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QUESTION 1

The EPLD update of the supervisor module has been scheduled for several Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switches. What will be the impact of the update?

A. All traffic is stopped for the duration of the EPLD update and the switch is rebooted after the upgrade is completed.

B. The redundant supervisor takes over while the EPLD update is in progress and the switch is rebooted after the upgrade is completed.

C. All control plane traffic is stopped for the duration of the EPLD update and the switch remains operational for the duration of the upgrade.

D. The redundant supervisor takes over while the EPLD update is in progress and there is no service disruption.

Correct Answer: A

An EPLD update of the supervisor module of fabric switches (Cisco MDS 9100, Cisco MDS 9200, and Cisco MDS 9300 Series switches) is disruptive since there is no redundant supervisor to take over while the update is in progress. All traffic through the system is stopped for the duration of the update and the switch is rebooted after the upgrade has completed. The update may take up to 30 minutes to complete.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/mds9000/sw/6_2/release/notes/epld/epld_rn.html#pgfId-241683

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
NEXUS# configure terminal
NEXUS# locator-led fex 100
NEXUS(config)# feature fex
NEXUS(config)# fex 100
NEXUS(config-fex)# type N2232TM
NEXUS(config-fex)# serial JAF1427BQLG
NEXUS(config)# interface ethernet 1/24-32
NEXUS(config-if)# switchport
NEXUS(config-if)# switchport mode fex-fabric
NEXUS(config-if)# fex associate 100
NEXUS(config-if)# no shutdown

NEXUS # show fex 100 detail
FEX: 100 Description: FEX0100 state: Online
    FEX version: 5.0(2)N1(1) [Switch version: 5.0(2)N1(1)]
    FEX Interim version: 5.0(2)N1(0.205)
    Switch Interim version: 5.0(2)N1(0.205)
    Extender Model: N2K-C2232TM,  Extender Serial: JAF1427BQLG
    Part No: 73-13373-01
    Card Id: 132, Mac Addr: 68:ef:bd:62:2a:42, Num Macs: 64
    Module Sw Gen: 21  [Switch Sw Gen: 21]
    post level: complete
 pinning-mode: static     Max-links: 1
    Fabric port for control traffic: Eth1/29
    Fabric interface state:
      Eth1/25 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/26 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/27 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/28 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/29 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/30 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/31 - Interface Up. State: Active
      Eth1/32 - Interface Up. State: Active
```

An engineer must distribute all the host ports to use all eight configured FEX uplinks. The solution must minimize disruption if an uplink fails. Which action accomplishes this objective?

A. Configure the eight uplinks in a port channel.

B. Change the supported FEX type.

C. Set the pinning max-links value to 8.

D. Statically assign each host interface to a fabric uplink.

Correct Answer: A

A fabric interface that fails in the port channel does not trigger a change to the host interfaces. Traffic is automatically redistributed across the remaining links in the port channel fabric interface. If all links in the fabric port channel go down, all host interfaces on the FEX are set to the down state.

QUESTION 3

Which two components should be checked when a Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switch fails to boot using POAP? (Choose two.)

A. image noted in the script file against switch bootflash

B. DHCP server to bootstrap IP information

C. script signed with security key

D. TFTP server that contains the configuration script

E. POAP feature license

Correct Answer: BD

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/troubleshooting/guide/

b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_Troubleshooting_Guide_7x/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NXOS_
Troubleshooting_Guide_7x_chapter_01100.html
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7- x/

fundamentals/configuration/

guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_Fundamentals_Configuration_Guide_7x/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_N
XOS_Fundamentals_Configuration_Guide_7x_chapter_0100.html

QUESTION 4

An engineer has a primary fabric that is named UCS-A and a secondary fabric that is named UCS-B. A certificate request that has a subject name of sjc2016 for a keyring that is named kr2016 needs to be created. The cluster IP address is

10.68.68.68.

Which command set creates this certificate request?

A. UCS-A # scope keyring kr2016 UCS-A /keyring # create certreq 10.68.68.68 sjc2016 UCS-A /keyring* # commit-buffer

B. UCS-B # scope keyring kr2016 UCS-B /keyring # create certreq ip 10.68.68.68 subject-name sjc2016 UCS-B /keyring* # commit-both

C. UCS-B# scope security UCS-B /security # scope keyring kr2016 UCS-B /security/keyring # set certreq 10.68.68.68 sjc2016 UCS-B /security/keyring* # commit-both

D. UCS-A# scope security UCS-A /security # scope keyring kr2016 UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq ip 10.68.68.68 subject-name sjc2016 UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer

Correct Answer: D

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/ucs-manager/CLI-User-Guides/Admin-
Management/4-0/b_Cisco_UCS_Manager_CLI_Administration_Mgmt_Guide_4-0/
b_Cisco_UCS_Manager_CLI_Administration_Mgmt_Guide_4-0_chapter_0110.html

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
 1    . /etc/init.d/functions
 2    exec="/usr/bin/chef-client"
 3    prog="chef-client"
 4    [ -e /etc/sysconfig/$prog ] && . /etc/sysconfig/$prog
 5    config=${CONFIG-/etc/chef/client.rb}
 6    pidfile=${PIDFILE-/var/run/chef/client.pid}
 7    reload() {
 8    echo -n $"Reloading $prog: "
 9
10        retval=$?
11    echo
12    return $retval
13    }
14    case "$1" in
15      reload)
16          rh_status_q || exit 7
17          ;;
18    exit 2
19    esac
20    exit $?
```

