that you include information about where and when the policy should be used. The description can be up to 128 characters." The background table lists existing policies with columns for Name, Auto Negotiation, Speed, Link debounce interval, and Forwarding Error Correction.

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which component provides Cisco ACI fabric with Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across pods and physical locations?

- A. Cisco APIC control cluster
- B. VXLAN overlay
- C. Inter-Pod Network
- D. COOP control plane

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which two statements regarding ACI Multi-Site are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The Multi-Site orchestrator must be directly attached to one ACI leaf.
- B. Routers in the Inter-Site network must run OSPF, DHCP relay, and MP-BGP.
- C. ACI Multi-Site is a solution that supports a dedicated APIC cluster per site.
- D. ACI Multi-Site is a solution that allows one APIC cluster to manage multiple ACI sites.
- E. The Inter-Site network routers should run OSPF to establish peering with the spines.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cisco ACI Multi-Site architecture

The architecture allows you to interconnect separate Cisco ACI APIC cluster domains (fabrics), each representing a different region, all part of the same Cisco ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator domain. Doing so helps ensure multitenant Layer 2 and Layer 3 network connectivity across sites, and it also extends the policy domain end-to-end across the entire system. This design is achieved by using the following functional components:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739609.html#CiscoACIMultiSiteOrchestrator> Hence, Multi-Site Orchestrator cluster nodes can be deployed securely over whatever network infrastructure is available to interconnect them.

The Cisco ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator design is based on a microservices architecture in which three MSO nodes are clustered together in an active/active fashion. The Cisco ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator nodes must communicate with the Out-Of-Band (OOB) interface of the APIC nodes deployed in different sites. MSO also provides northbound access through Representational State Transfer (REST) APIs or the GUI (HTTPS), which allows you to manage the full lifecycle of networking and tenant policies that need to be deployed across sites (Figure 17).

You can choose to deploy the Multi-Site Orchestrator cluster in one of the following two ways:

- * Deploy a VM-based MSO cluster directly in VMware ESXi virtual machines (Figure 18): This is the deployment model supported from the very first release of Cisco Multi-Site Orchestrator and still available at the time of writing of this paper.
- * Deploy a Cisco Application Services Engine (CASE)-based MSO cluster. This flavor, available from Cisco ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator Release 2.2(3), consists of an application (.aci format) installed on a Cisco Application Services Engine (CASE).

NEW QUESTION: 90

Drag and Drop Question

An engineer must configure VMM domain integration on a Cisco UCS B-Series server that is connected to a Cisco ACI fabric. Drag and drop the products used to create VMM domain from the bottom into the sequence in which they should be implemented at the top. Products are used more than once.

On the interface, create a dynamic VLAN pool.

On the interface, create a VMware vCenter domain.

On the interface, create a vCenter/vShield controller.

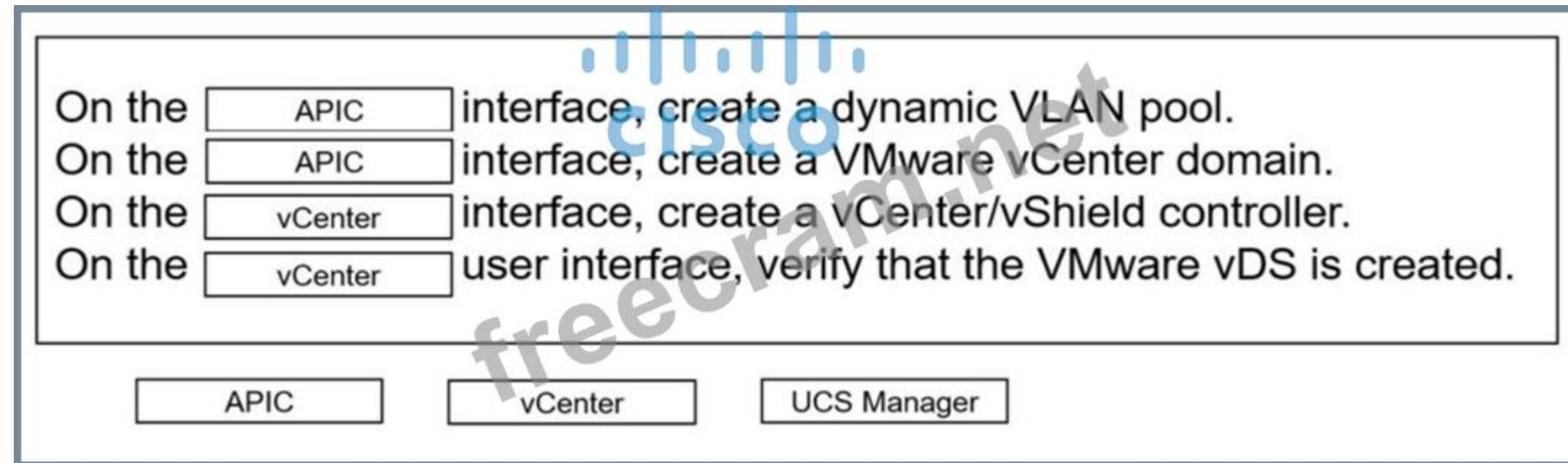
On the user interface, verify that the VMware vDS is created.

APIC

vCenter

UCS Manager

Answer:



Explanation:

1. Create a dynamic VLAN pool. From the APIC user interface, choose Fabric > Access Policies > Pools > VLAN > Create VLAN Pool.
2. From the APIC user interface, choose Virtual Networking > VMM Domains > VMware > Create vCenter Domain.
3. On the vCenter interface, create a vShield controller(vShield is a third party product and we do here a simple OVA deployment. We use vCenter to install a VM)
4. On the vCenter interface, verify that the VMware DVS is created

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/cloud-systems-management/application-policy-infrastructure-controller-apic/118965-config-vmm-aci-ucs-00.html>

<https://vshield.pro/dedicated-servers>

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which endpoint type is used when the entries are pushed down from the COOP database of the spine switches to the ACI leaf switches?

- A. remote
- B. on-peer
- C. local
- D. bounce entry

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In a Cisco ACI fabric, remote endpoint entries are pushed from the COOP (Council of Oracles Protocol) database on the spine switches to the leaf switches. The COOP database stores endpoint information for the entire fabric, and when a leaf switch needs information about an endpoint located on a different leaf switch, the entry is retrieved from the COOP database. This allows the leaf switch to forward traffic to the remote endpoint efficiently.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Which two actions does the Cisco ACI take when a bridge domain is configured with a subnet and unicast routing is enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. enables routing to and from that subnet
- B. disables the ARP flooding feature
- C. learns MAC and IP addresses
- D. stops remote endpoint learning
- E. discovers endpoints from data plane learning only

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Unicast Routing: If this setting is enabled and a subnet address is configured, the fabric provides the default gateway function and routes the traffic. Enabling unicast routing also instructs the mapping database to learn the endpoint IP-to-VTEP mapping for this bridge domain. The IP learning is not dependent upon having a subnet configured under the bridge domain.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/L3_config/b_Cisco_APIC_Layer_3_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_Layer_3_Configuration_Guide_chapter_010.html

NEW QUESTION: 93

A network administrator configures AAA inside the Cisco ACI fabric. The authentication goes through the local users if the TACACS+ server is not reachable. If the Cisco APIC is out of the cluster, the access must be granted through the fallback domain.

Which configuration set meets these requirements?

- A. Ping Check: False
Default Authentication Realm: Local
Fallback Check: False
- B. Ping Check: False
Default Authentication Realm: TACACS+
Fallback Check: True
- C. Ping Check: True
Default Authentication Realm: Local
Fallback Check: True
- D. Ping Check: True
Default Authentication Realm: TACACS+
Fallback Check: False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 94

An engineer created two interface protocol policies called Pol_CDP40275332 and Pol_LLDP46783451.

The policies must be used together in a single policy. Which ACI object must be used?

- A. interface policy group
- B. switch policy group
- C. switch profile
- D. interface profile

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

LLDP and CDP can be used on the same interface.

A CDP policy will be created like this:

Fabric > Access Policies > Policies > Interface > CDP Interface > <create Your policy> A LLDP policy will be created like this:

Fabric > Access Policies > Policies > Interface > LLDP Interface > <create Your policy> Both policies are independant to each other and can be applied within an Interface Policy Group Fabric > Access Policies > Interfaces > Leaf Interfaces > Policy Group > Leaf Access Port >
<Your policy here > > <set a CDP and a LLDP policy within Your interface policy group> An interface profile will be used to create an interface selector.
The interface selector has physical ports and also calls Your interface policy group.
Reference: <https://sandboxapicdc.cisco.com>

NEW QUESTION: 95

An engineer must ensure that Cisco ACI flushes the appropriate endpoints when a topology change notification message is received in an MST domain.

Which three steps are required to accomplish this goal? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable the BPDU interface controls under the spanning tree interface policy.
- B. Configure a new STP interface policy.
- C. Bind the spanning tree policy to the switch policy group.
- D. Associate the STP interface policy to the appropriate interface policy group.
- E. Create a new region policy under the spanning tree policy.
- F. Map VLAN range to MAT instance number.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Create a new region policy under the spanning tree policy.

Map VLAN range to MST instance number.

Bind the spanning tree policy to the switch policy group.

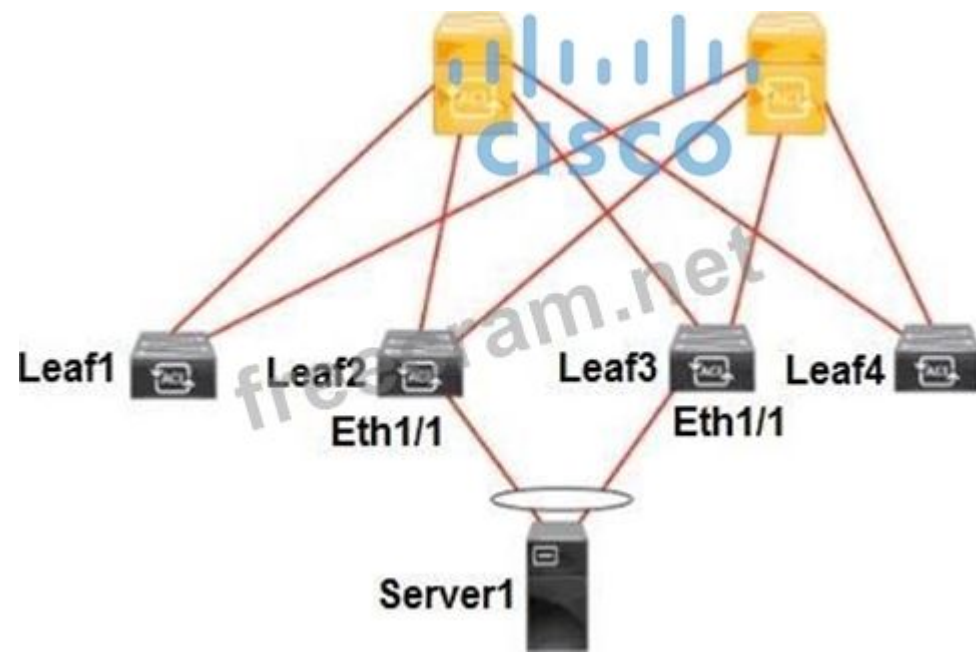
These steps allow the ACI system to understand MST BPDUs. ACI can now flush the appropriate endpoints when a TCN message is received in an MST domain.

NEW QUESTION: 96

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI fabric has these configurations:

- VPC exists between Leaf2 and Leaf3.
- A switch profile called SW_Prof exists.
- A switch selector called SW_Select exists.
- An interface selector named Int_Select exists.
- An interface profile named Int_Prof exists.

Which two sets of actions must the engineer perform to connect Server1 to Leaf2 and Leaf3 using VPC? (Choose two.)



- A.** Map switch selector SW_Select under switch profile SW_Prof.
Add Leaf2 and Leaf3 node IDs under switch selector SW_Select.
Assign policy group to interface selector Int_Select.
- B.** Add Leaf2 and Leaf3 node IDs under switch selector SW_Select.
Map switch profile SW_Prof under switch selector SW_Select.
Create the explicit VPC group from access policies.
- C.** Create the explicit VPC group from access policies.
Map Interface Eth1/1 under interface selector Int_Select.
Map Int_Select under Int_Prof.
- D.** Create the explicit VPC group from fabric policies.
Map interface Eth1/1 under interface selector Int_Select.
Assign policy group to interface selector Int_Select.
- E.** Add Leaf2 and Leaf3 node IDs under switch profile SW_Prof.
Map Int_Select under Int_Prof.
Assign policy group to interface profile Int_Prof.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

Which two external entities are referenced by an AEP? (Choose two.)

- A.** Hypervisor
- B.** Fibre Channel switch
- C.** VMM domain
- D.** VMware vCenter server
- E.** Layer 3 domain

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

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.

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.

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.

Set up the Routed External Network object and Node Profile, selecting EIGRP.

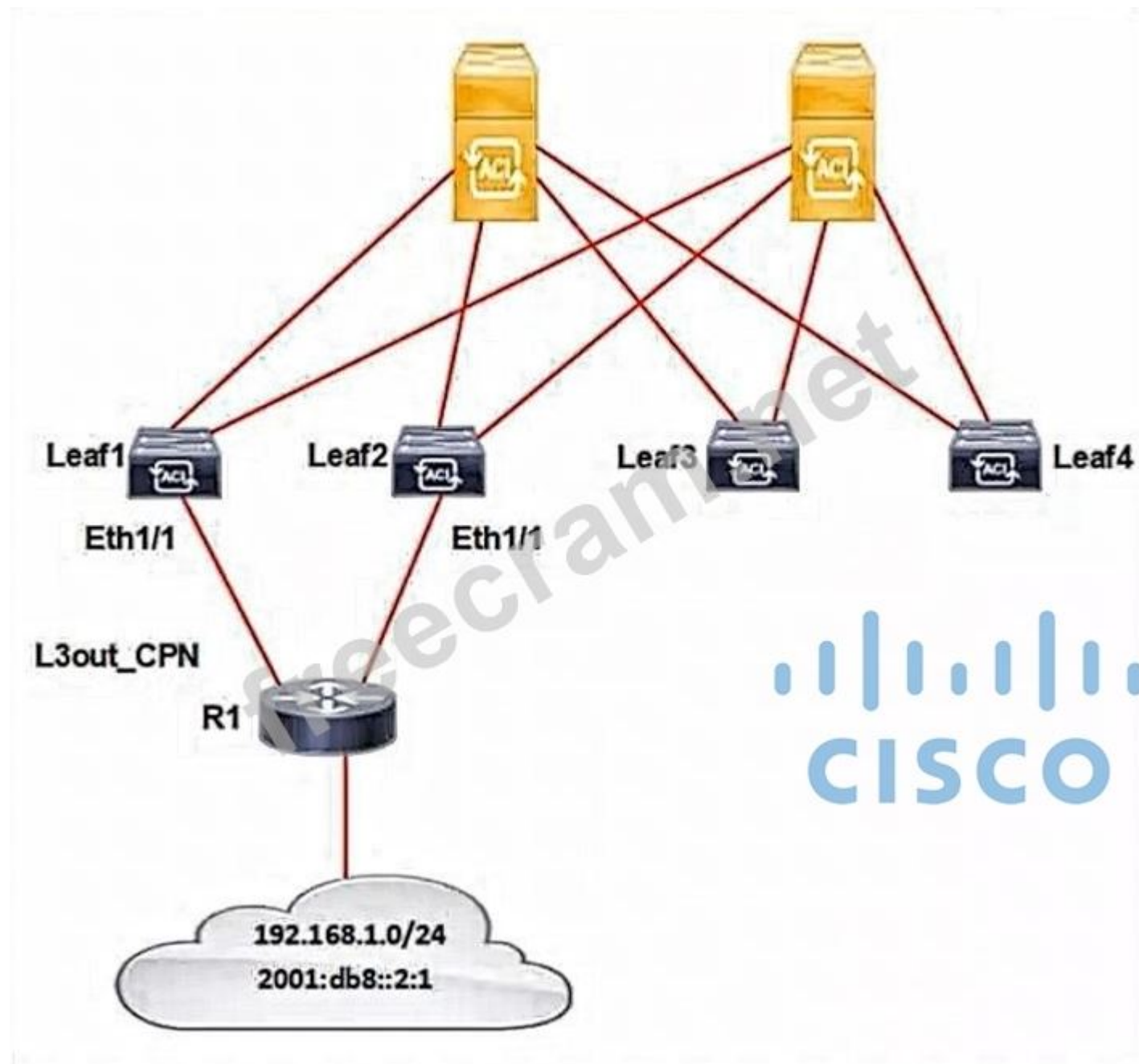
Create the Switch profile, selecting Port-channel and the appropriate interfaces.

Create the default network and associate it with the Routed Outside object.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI fabric uses L3Out to connect with R1. The 192.168.1.0/24 subnet is received over the physical interface Eth1/1 of Leaf1 and Leaf2. Which set of actions must be taken to receive the 2001:db8::2:1 subnet over the interface Eth1/1 interface?



- A. Create a new interface profile.
Mark the IPv6 subnet as the export route control subnet.
- B. Create a new interface profile.
Mark the IPv6 subnet as the import route control subnet.
- C. Use the current interface profile.
Mark the IPv6 subnet as the export route control subnet.
- D. Use the current interface profile.
Mark the IPv6 subnet as the import route control subnet.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/guide-c07-743150.html#NodeandInterfaceProfilesDesign>

NEW QUESTION: 100

Refer to the exhibit. Which two configuration steps are completed before this output is generated?

(Choose two.)

```
leaf-102# show interface brief
!snip
-----
Port-channel VLAN    Type Mode    Status Reason      Speed    Protocol
Interface
-----
Po3             46    eth trunk down  mac-pinning  inherit(D lacp
Po11            --    eth fabric up    none         10G(D)    none
Po12            0     eth trunk down  mcp-loop-err-disable inherit(D none
```

- A. MCP policy for the interface policy group for Port-channel 12 is enabled.
- B. MCP Instance Policy default in the global access policies is enabled.
- C. Error Disabled Recovery Policy for Loop Indication by MCP is set to True.
- D. BPDU Guard is enabled for the interface policy group for Port-channel 12.
- E. Spanning Tree Policy Region STP_4CAF232E48FF20 is added to the spanning-tree policy of the switch.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For MCP to be enabled, you need to have it enabled globally and on a per-interface basis.

<https://unofficialaciguide.com/2018/03/27/using-mcp-miscabling-protocol-for-aci/>

NEW QUESTION: 101

What are two requirements for the IPN network when implementing a Multi-Pod ACI fabric?

(Choose two.)

- A. EIGRP routing
- B. PIM ASM multicast routing
- C. BGP routing
- D. VLAN ID 4
- E. OSPF routing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The links (interfaces) between the IPN devices and the spine switches must have the following OSPF configuration on the interfaces (as discussed, these are actually the sub-interfaces for VLAN-4).

Cisco ACI requires\recommends (works best with) bi-dir multicast as we have many sources and many receivers.

NEW QUESTION: 102

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. No, intrusion detection devices hinder intertenant communication.
- B. No, read/write restrictions prevent tenants from seeing other tenants including fabric configurations.
- C. Yes, by default, all tenants of the fabric have administrative permissions.
- D. Yes, by extrapolating data contained in multicast encapsulated frames, a tenant can intercept data of other tenants.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 103

How is broadcast forwarded in Cisco ACI Multi-Pod after ARP flooding is enabled?

- A. For the specific bridge domain, all spines forward the broadcast frames to IPN routers.
- B. Broadcast frames are forwarded inside the pod and across the IPN using the multicast address that is associated to the bridge domain.
- C. Ingress replication is used on the spines to forward broadcast frames in the IPN infrastructure.
- D. Within a pod, the ingress leaf switch floods the broadcast frame on all fabric ports.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 104

How is an EPG extended outside of the ACI fabric?

- A. Create an external bridged network that is assigned to a leaf port.
- B. Create an external routed network that is assigned to an EPG.
- C. Enable unicast routing within an EPG.
- D. Statically assign a VLAN ID to a leaf port in an EPG.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Extending the EPG out of the ACI Fabric: An EPG can be extended out of ACI fabric by statically assigning port to an EPG. As soon as leaf receives the traffic and determines the end point information, it assigns the traffic to Proper EPG by matching the VLAN ID on port.

NEW QUESTION: 105

Refer to the exhibit. Which Adjacency Type value should be set when the client endpoint and the service node interface are in a different subnet?

Terminate Nodes:	
Name	Provider/Consumer
T1	Consumer
T2	Provider

Connections:	Name	Connected Nodes	Direct Connect	Unicast Route	Adjacency Type
C1		N1, T1	☐	☒	
C2		N1, T2	False	☒	

- A. Routed
- B. Unicast
- C. L3Out
- D. L3

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When enabling routing, keep in mind that you must enable it in two places in the service graph:

* The bridge domain

* The graph connector

Figure 20 illustrates this point.

Figure 20. When Enabling Routing on a Bridge Domain, Make Sure That the Graph Template Connectors Are Set for Routing

Name	Provider/Consumer	Desc
InsideTerminalConnector	Provider	
OutsideTerminalConnector	Consumer	

Name	Connected Nodes	Unicast Route	Adjacency Type
ArbitraryName1	ASA-1-node, OutsideTerminalCo...	True	L2
ArbitraryName2	ASA-1-node, InsideTerminalCon...	True	L2

In general, these connectors are set to unicast routing by default. This setting makes the final state of the bridge domain dependent only on the routing configuration on the bridge domain.