A developer must create a Bash script that performs a Chef Client reload in the event of a system reset. Which command completes the script?

```
killproc -n $pidfile $exec -SIGHUP
```

```
killproc -pi $pidfile $exec -HUP
```

```
killproc -n $pidfile $exec -HUP
```

```
killproc -p $pidfile $exec -HUP
```
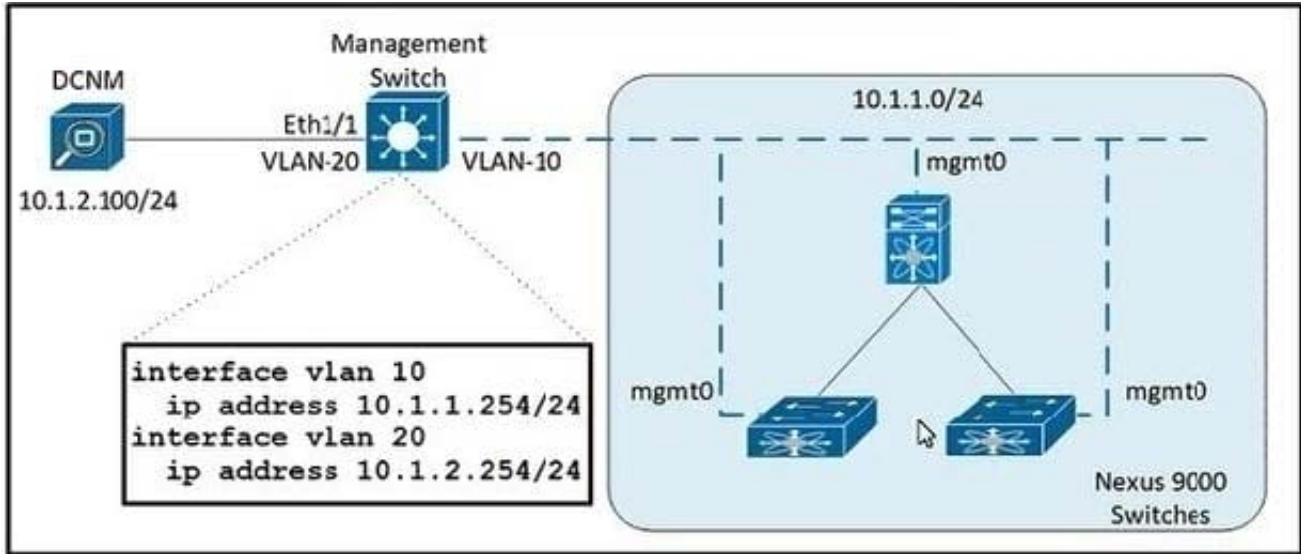
A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer must deploy 70 Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches in a new environment The requirement is to use Cisco DCNM as a management tool to deploy, manage and monitor the new switches. In addition. DCNM is configured with a zero-touch POAP feature to facilitate fabric creation.

Which action meets these requirements?

A. Configure SNMP on the new Nexus switches to send SNMP messages to the DCNM server

B. Create a SPAN session on the management switch to send the traffic from VLAN 10 to Ethernet 1/1.

C. Configure an IP helper address on interface VLAN 10 of the management switch

D. Create common credentials on all of the new Nexus switches

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

An engineer is configuring a vHBA template in UCS manager. The engineer needs to specify the logical address used by the vHBA and the path through which the SAN traffic flows. Which two resources must be specified in the vHBA template? (Choose two.)

A. MAC addresses

B. VLAN ID

C. WWPN Pool

D. WWNN

E. Fabric ID

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 8

What is the impact of an EPLD upgrade on a Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switch?

A. The active supervisor traffic is disrupted.

B. The upgrade disrupts the management connectivity to the switch.

C. The standby supervisor module reloads multiple times.

D. The upgrade process disrupts only the module that is being upgraded.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

AN engineer is asked to modify an overridden policy by changing the number of FCNS database entries to 1500 and then generable a massage. What configuration will accomplish this task?

A. event manager applet fcns_policyevent fens entries max-per-switch 1500
   action 1.0 syslog priority warnings msg FCNS DB entries have reached the EEM limit
   action 2.0 policy-default

B. event manager applet fcns_policy override _fcns_entries_max_per_switch
   action 1.0 syslog priority errors "CNS DB entries have reached the EEM limit"
   action 2.0 policy-default

C. event manager applet fcns_policy override _fcns_entries_max_per_switch
   event fens entries max-per-switch 1500
   action 1.0 syslog priority warnings msg FCNS DB entries have reached the EEM limit

D. event manager applet fcns_policy action 1.0 syslog priority warnings msg FCNS DB entries have
   reached the EEM limit
   action 2.0 event-default

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

The following example modifies an overridden policy by changing the number of FCNS database entries to 1500. It also generates both the configured and the default syslog messages of the default system policy event manager applet

fcns_policy override __fcns_entries_max_per_switch event fcns entries max-per- switch 1500 action 1.0 syslog priority warnings msg FCNS DB entries have reached the EEM limit.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/mds9000/sw/8_x/config/system management/
cisco_mds9000_system_management_config_guide_8x/configuring_the_em bedded_event_manager.html

QUESTION 10

An engineer must configure HTTPS secure management for Cisco UCS Manager using a key ring named kr2016 and a
key size of 1024 bits. The environment consists of a primary fabric interconnect named UCS-A and a secondary fabric
interconnect named UCS-B. Which command sequence must be used to accomplish this goal?

A.
```
UCS-B# scope security
UCS-B /security # keyring kr2016
UCS-B /security/keyring* # set mod mod1024
UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
```

B.
```
UCS-A# scope security
UCS-A /security # create keyring kr2016
UCS-A /security/keyring* # set modulus mod1024
UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
```

C.
```
UCS-A# scope security
UCS-A /security # keyring name kr2016
UCS-A /security/keyring* # set size 1024
UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
```