If the connector is associated with a bridge domain that provides the Layer 3 outside (L3Out) interface function, in addition to verifying that the unicast routing option is set to true, you need to make sure that the adjacency is set to Layer 3, not Layer 2, as in Figure 21.

Figure 21. To Help Ensure That the Switch Virtual Interface Is Enabled on the Bridge Domain with L3Out, Set Adjacency to Layer 3

Name	Provider/Consumer	Desc
InsideTerminalConnector	Provider	
OutsideTerminalConnector	Consumer	

Name	Connected Nodes	Unicast Route	Adjacency Type
ArbitraryName1	ASA-1-node, OutsideTermin...	True	L3
ArbitraryName2	ASA-1-node, InsideTerminal...	False	L2

In summary, IP routing may be necessary in bridge domains that meet the following criteria:

- * Bridge domains that provide routing to bridge domains that provide routing to another bridge domain or to the outside
- * Bridge domains to which servers are connected, if you plan to use endpoint attachment

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-734298.html>

NEW QUESTION: 106

A network engineer is implementing a Layer 3 Out in the Cisco ACI fabric. The data center core switches must connect to a pair of leaf switches and exchange routes via a routing protocol. In addition, the implementation must meet these criteria:

- The external switch interface must use 802.1Q tagging.
- Access to the Internet for the ACI fabric must be the L3Out.
- The L3Out must use a routing protocol that has rapid convergence time and low CPU usage.

Which configuration set meets these requirements?

A. Configure the OSPF Protocol policy with an area of 0.

Set up the Routed External Network object and Node Profile and select OSPF.

Create the Switch profile and select VPC with the appropriate interfaces.

Create the default network and associate it with the Routed Outside object.

B. Configure the BGP Protocol policy with the appropriate Autonomous System number.

Configure an Interface policy and an External Bridged Domain.

Create an External Bridged Network and use the configured VLAN pool.

Build the Leaf profile and select the Routed sub-interface with the appropriate VLAN.

C. Implement the IS-IS Protocol policy with the selected Autonomous System number.

Create the Routed Outside object and Node Profile and select IS-IS.

Configure the Interface profile and select the Routed Interface with the appropriate interfaces.

Create the External Network object.

D. Implement the EIGRP Protocol policy with the selected Autonomous System number.

Create Routed Outside object and Node Profile and select EIGRP as the routing protocol.

Build the Interface profile and select SVI and the appropriate VPC.

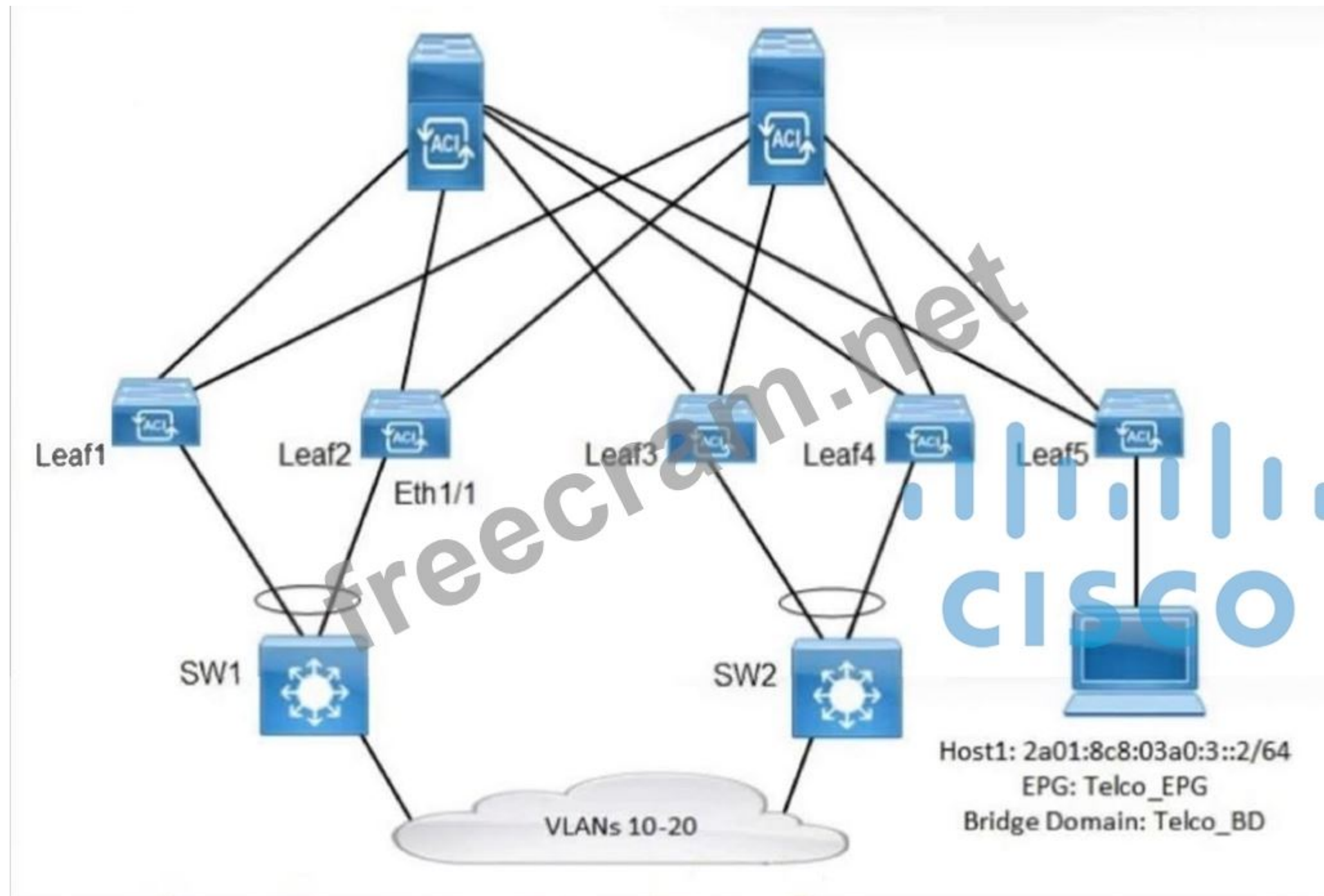
Configure the External Network object with a network of 0.0.0.0/0.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Refer to the exhibit. A legacy data center has a group of VLANs from 10 to 20 that must be migrated to the existing Cisco ACI fabric. The fabric must be configured such that the traffic remains undisrupted in the process, and the communication is allowed between migrated endpoints and host 1. A contract called Legacy_ACI_CTR is provided by Telco_EPG, and the VLAN pool [10-100] called "Physical_VLAN_Po" is configured. Which two actions must be taken to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)



- A. MAP VLAN pool Physical_VLAN_Po under physical domain.
- B. Extend EPG Telco_EPG over the configured path binding.
- C. Consume contract Legacy_ACI_CTR by all Layer 2 external EPGs.
- D. Create 11 L2Outs using 11 different encapsulated VLANs.
- E. Configure a single bridge domain to be extended over a VPC path.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

MAP VLAN pool Physical_VLAN_Po under physical domain: To extend the VLANs from the legacy data center into the Cisco ACI fabric, the VLAN pool (in this case, "Physical_VLAN_Po" covering VLANs 10-100) must be mapped to the appropriate physical domain. This ensures the ACI fabric recognizes and associates the legacy VLANs with the correct physical connections.

Extend EPG Telco_EPG over the configured path binding: To allow seamless communication between the legacy VLANs and the Cisco ACI environment, the Telco_EPG must be extended to the external paths connecting the legacy VLANs. Path binding ensures the VLANs can forward traffic to the host in the ACI fabric without disruption.

A bridge domain for an EPC called "Web Servers" must be created in the Cisco APIC.

The configuration must meet these requirements:

- Only traffic to known Mac addresses must be allowed to reduce noise.
- The multicast traffic must be limited to the ports that are participating in multicast routing.
- The endpoints within the bridge domain must be kept in the endpoint table for 20 minutes without any updates.

Which set of steps configures the bridge domain that satisfies the requirements?

A. Select the ARP Flooding checkbox.

Create an Endpoint Retention Policy with a Remote Endpoint Aging Interval of 20 minutes.

Set L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding to Optimized Flooding

B. Switch L2 Unknown Unicast to Flood.

Select the default Endpoint Retention Policy and set the Local Endpoint Aging to 20 minutes.

Set Multicast Destination Flooding to Flood in Encapsulation.

C. Multicast Destination Flooding should be set to Flood in BD.

Set L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding to Flood.

Select the default Endpoint Retention Policy with a Local Endpoint Aging Interval of 1200 seconds.

D. Set L2 Unknown Unicast to Hardware Proxy.

Configure L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding to Optimized Flood.

Create an Endpoint Retention Policy with a Local Endpoint Aging interval of 1200 seconds.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which type of policy configures the suppression of faults that are generated from a port being down?

A. fault lifecycle assignment

B. event lifecycle assignment

C. fault severity assignment

D. event severity assignment

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/all/faults/guide/b_APIC_Faults_Errors/b_IFC_Faults_Errors_chapter_01.html

NEW QUESTION: 110

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must improve the configuration backup process and the configuration restore process. The current ACI solution is integrated with VMMs and third-party L4-L7 devices. The process requires that no additional information be re-entered when importing the configuration for a fully-functional state. Which configuration configures the export policy?

Create Configuration Export Policy

Name:

Description: optional

Format: ☒ json ☐ xml

Start Now: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Target DN:

Snapshot: ☐

Scheduler:

Export Destination:

Modify Global AES Encryption Settings: Disabled

- A. Configure a local snapshot.
- B. Enable the Global AES Encryption Setting.
- C. Select the JSON data format to be used when exporting.
- D. Create target DN's for all tenants.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which type of MP-BGP address family is used to exchange MAC and IP address endpoint information between spines in two separate pods?

- A. IPv4
- B. L2VPN
- C. VNPv4
- D. NSAP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Inter-pod communication in ACI Multi-Pod uses MP-BGP L2VPN EVPN to exchange MAC and IP endpoint information between spine switches in different pods.

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which table holds IP address, MAC address and VXLAN/VLAN information on a Cisco ACI leaf?