D.
```
UCS-B# scope security
UCS-B /security # create keyring kr2016
UCS-B /security/keyring* # set size mod1024
UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
```
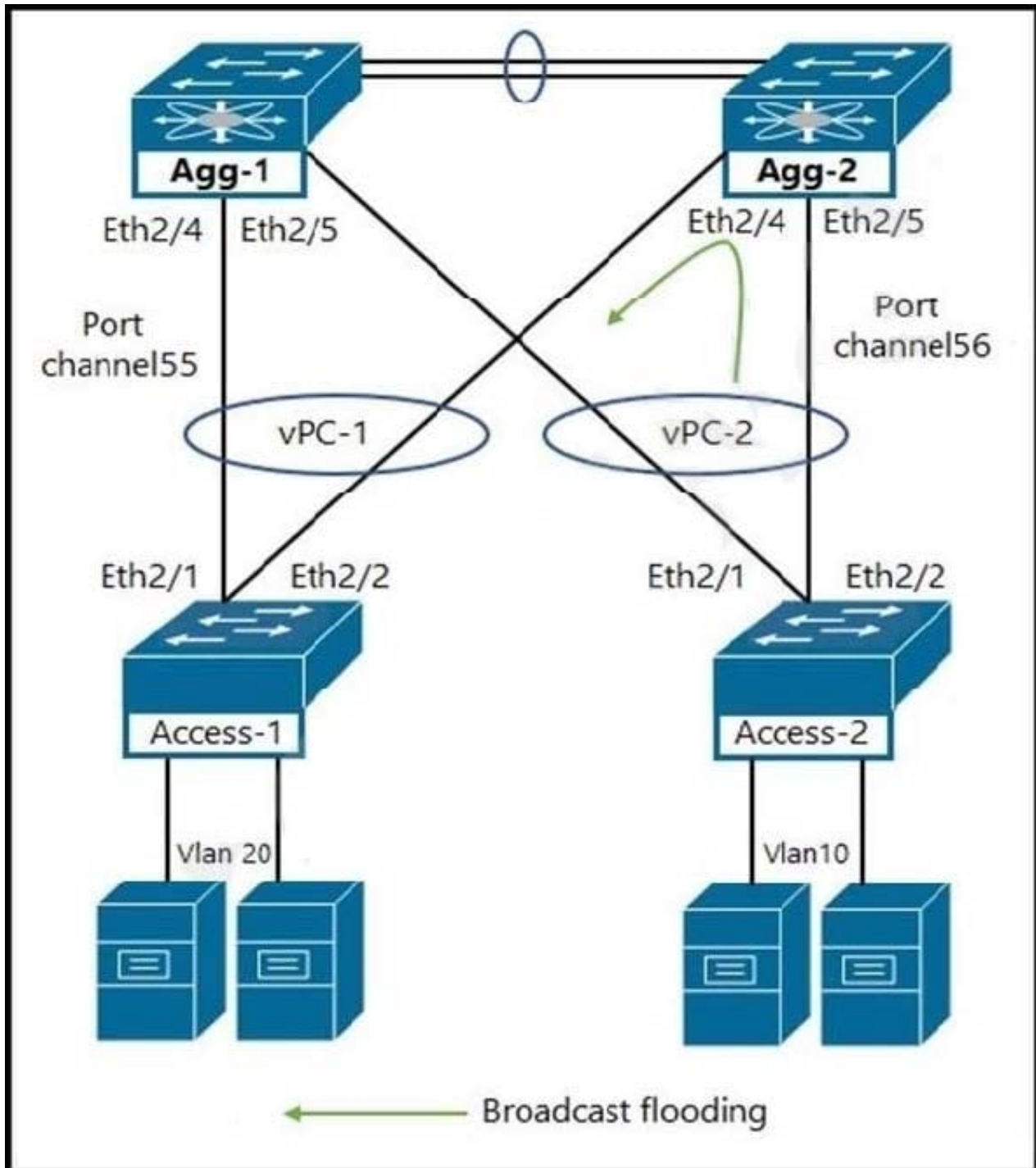
A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/ucs-manager/CLI-User-Guides/Admin-