- A. endpoint
- B. adjacency
- C. RIB
- D. ARP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

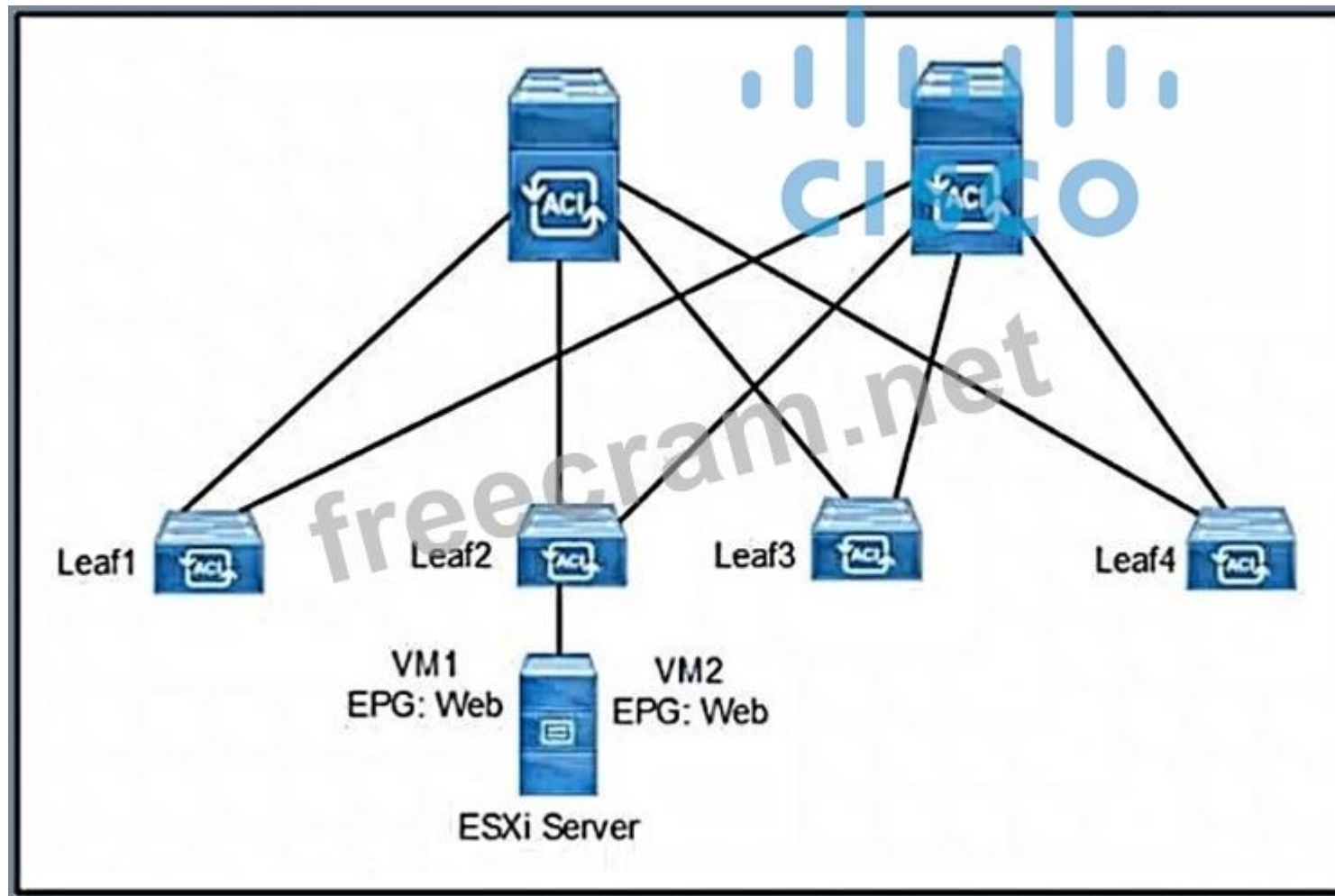
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739989.html>

NEW QUESTION: 113

Refer to the exhibit. The VMs called VM1 and VM2 are deployed on the ESXi Server in a Cisco ACI environment.

VM1 has MAC address A and an IP address 192.168.1.1/24, and VM2 has MAC address B.

VM1 has been shut down. Which set of actions must be taken to detect the movement of IP address 192.168.1.1/24 to MAC address B?



- A. Enable ARP flooding.
Disable unicast routing.
Enable GARP-based detection.
- B. Disable ARP flooding.
Disable unicast routing.

Disable GARP-based detection.

C. Disable ARP flooding.

Enable unicast routing.

Disable GARP-based detection.

D. Enable ARP flooding.

Enable unicast routing.

Enable GARP-based detection.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GARP is used to update IP to MAC relation on upstream network devices. It is most relevant in case of vmotions or VMs/servers moving from one host to another, and the MAC address changes, but the IP remains the same.

In the context of ACI, the leaf switches can detect MAC and IP address movement between leaf switch ports, leaf switches, bridge domains, and EPGs, but it does not detect the movement of an IP address to a new MAC address if the new MAC address is from the same interface and same EPG as the old MAC address.

When the GARP based detection option is enabled (configuration available under the BD), Cisco ACI will trigger an endpoint move based on GARP packets if the move occurs on the same interface and same EPG. If a GARP packet comes from the same interface and same EPG, then endpoint learning is triggered only when Unicast Routing, ARP Flooding, and "GARP based detection" are all enabled for the bridge domain.

NEW QUESTION: 114

A customer is deploying a new application across two ACI pods that is sensitive to latency and jitter. The application sets the DSCP values of packets to AF31 and CS6, respectively. Which configuration changes must be made on the APIC to support the new application and prevent packets from being delayed or dropped between pods?

A. disable DSCP mapping on the IPN devices

B. disable DSCP translation policy

C. align the ACI QoS levels and IPN QoS policies

D. align the custom QoS policy on the EPG site in the customer tenant

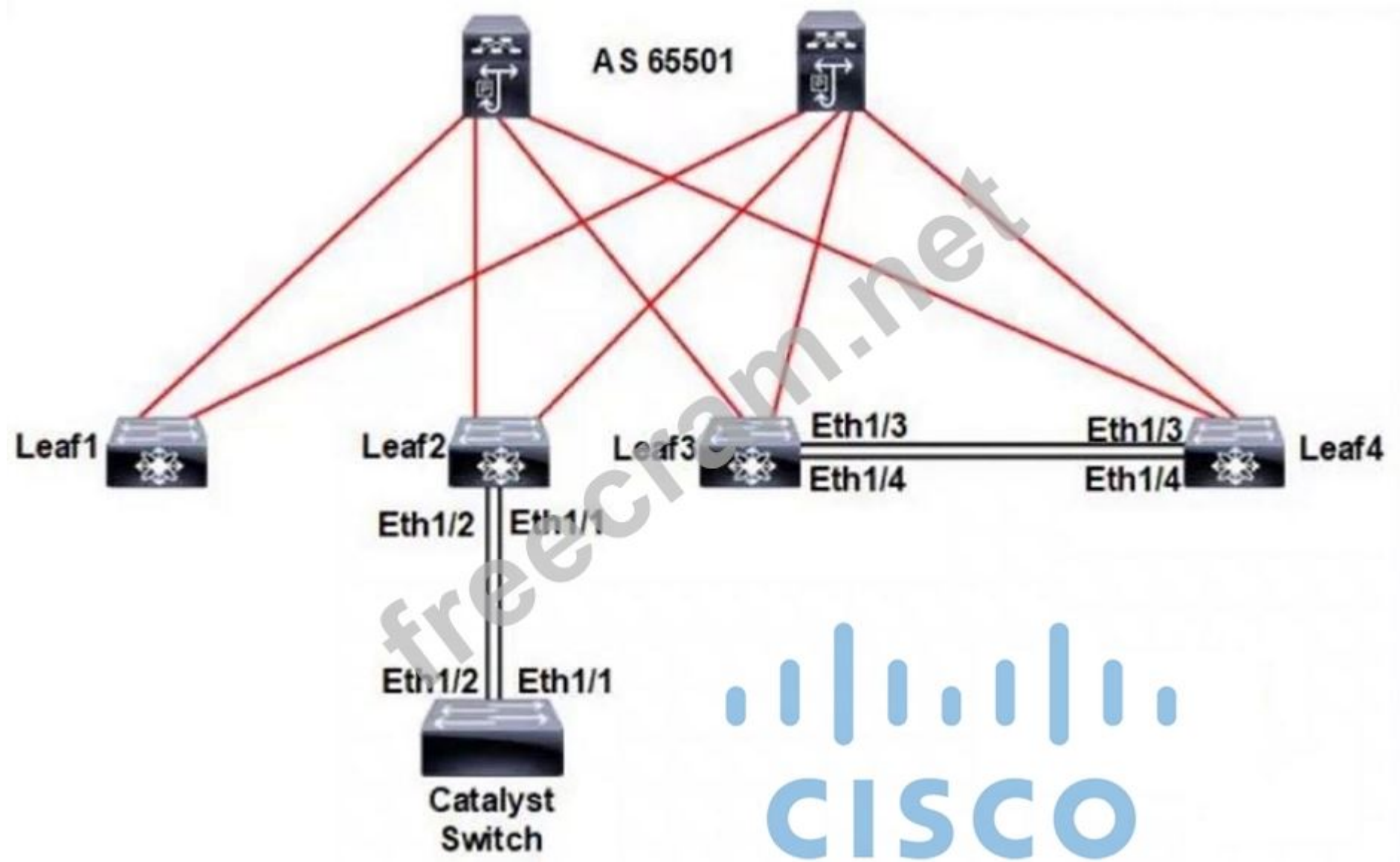
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

This will ensure that the Quality of Service (QoS) levels and policies within the ACI fabric and the IPN devices match, preventing packets from being delayed or dropped between pods.

Additionally, it is important to align the DSCP values of the packets with the configured QoS levels to ensure that the application's requirements for latency and jitter are met.

NEW QUESTION: 115

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is deploying a Cisco ACI fabric with an L2Out to external switches. The Cisco ACI fabric has just been deployed and follows the default forwarding behavior. Which two actions accomplish a loop free topology? (Choose two.)



- A. Enable MCP on the ports between the leafs and spine switches.
- B. Disconnect the link between Leaf3 and Leaf4.
- C. Add ports Eth1/1 and Eth1/2 to the LACP port channel.
- D. Implement LLDP on ports Eth1/1 and Eth1/2 on Leaf2.
- E. Configure BPDU guard on Catalyst switch ports.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 116

An engineer is in the process of discovering a new Cisco ACI fabric consisting of two spines and four leaf switches. The discovery of leaf 1 has just been completed. Which two nodes are expected to be discovered next? (Choose two.)

- A. spine 2
- B. leaf 3
- C. leaf 4
- D. leaf 2
- E. spine 1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 117

A network administrator is configuring a Cisco ACI fabric to automatically take a snapshot of all the configurations once per week. The snapshot must be saved on a server that is located in the data center. Which configuration meets these requirements?

A. Scope: Tenant

Action: Take a snapshot

Location: Create Remote Location

B. Scope: Fabric

Action: Take a snapshot

Location: APIC

C. Scope: Fabric

Action: Create recurring snapshots

Location: Create Remote Location

D. Scope: Tenant

Action: Create recurring snapshots

Location: APIC

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which network protocol is used for Cisco ACI fabric data plane forwarding?