Management/4-0/b_Cisco_UCS_Manager_CLI_Administration_Mgmt_Guide_4-0/
b_Cisco_UCS_Manager_CLI_Administration_Mgmt_Guide_4-0_chapter_0110.html
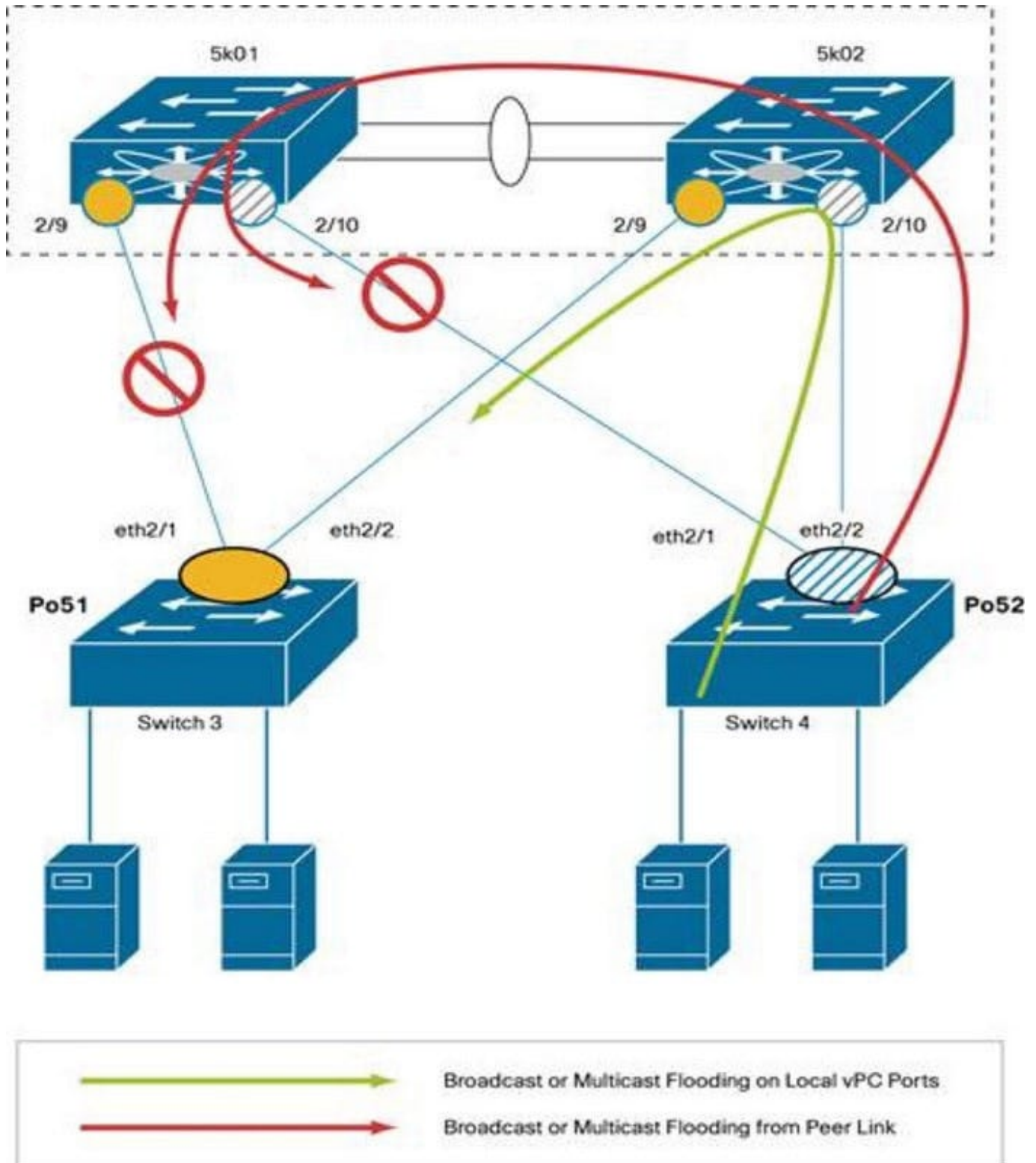
QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit.