A. VXLAN

B. MP-BGP

C. FabricPath

D. ISIS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 119

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 120

A company is implementing a new security policy to track system access, configuration, and changes. The network engineer must enable the log collection to track user login and logout attempts. In addition, any configuration changes such as a fabric node failure must be collected in the logs. The syslog policy is configured to send logs to the company SEIM appliance.

Which two log types must be enabled to meet the security requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. error
- B. audit
- C. fault
- D. event
- E. health

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To meet the security requirements of tracking user login/logout attempts and configuration changes (including fabric node failures), the following log types must be enabled:

- Audit Logs

Audit logs track user authentication events, such as login and logout attempts.

They also log configuration changes made by users, including modifications to security policies, system settings, and permissions.

This log type is essential for compliance and security monitoring.

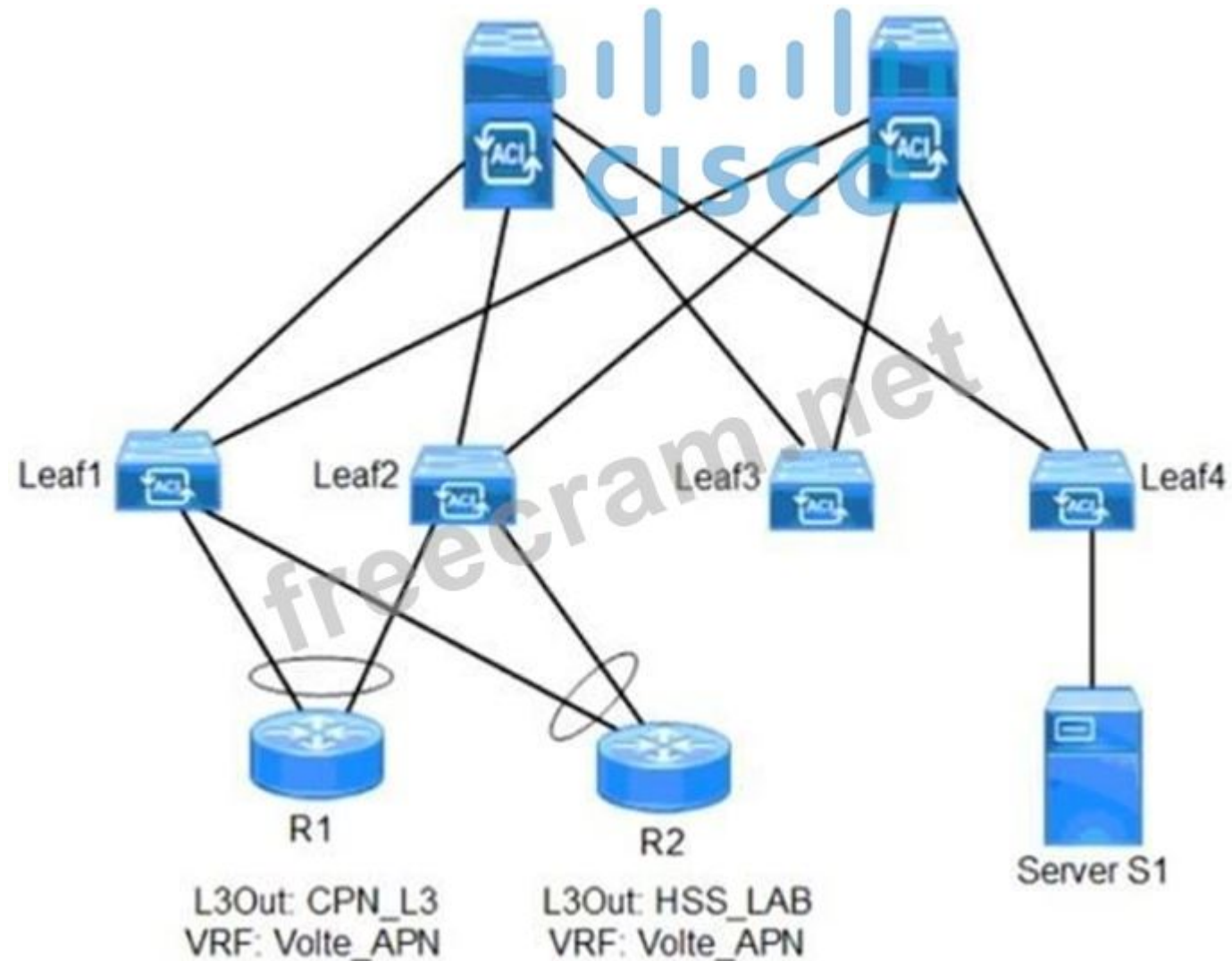
- Fault Logs

Fault logs capture hardware or software issues, including fabric node failures and critical system faults.

These logs provide detailed insights into system health and failures, making them crucial for security monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 121

Refer to the exhibit. Two L3Outs have been created under the same VRF. S1 must communicate only with external IP 128.10.24.32 through R2 and with all other IP addresses through R1. Which subnet must be marked as an external subnet for the external EPG to accomplish these goals?



- A.** 128.10.24.32/32 under external EPG of HSS_LAB
0.0.0.0/0 under external EPG of CPN_L3
- B.** 128.10.24.32/32 under external EPG of HSS_LAB
128.0.0.0/1 under external EPG of CPN_L3
- C.** 128.0.0.0/2 under external EPG of HSS_LAB
0.0.0.0/0 under external EPG of CPN_L3
- D.** 128.10.24.32/32 under external EPG of HSS_LAB
0.0.0.0/1 under external EPG of CPN L3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Defining 128.10.24.32/32 on the HSS_LAB L3Out's external-EPG ensures that only that exact host is learned via R2.

Defining 0.0.0.0/0 on the CPN_L3 L3Out's external-EPG catches all other prefixes and sends them via R1.

The ACI fabric uses longest-prefix-match, so the /32 route to R2 takes precedence for .32 and the default route handles everything else via R1.

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NEW QUESTION: 122

A customer implements RBAC on a Cisco APIC using a Windows RADIUS server that is configured with network control policies. The APIC is as follows:

- Tenant = TenantX
- Security Domain = Tenantx-SD
- User = X

The customer requires User X to have access to TenantX only, without any extra privilege in the Cisco ACI fabric domain.

Which Cisco AV pair must be implemented on the RADIUS server to meet these requirement?

- A.** shell:domains = TenantX-SD/fabric-admin/,common//read-all
- B.** shell:domains = TenantX-SD/tenant-admin
- C.** shell:domains = TenantX-SD/tenant-ext-admin/,common//read-all
- D.** shell:domains = TenantX-SD/tenant-admin/,common//read-all

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Configuring an AV Pair on the External Authentication Server

The numerical value within the parentheses in the attribute/value (AV) pair string is used as the UNIX user ID of the user who is logged in using Secure Shell (SSH) or Telnet.

Procedure

Configure an AV pair on the external authentication server. The Cisco AV pair definition is as follows (Cisco supports AV pa

Example:

```
* shell:domains = domainA/writeRole1|writeRole2|writeRole3/readRole1|readRole2,domainB/writeRole1|writeRole2|wri
* shell:domains = domainA/writeRole1|writeRole2|writeRole3/readRole1|readRole2,domainB/writeRole1|write
```

These are the boost regexes supported by APIC:

```
uid_regex("shell:domains\\s*[:]=]\\s*(\\S+?/\\S*?/\\S*?)(,\\S+?/\\S*?/\\S*?){0,31}}(\\(\\d+\\))$");
regex("shell:domains\\s*[:]=]\\s*(\\S+?/\\S*?/\\S*?)(,\\S+?/\\S*?/\\S*?){0,31}}$");
```

The following is an example:

```
shell:domains = coke/tenant-admin/read-all,pepsi//read-all(16001)
```

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/Security_config/b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Guide_chapter_0100.html

NEW QUESTION: 123

What are two of the three methods in integrating the Cisco ACI with existing network infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. as a super cloud overseeing a subcloud
- B. as a network supervisor module
- C. as an atomic network operator
- D. as an additional data center pod
- E. as a data center policy engine

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 124

What is the result of selecting the On Demand attribute in the Deploy Immediacy feature during VMM domain association to an EPG?

- A. The EPG policy is programmed in the hardware policy CAM as soon as the policy is downloaded in the leaf software.
- B. The EPG policy is downloaded to the leaf when a hypervisor is attached to a DVS, and CDP or LLDP adjacency is formed.
- C. The EPG policy is downloaded to the leaf when a hypervisor is connected, and a VM is placed in a port group.
- D. The EPG policy is programmed in the hardware policy CAM only when the first packet is received through the data path.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The deployment immediacy option specifies that the policy should be programmed in the hardware policy cam only when the switch receives a packet through the data path. This setting helps optimize the hardware space.

NEW QUESTION: 125

Drag and Drop Question

An engineer must configure RADIUS authentication with Cisco ACI for remote authentication with out-of-band management access. Drag and drop the RADIUS configuration steps from the left into the required implementation order on the right. Not all steps are used.

Specify and set the Cisco APIC connectivity preferences to ooband

Create the RADIUS provider group

Set the Cisco APIC connectivity preferences to ooband

Create the login domain for RADIUS

Set the Cisco APIC connectivity preferences to inband

Create the RADIUS provider

step 1

step 2

step 3

step 4

Answer:

Specify and set the Cisco APIC connectivity preferences to ooband

Set the Cisco APIC connectivity preferences to ooband

Create the RADIUS provider

Create the RADIUS provider group

Create the login domain for RADIUS

Set the Cisco APIC connectivity preferences to inband

Explanation:

Set OOBAND first, the RADIUS servers are outside!

ACI configuration for RADIUS involves the following three basic steps:

Step 1. Create the desired RADIUS providers.

Step 2. If using ACI versions prior to Release 4 or configuring via the APIC CLI, create a RADIUS provider group.

Step 3. Create a RADIUS login domain.

NEW QUESTION: 126

An engineer wants to configure Cisco ACI switches to use authenticated ZMQ when communicating with the proxy spine. Which configuration allows MD5 ZMQ messages only?

- A. COOP Group policy in strict mode
- B. IS-IS password using MD5
- C. BGP password using MD5
- D. COOP Group policy in compatible mode

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are 2 choices, Compatible Type and Strict Type. Compatible Type accepts both MD5 authenticated and non-authenticated ZMQ connections, whereas Strict Type only allows MD5 authenticated ZMQ connections.

NEW QUESTION: 127

A Cisco ACI fabric must be integrated with the VMware environment. An ESXi host is not attached to the Distributed Virtual Switch (DVS). Two EPGs were created and associated with the VMM domain. An engineer was asked to configure the ACI environment to meet these requirements:

- The EPG contract is pushed to ACI leafs after the ESXi host is attached to the DVS.
- The EPG contract is pushed to the TCAMs only when two EPGs start to communicate.

Which immediacy settings accomplish these goals?

- A. Resolution immediacy: On-Demand
Deployment immediacy: Immediate
- B. Resolution immediacy: Immediate
Deployment immediacy: On-Demand
- C. Resolution immediacy: Immediate
Deployment immediacy: Immediate
- D. Resolution immediacy: On-Demand
Deployment immediacy: On-Demand

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Resolution immediacy On-Demand ensures that ACI programs EPG-to-EPG contract entries in TCAM only when the two EPGs actually communicate, meeting the requirement of pushing contracts to hardware only when needed.

Deployment immediacy On-Demand ensures that the policy is pushed to the leaf switches only after the ESXi host attaches to the DVS, matching the requirement that the contract should not be deployed until the host is present.

NEW QUESTION: 128

Which type of profile needs to be created to deploy an access port policy group?

- A. attachable entity
- B. Pod
- C. module
- D. leaf interface

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 129

Which ACI import mode processes each managed object individually and skips the invalid MO?

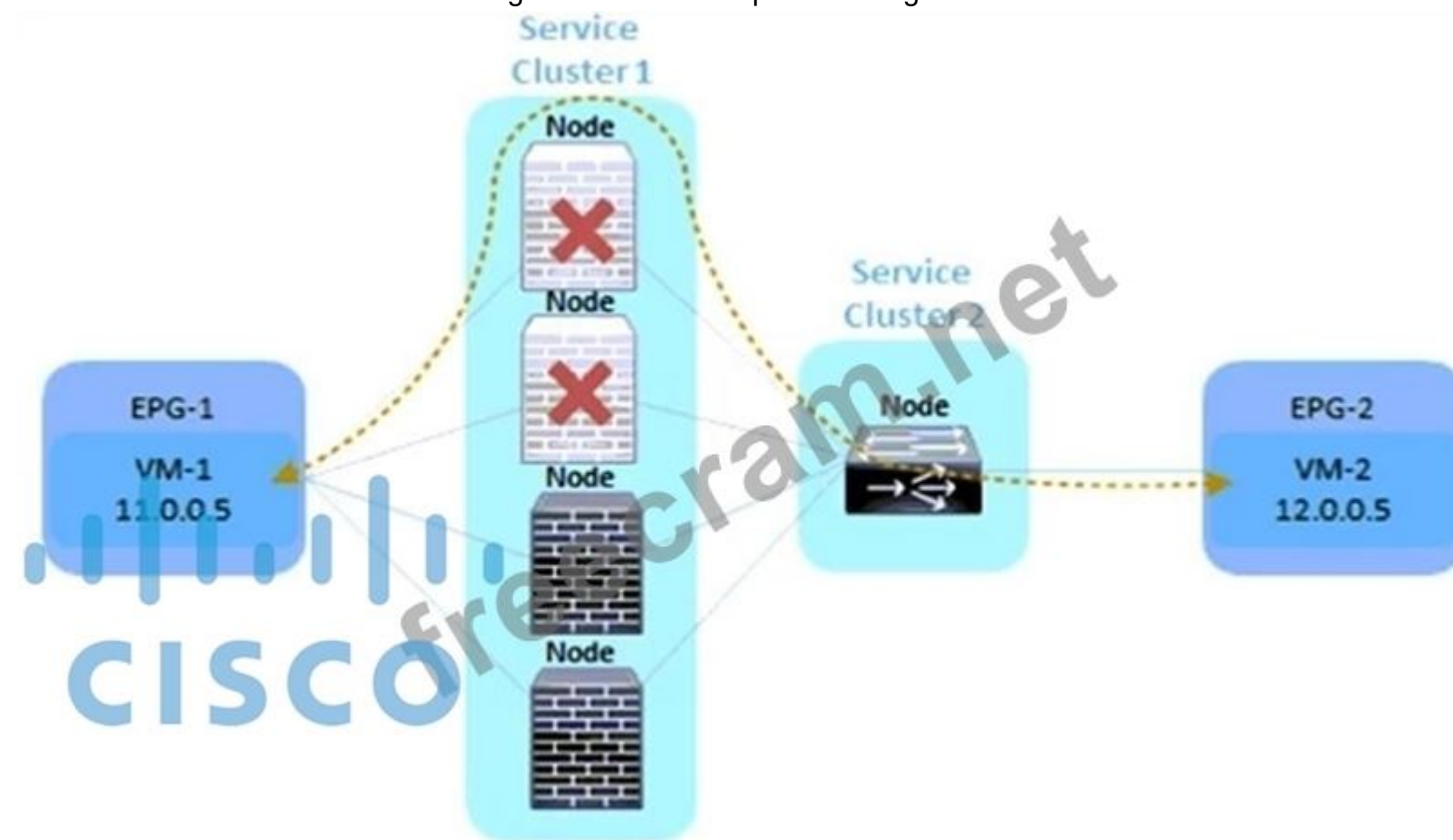
- A. replace
- B. atomic
- C. best-effort
- D. merge

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The best-effort import mode processes each managed object independently and skips only the invalid MO, allowing the remainder of the configuration to be imported successfully.

NEW QUESTION: 130

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must divert the traffic between VM-1 and VM-2 by using a Multi-Node service graph. The solution should prevent an insufficient number of available Layer 4 to Layer 7 devices in the first cluster. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?



- A. PBR node tracking
tracking threshold with action bypass
symmetric PBR
resilient hashing
- B. PBR node tracking
tracking threshold with action permit

- unidirectional PBR
- resilient hashing
- C. PBR node tracking
- tracking threshold with action permit
- symmetric PBR
- resilient hashing
- D. PBR node tracking
- tracking threshold with action deny
- symmetric PBR
- unidirectional PBR

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Down action

PBR node tracking offers a configurable behavior for the case in which the number of available PBR destinations in the PBR policy falls below the minimum percentage set as the threshold, as explained in the previous section. This configurable behavior is called down action. Available down action options are listed in Table 17.

Table 17. Down action options

Down action	Cisco ACI release when first introduced	Behavior	Use case
Permit (default)	2.2(3j)	Traffic directly goes to destination without PBR.	Skip over optional service node in 1 node service graph.
Deny	3.1	Traffic is dropped.	Mandate service insertion.
Bypass	4.1.2	Traffic is redirected to next PBR node in the service graph.	Skip over optional service node in Multi nodes service graph.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric- infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739971.html#Optionalfeatures>

NEW QUESTION: 131

An engineer is implementing a connection that represents an external bridged network. Which two configurations are used? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 remote fabric
- B. Layer 2 outside
- C. Layers 2 internal
- D. Static path binding
- E. VXLAN outside

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric- infrastructure/white-paper-c07-732033.html#_Toc395143568 There are several different ways to extend layer 2 domain beyond the ACI fabric:

* Extend the EPG out of the ACI fabric - A user can extend an EPG out of the ACI fabric by statically assigning a port (along with VLAN ID) to an EPG. The leaf will learn the endpoint information and assign the traffic (by matching the port and VLAN ID) to the proper EPG, and then enforce the policy. The endpoint learning, data forwarding, and policy enforcement remain the same whether the endpoint is directly attached to the leaf port or if it is behind a layer 2 network (provided the proper VLAN is enabled in the layer2 network).

* Extend the bridge domain out of the ACI fabric - Another option to extend the layer 2 domain is to create a layer 2 outside connection (or external bridged network, as called in the APIC GUI) for a given bridge domain. It effectively extends the bridge domain to the outside network.

* Extend the layer 2 domain with remote VTEP (future) - In the previous two options the incoming traffic from outside is tagged with a VLAN ID. The ACI leaf classifies the traffic to the proper EPG by checking the port and VLAN ID. In future software releases, the remote VTEP will be supported, and can be used to extend the EPG or bridge domain.

The following sections explain these three options in greater detail.

Extend the EPG Out of the ACI Fabric

The user can extend an EPG beyond an ACI leaf by statically assigning a leaf port (along with a VLAN ID) to an EPG. After doing so, all the traffic received on this leaf port with the configured VLAN ID will be mapped to the EPG and the configured policy for this EPG will be enforced. The endpoints need not be directly connected to the ACI leaf port. They can be behind a layer 2 network as long as the VLAN associated with the EPG is enabled within the layer 2 network that connects the remote endpoint to the ACI fabric.

To statically assign port to an EPG, go to menu Tenant>Application Profiles>EPGs>Static Binding (Paths). Click the Action menu on the right side to start to assign port to an EPG. Figure 50 provides an example that assigns interface eth1/26 from the leaf node 101 along with VLAN 3 to EPG WEB.

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which feature is used to program policy CAM on a leaf switch without sending traffic from VM to the leaf?

- A. immediate resolution immediacy
- B. immediate deployment immediacy
- C. on-demand resolution immediacy
- D. on-demand deployment immediacy

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 133

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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>

NEW QUESTION: 134

An engineer needs to avoid loops in the ACI network and needs an ACI leaf switch to error- disable an interface if the interface receives an ACI-generated packet. Which action meets these requirements?

- A. Set Rogue EP Control in the Endpoint Controls Policy.
- B. Uncheck the Loop Protection Action check box in MCP Instance Policy.
- C. Enable the Loop Indication by MCP event in the Error Disabled Recovery Policy.
- D. Change the default administrative state of the global MCP Instance Policy.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

MisCabling Protocol (MCP) detects loops from external sources (i.e., misbehaving servers, external networking equipment running STP, etc.) and will err-disable the interface on which ACI receives its own packet. Enabling this feature is a best practice, and it should be enabled globally and on all interfaces, regardless of the end device.

For MCP to be enabled, you need to have it enabled globally and on a per-interface basis. While MCP is enabled on all interfaces by default, it is not turned "on" until you also enable it globally.

The global configuration knob for MCP can be enabled by configuring the global settings here:

Fabric > Access Policies > Global Policies > MCP Instance Policy default.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/aci-guide-using-mcp-mis-cabling-protocol.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 135

Which statements are correct regarding ACI support for BFD? (Choose two.)

- A.** BFD is supported for EIGRP, OSPF, and BGP in ACI.
- B.** BFD is supported on routed interfaces, routed subinterfaces, and SVIs.
- C.** BFD is supported on L3Out loopback interfaces.
- D.** BFD is supported for BGP prefix peers (dynamic neighbors).

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 136

A network engineer is integrating a new Hyperflex storage duster into an existing Cisco ACI fabric. The Hyperflex cluster must be managed by vCenter, so a new vSphere Distributed switch must be created.

In addition, the hardware discovery must be performed by a vendor-neutral discovery protocol. Which set of steps meets these requirements?

- A.** Configure an Interface Policy group, select CDP, and apply it to the designated interfaces.