What happens to the broadcast traffic when it reaches aggregation switches?

A. Agg-2 switch receives broadcast packets and stops forwarding to the peer link on Agg-1 switch.

B. Agg-1 switch prevents broadcast packets received on the vPC peer link from exiting the switch on ports Eth2/4 and Eth2/5.

C. Agg-1 and Agg-2 switches receive broadcast packets and does not forward them to the peer link or the port channel.

D. Only Agg-1 switch receives broadcast packets and does not forward to the peer link on Agg-2 switch.

Correct Answer: B

Duplicate Frames Prevention in vPC One of the most important forwarding rules for vPC is that a frame that enters the vPC peer switch from the peer link cannot exit the switch from a vPC member port.Figure shows switch-es 3 and 4 connected to 5k01 and 5k02 with vPCs Po51 and Po52. If one of the hosts connected to switch 4 sends either an unknown unicast or a broadcast, this traffic may get hashed to port eth2/2 on PortChannel 52. 5k02 receives the broadcast and needs to forward it to the peer link for the potential orphan ports on 5k01 to receive it. Upon receiving the broadcast, 5k01 detects that this frame is coming from the vPC peer link. Therefore, it does not forward it to port 2/9 or 2/10; if it did, a duplicate frame on switch 3 or 4, respectively, would be created. If a host on switch 4 sends a broadcast, 5k02 will correctly forward it to Po51 on port 2/9 and place it on the peer link. 5k01 will prevent this broadcast frame from exiting onto port 2/9 or 2/10 because this frame entered 5k01 from a vPC peer link. Should eth2/2 on switch 3 go down, port 2/9 on 5k01 would become an orphan port and as a result will receive traffic that traverses the peer link.

Broadcast or Multicast Flooding on Local vPC Ports

Broadcast or Multicast Flooding from Peer Link

QUESTION 12

An engineer must add a new VRF (DC DC) to the network that runs with Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) and EVPN.The requirement for the new VRF is to allow communication of network prefixes between PE1 and PE2.

Which two sets of steps should be taken to complete the VRF configuration? (Choose two)

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 13

The Cisco Nexus 5600 Series Switch experiences occasional packet drops on interface ethernet 1/16. An engineer wants to implement a SPAN session to investigate the issue further. The network analyzer to which the packets must be directed is located on interface 1/3. The analyzer is limited on disk space available for traffic capture, so the Nexus switch should send only the relevant data.

Which two command sets configure the SPAN session that meets these requirements? (Choose two.)

A.
```
span session 2
  type SPAN-on-DROP
  destination interface ethernet 1/3
  source interface ethernet 1/16
```

B.
```
interface ethernet 1/3
  switchport monitor
```

C.
```
monitor session 2 type SPAN-on-DROP
  destination interface ethernet 1/3
  source interface ethernet 1/16
```

D.
```
monitor session 2
  destination interface ethernet 1/3
  span interface ethernet 1/16
```

E.
```
interface ethernet 1/3
  switchport span
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: BC

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-5000-series-switches/white- paper-c11- 733022.html
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus6000/sw/system_management/6x/b_6k_System_Mgm
t_Config_6x/b_6k_System_Mgmt_Config_602N11_chapter_01111.pdf

The information to be sent is regarding dropped packets only.

This configuration creates a SPAN session with type **SPAN-on-DROP**. In the following example, the source interface, where congestion may be present, is port e3/1. The destination port is e3/2, which must be in switchport monitor mode.
```
switch(config)# monitor session <session_number> type SPAN-on-DROP
switch(config-SPAN-on-DROP)# source interface e3/1
switch(config-SPAN-on-DROP)# destination interface e3/2
```

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