Create a VMware VMM domain, add it to the VLAN pool, and associate it to the designated interfaces.

Select Read Only Mode in the Create VMware VMM domain dialog box.

- B.** Configure an Interface Policy group, select CDP, and apply it to the desired interfaces.

Enter the vCenter IP and credentials in the Create vCenter Controller dialog box.

In the Create VMware VMM domain dialog box, select Read-Only Mode.

- C.** Configure a Switch Policy group, select LLDP, and apply it to the indicated interfaces.

Set up a VMware VMM domain and apply it to the appropriate interfaces.

Enter the APIC management IP and credentials in the Create vCenter Controller dialog box.

- D.** Configure an Interface Policy group, select LLDP, and apply it to the selected interfaces.

Create a VLAN pool, add it to the VMware VMM domain, and include the appropriate interfaces.

Enter the vCenter IP and credentials in the Create vCenter Controller dialog box.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 137

As part of a migration, legacy non-ACI switches must be connected to the Cisco ACI fabric. All non-ACI switches run per-VLAN RSTP. After the non-ACI switches are connected to Cisco ACI, the STP convergence caused a microloop and significant CPU spike on all switches. Which configuration on the interfaces of the external switches that face the Cisco ACI fabric resolves the problem?

- A. BPDU filtering
- B. aggressive STP timers
- C. STP type link shared
- D. BPDU guard

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 138

An engineer created a monitoring policy called Test in a Cisco ACI fabric and had to change the severity level of the monitored object Call home source. Which set of actions prevent the event from appearing in event reports?

- A. Select Faults Severity Assignment Policies.
Set severity level to squelched.
- B. Select Event Severity Assignment Policies.
Set severity level to cleared.
- C. Select Event Severity Assignment Policies.
Set severity level to squelched.
- D. Select Faults Severity Assignment Policies.
Set severity level to cleared.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 139

New ESXi hosts are procured in a data center compute expansion project. An engineer must update the configuration on the Cisco APIC controllers to support the addition of the new servers to the existing VMM domain. Which action should be taken to support this change?

- A. Map the leaf interface selector to the AEP that is associated with the VMM domain.
- B. Enable infrastructure VLAN in the associated AEP.
- C. Set the encapsulation mode as VXLAN.
- D. Create a range of internal VLANs in the associated VLAN pool.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 140

An engineer plans to integrate a Cisco ACI fabric with VMware vCenter DVS. Which set of actions must the engineer take to ensure a successful integration?

- A. Set a vCenter controller named ACI-VMware-Integration and select Read Only Access mode.
- B. Set a vCenter controller named ACI-VMware-Integration and select Read Write Access mode.
- C. Set a virtual switch named ACI-VMware-Integration and select Read Write Access mode.
- D. Set a virtual switch named ACI-VMware-Integration and select Read Only Access mode.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

What are two PBR characteristics of the Cisco ACI Active-Active Across Pods deployment mode in Cisco ACI Multi-Pod design? (Choose two.)

- A. Deployment occurs in transparent mode.
- B. Traffic is dynamically redirected to the firewall that owns the connection.
- C. The connection state is unsynchronized.
- D. This mode causes the traffic to flow asymmetrically.
- E. Deployment occurs in go-to mode only.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 142

An engineer must add a group of 70 bare-metal ESXi servers to the Cisco ACI fabric, which is integrated with vCenter. These configuration steps are complete:

- The configured pool of ESXi hosts is configured with an Attachable Access Entity Profile (AAEP) called AEP_VMM.
- The new group uses the AAEP called AEP_BAREMETAL.

Which action extends functional VMM integration to the new nodes?

- A. Implement a separate VMM domain for the bare-metal servers by using AEP_VMM.
- B. Create a new AAEP container object for policy groups for AEP_VMM.
- C. Add the VMM domain under the AEP_BAREMETAL AAEP object.
- D. Update AAEP to AEP_VMM on all policy groups that are used toward bare-metal servers.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

Which two types of interfaces are supported on border leaf switches to connect to an external router? (Choose two.)

- A. subinterface with VXLAN tagging
- B. subinterface with 802.1Q tagging
- C. FEX host interface
- D. out of band interface
- E. Switch Virtual Interface

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Border leaf switches can be configured with three types of interfaces to connect to an external router:

- Layer 3 (routed) interface
- Subinterface with IEEE 802.1Q tagging
- Switch Virtual Interface (SVI)

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-737909.html>

NEW QUESTION: 144

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 145

An engineer configures an L3Out in VRF-1 that was configured for Import Route Control Enforcement. The L3Out uses OSPF to peer with a core switch. The L3Out has one external EPG, and it has been configured with a subnet 10.1.0.0/24. Which scope must be set to force 10.1.0.0/24 to populate in the routing table for VRF-1?

- A. Shared Route for External EPG
- B. Export Route Control Subnet
- C. Import Route Control Subnet
- D. External Subnet for External EPG

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 146

Which description regarding the initial APIC cluster discovery process is true?

- A. The APIC uses an internal IP address from a pool to communicate with the nodes.
- B. Every switch is assigned a unique AV by the APIC.

C. The APIC discovers the IP address of the other APIC controllers by using Cisco Discovery Protocol.

D. The ACI fabric is discovered starting with the spine switches.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Each APIC instance in the cluster first discovers only the leaf switch to which it is directly connected. After the leaf switch is registered with the APIC, the APIC discovers all spine switches that are directly connected to the leaf switch.

As each spine switch is registered, that APIC discovers all the leaf switches that are connected to that spine switch. This cascaded discovery allows the APIC to discover the entire fabric topology in a few simple steps.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/GSG/b_APIC_Getting_Started_Guide_Rel_2_x/b_APIC_Getting_Started_Guide_Rel_2_x_chapter_0100.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 147

An engineer must integrate a Cisco ACI fabric with VMware and discover an ESXi host using LLDP. Two EPGs have been created and associated with the VMM domain. The engineer must configure the ACI such that contracts are pushed to the ACI leaf switches when the VM is mapped to EPG and the contracts are removed when LLDP is disabled. Which configuration must be selected to meet these requirements?

A. Deployment immediacy: On-Demand

B. Resolution immediacy: On-Demand

C. Deployment immediacy: Immediate

D. Resolution immediacy: Immediate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Resolution Immediacy in Cisco ACI VMM integration controls when contracts (and endpoint information) are programmed on the ACI leaf switches:

On-Demand: Contracts and policies are pushed or withdrawn dynamically as VMs are attached or detached (e.g., based on LLDP presence or absence on the ESXi host).

Immediate: Contracts are programmed statically, regardless of endpoint presence.

The engineer wants contracts pushed when the VM is mapped (LLDP present) and removed when LLDP is disabled (VM or host removed). This dynamic behavior aligns with resolution immediacy set to On-Demand.

NEW QUESTION: 148

An engineer must implement management policy and data plane separation in the Cisco ACI fabric. Which ACI object must be created in Cisco APIC to accomplish this goal?

A. Application profile

B. Tenant

C. Contract

D. Bridge domain

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An ACI tenant is a secure and exclusive virtual computing environment that forms a unit of isolation from a policy perspective but does not represent a private network.

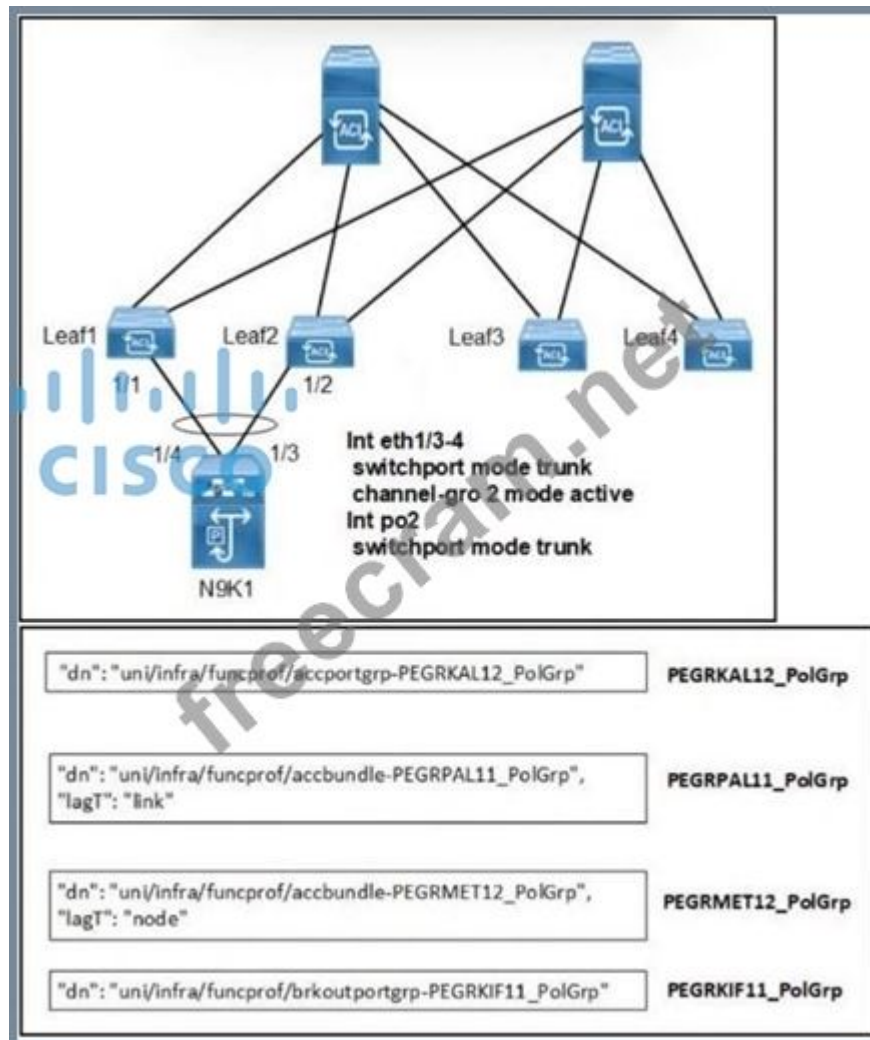
If you investigate further into use cases for tenants in the real world, you will find that tenants are often deployed in order to achieve these two technical controls:

- Administrative separation

- Configuration fault isolation

NEW QUESTION: 149

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI fabric has four access policy groups and the VPC consecutive protection group has been defined. Which policy group must be associated with Eth1/1 and Eth1/2 to complete the deployment?



- A. PEGRPAL11_PolGrp
- B. PEGRMET12_PolGrp
- C. PEGRKIF11_PolGrp
- D. PEGRKAL12_PolGrp

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The interfaces Eth1/1 and Eth1/2 form the VPC toward the N9K (po2). For VPC member ports, the correct association is the access bundle policy group with lagT: link, which corresponds to PEGRPAL11_PolGrp.

NEW QUESTION: 150

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: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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>

NEW QUESTION: 151

A Cisco ACI fabric is integrated with a Cisco ASA firewall using a service graph under the tenant called Operations. The fabric must permit the firewall used on tenant Operations to be referenced by the tenant called Management. Which export action must be used to accomplish this goal?

- A. device selection policies
- B. service graph template
- C. router configurations
- D. Layer4-Layer7 device

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

L4-L7 device can't be referenced from other tenants. If you want to share an L4-L7 device with other tenants, you need to export the L4-L7 device to other tenants. It will appear as an imported device in the other tenants.

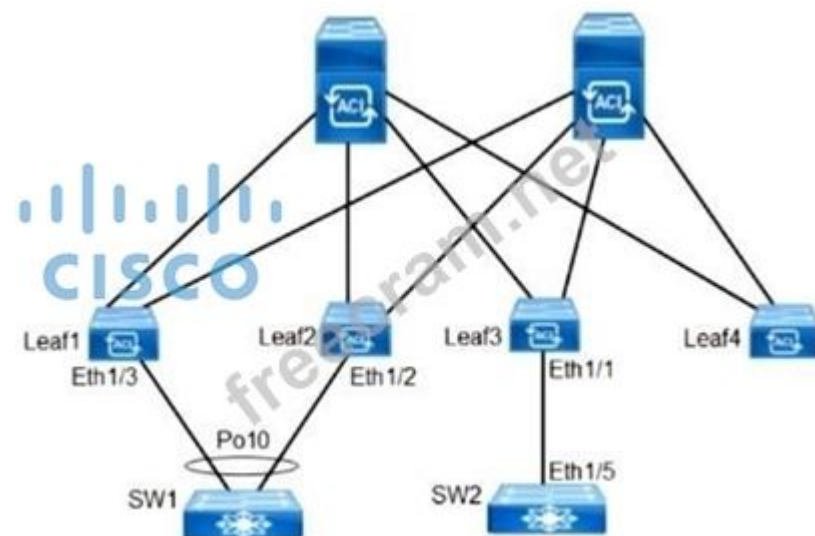
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NEW QUESTION: 152

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI fabric is configured using a VPC protection group with a setting of consecutive. Also, these ACI objects have been created:

- Access policy group Acc_Pol_Grp
- STP policy STP_Pol

Which action set must be taken to disable Eth1/1 when receiving BPDU from SW2?



- A. Enable BPDU guard on STP_Pol.
- Assign STP_Pol to Acc_Pol_Grp.
Assign STP_Pol to Eth1/1.

B. Enable BPDU guard on STP_Pol.

Assign STP_Pol to Acc_Pol_Grp.

Assign Acc_Pol_Grp to Eth1/1.

C. Enable BPDU guard on Acc_Pol_Grp.

Assign STP_Pol to Acc_Pol_Grp.

Assign STP_Pol to Eth1/1.

D. Enable BPDU guard on Acc_Pol_Grp.

Assign STP_Pol to Acc_Pol_Grp.

Assign Acc_Pol_Grp to Eth1/1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

BPDU Guard is enabled in the STP interface policy (STP_Pol), that STP policy is then attached to the access policy group (Acc_Pol_Grp), and finally the access policy group is applied to Eth1/1.

This chain causes Eth1/1 to be err-disabled when a BPDU is received from SW2.

NEW QUESTION: 153

What is the name of the automatically configured VLAN 3600 presented during Cisco ACI fabric discovery?

```
..EAF101#show ip int brief vrf overlay-1
```

```
...output truncated for brevity...
```

```
P Interface Statue for VRF "overlay-1"(4)
```

```
nterface Address Interface Status
```

```
eth1/49 unassigned protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
eth1/49.34 unnumbered protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
lo0)
```

```
eth1/50 unassigned protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
eth1/50.35 unnumbered protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
lo0)
```

```
lan8 10.233.44.30/27 protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
o0 10.233.46.32/32 protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
o1023 10.233.44.32/32 protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

```
..EAF101#show vlan extended
```

```
/LAN Name Encap Ports
```

```
-----  
} infra:default vxlan-4 6 7854121, Eth1/1, Eth1/2, Eth1/47
```

```
lan_3600
```

A. Fabric VLAN

B. Transit VLAN

C. Loopback VLAN

D. Infrastructure VLAN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 154

What must be configured to allow SNMP traffic on the APIC controller?

A. out-of-band bridge domain

B. SNMP relay policy

- C. contract under tenant mgmt
- D. out-of-band management interface

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 155

Which attribute should be configured for each user to enable RADIUS for external authentication in Cisco ACI?

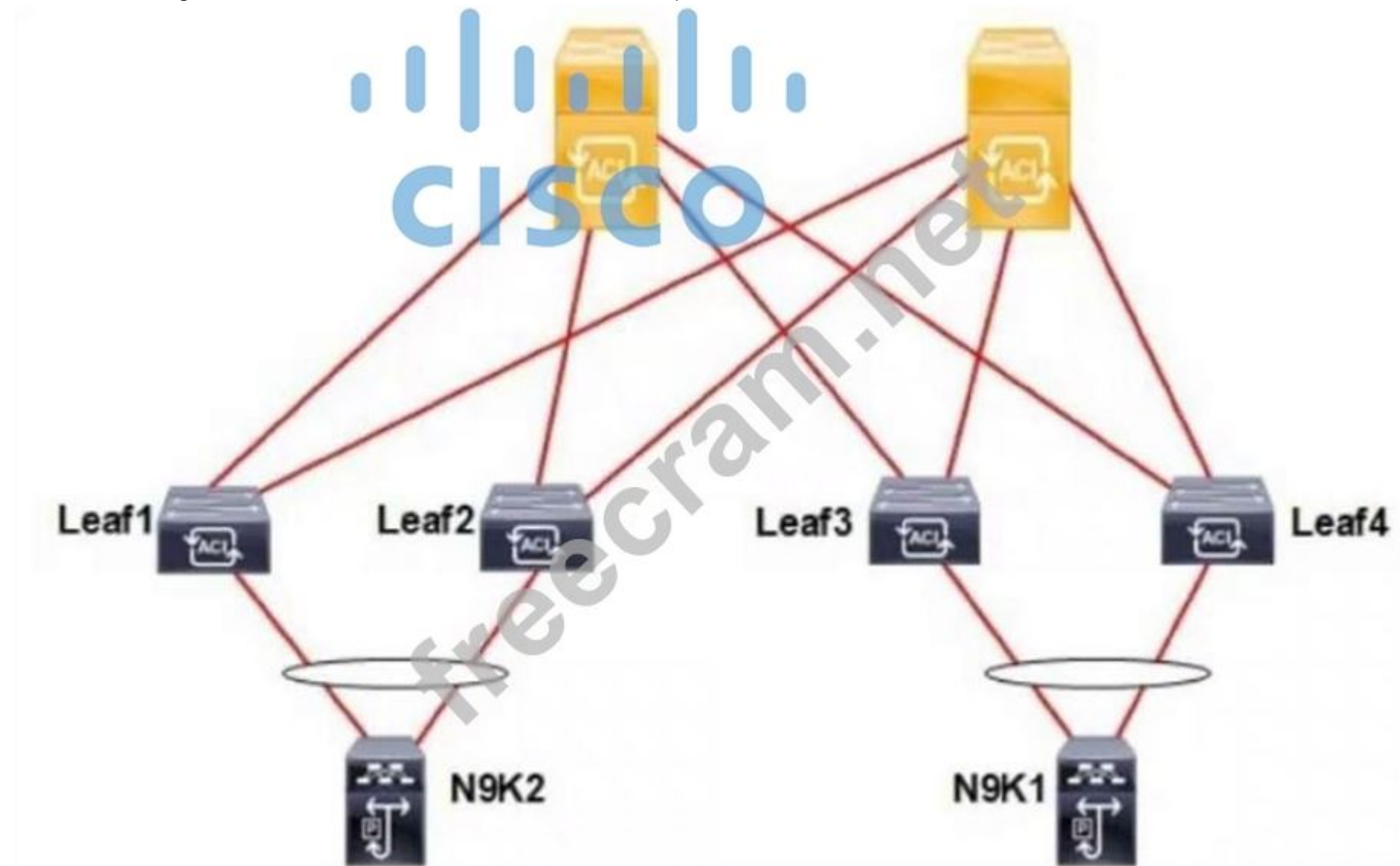
- A. cisco-security domain
- B. cisco-auth-features
- C. cisco-aci-role
- D. cisco-av-pair

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/Security_config/b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_Security_Guide_chapter_01011.html

NEW QUESTION: 156

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer connects a Cisco ACI fabric to two different Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches. The fabric must be configured to ensure a loop-free topology and N9K1 must be configured as the root bridge for VLAN 10. Which action meets these requirements?



- A. Enable STP on ports between the leaf and spine.

- B. Activate MCP on ports between the leaf and Nexus 9000 Series Switches.
- C. Enable Cisco Discovery Protocol on ports between the leaf and spine.
- D. Set BPDU Guard on ports between the leaf and Nexus 9000 Series Switches.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 157

What controls communication between EPGs?

- A. Inter-EPG communication is controlled by BGP.
- B. Inter-EPG communication is controlled by contracts.
- C. Inter-EPG communication is controlled by IS-IS.
- D. Inter-EPG communication is controlled by VXLAN.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

How contracts work

Contracts overview

The fundamental security architecture of the Cisco ACI solution follows an allow-list model where we explicitly define what traffic should be permitted. A contract is a policy construct used to define communication between EPGs. Without a contract between EPGs, no unicast communication is possible between those EPGs unless the VRF is configured in “unenforced” mode or those EPGs are in a preferred group. A contract is not required to allow communication between endpoints in the same EPG (although communication can be prevented with intra-EPG isolation or intra-EPG contract).

Note: Contracts are applied on unicast traffic only. BUM traffic such as Broadcast, Unknown unicast and Multicast Protocols, and protocols listed in this FAQ, are implicitly permitted.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-743951.html#Howcontractswork>

NEW QUESTION: 158

Which components must be configured for the BGP Route Reflector policy to take effect?

- A. spine fabric interface overrides and profiles
- B. access policies and profiles
- C. pod policy groups and profiles
- D. leaf fabric interface overrides and profiles

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/aci-guide-configuring-fabric-bgp-route-reflectors.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 159

What is MP-BGP used for in Cisco ACI fabric?

- A. MP-BGP VPNv4 AF is used to propagate L3Out routes that are received from a border leaf to the fabric.
- B. MP-BGP Layer 2 VPN EVPN AF is used to propagate L3Out routes that are received from a border leaf.
- C. MP-BGP VPNv4 AF is used as protocol on L3Out between a border leaf and an external router
- D. MP-BGP VPNv4 AF is used between spines in an ACI Multi-Pod fabric to propagate the endpoint

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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