Version: 11.0

Question: 1

What is one example of typical business requirements that are driving the design of installed base data centers?

A. IT reorganization
B. virtualization
C. greater collaboration
D. physical space

Answer: C

Question: 2

What documents are not typically an output that is deliverable from the design phase?

A. high-level design
B. site requirements specification
C. troubleshooting procedures
D. migration plan

Answer: C

Question: 3

What is the most common design requirement when creating a data center solution?

A. high availability with disaster recovery
B. multicore CPU servers
C. traffic inspection for inbound traffic
D. virtualization of network resources

Answer: A

Question: 4

What is a typical output of the design planning phase that characterizes an existing data center?

A. a high-level conceptual architecture proposal
B. a gap analysis
C. a verification plan
D. reactive fault detection and correction

Answer: B

Question: 5

Which two characteristics are associated with the core layer of a Data Center Unified Fabric network? (Choose two.)

A. no packet manipulation
B. QoS—policing
C. voice, data, and wireless convergence
D. scalable routing protocols like OSPF
E. Layer 2 default gateway redundancy
F. QoS—classification and queuing

Answer: A, D

Question: 6

Which three characteristics are associated with the aggregation layer of a Data Center Unified Fabric network? (Choose three.)

A. no packet manipulation
B. QoS—policing
C. voice, data, and wireless convergence
D. scalable routing protocols like OSPF
E. provides default gateway redundancy
F. QoS—classification and queuing
G. routing manipulation and filtering
H. aggregates end users

Answer: B, E, G

Question: 7

Which three characteristics are associated with the access layer of a Data Center Unified Fabric network? (Choose three.)

A. no packet manipulation
B. QoS—policing
C. voice, data, and wireless convergence
D. scalable routing protocols like OSPF
E. provides default gateway redundancy
F. QoS - classification and queuing
G. routing manipulation and filtering
H. aggregates end users

Answer: C, F, H

Question: 8

Which protocols are Cisco recommended for connecting the main data center to a remote data center?

A. LISP
B. OTV
C. FabricPath
D. vPC

Answer: B

Question: 9

When migrating an existing data center network to a unified fabric network, which transitions should you expect to see?

A. IOS to Nexus networking equipment
B. physical to virtual machines
C. Fibre Chanel to FCoE
D. iSCSI to NAS

Answer: C

Question: 10

Which three protocols are effective in minimizing the use of STP in the data center design? (Choose three.)

A. FCoE
B. vPC
C. vDC
D. FabricPath
E. 802.1ad
F. STP

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 11

In a medium size Data Center, which three routing protocols would you use? (Choose Three.)

A. EIGRP
B. ISIS

C. OSPF
D. RIPv2
E. HSRP

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 12

Layer 2 forwarding of multicast traffic with vPC is based on which modified protocol?

A. CGMP
B. PIM SS
C. Auto-RP
D. IGMP snooping
E. Destination-based trees

Answer: D

Question: 13

Which protocol is required in order for FabricPath to support switches or hosts that dual-attach through classical Ethernet?

A. VDC
B. vPC
C. LISP
D. OTV
E. VSS
F. TRILL

Answer: B

Question: 14

In a geographically diverse data center environment, which high-availability feature allows data centers to simultaneously serve the same content to all sites?

A. HSRP
B. VRRP
C. SLB
D. GSLB
E. FCoE

Answer: D

Question: 15

Given the requirements, which Cisco Nexus product is Cisco recommended?
A rich feature set that makes it well suited to top-of-rack, middle-of-row, or end-of-row access-layer applications.
Data center racks with standards-based 1 and 10 Gigabit Ethernet and FCoE features, and virtual machine awareness features that allow IT departments to consolidate networks.
A combination of high port density, lossless Ethernet, wire-speed performance, and extremely low latency that makes the switch family well suited to meet the growing demand for 10 Gigabit Ethernet.

A. 1000v
B. 1010
C. 2000
D. 3000
E. 4000
F. 5500

Answer: F

Question: 16

Which three control plane operations are used by vPC? (Choose three.)

A. ARP cache
B. MAC address learning
C. CGMP snooping
D. LACP
E. BPDUs

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 17

In the data center architecture, which layer performs load balancing between data centers?

A. Core layer
B. Access layer
C. Aggregation layer
D. Collapse core

Answer: A

Question: 18

Which innovation in the Cisco NX-OS Software brings an entirely new Layer 2 data plane by

encapsulating the frames entering the device with a header that consists of a routable source and destination address?

A. OTV
B. MPLS
C. Routing
D. RSTP
E. LISP

Answer: A

Question: 19

When designing a data center environment with ECMP and IP routing between the data center network segments, which design would be the most suitable?

A. Layer 3 data center core
B. Layer 3 data center core with Layer 2 extension
C. Layer 2 data center core
D. Layer 2 data center core with Layer 3 extension

Answer: A

Question: 20

What design will effect traffic flows in the Data Center Core layer?

A. The domain needed to extend a VLAN from one switch to another is determined at the core layer
B. With a 3 layer (Access, Aggregation, Core) design the Layer 2 domain must be configured across the Core for VLAN extension to occur
C. Extending Layer 2 through a core causes path blocking by STP and has the risk of uncontrollable broadcast issues related to extending Layer 2 domains, and therefore should be avoided
D. Server-to-server traffic typically travels between aggregation modules by way of the core, while backup and replication traffic remains within the aggregation module

Answer: C

Question: 21

When designing a collapsed core data center, which two technologies are used to virtualize the core and aggregation layers? (Choose two.)

A. FCoE
B. LISP
C. HSRP
D. VDC

E. VRF

Answer: D, E

Question: 22

The classical aggregation layer design does not provide isolation on the control plane and on the data plane. What is the solution to this problem?

A. STP
B. VDC
C. Cisco ISO ISSU
D. HSRP

Answer: B

Question: 23

The classical access layer has its limitations due to a high value in which of the following items?

A. oversubscription
B. jitter
C. cost
D. 10 Gigabit Ethernet links

Answer: A

Question: 24

Your customer is designing a new data center and would like the aggregation layer to be able to route and have Layer 3 capability. What Cisco platform will meet this requirement?

A. Cisco Nexus 1000v
B. Cisco Nexus 5596 without Layer 3 daughter card
C. Cisco MDS 9506 chassis with supervisor engine
D. Cisco Nexus 7010 switch with Enterprise Services Package

Answer: D

Question: 25

Which technology provides additional scalability and simplification of an Ethernet network, providing more efficient forwarding and eliminating the need for the Spanning Tree Protocol?

A. OTV

B. vPC
C. PVST+
D. FabricPath

Answer: D

Question: 26

Which technology provides the ability to use all links in a LAN topology by providing an active-active path to the upstream switch?

A. STP
B. vPC
C. PVST+
D. RSTP

Answer: B

Question: 27

Classical aggregation layer designs do not provide isolation of the control and data planes. What provides a solution to this limitation?

A. STP
B. VDC
C. ISSU
D. HSRP

Answer: B

Question: 28

What introduces unique implications into the overall Data Center aggregation layer design? (Choose Three.)

A. High-speed switching fabric with a high forwarding rate
B. Over-subscription values
C. Service Modules
D. IP routing
E. WAN
F. Internet Edge

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 29

What are the benefits of an Adapter FEX?

A. requires fewer adapters, cables, network ports, and network devices
B. provides the ability to VMware VMotion across data centers
C. reduces complexity in the data center
D. works with the IEEE 802.1RB standard

Answer: A

Question: 30

Spanning Tree Protocol runs at which functional layer of the data center?

A. core layer
B. access layer
C. application layer
D. network layer

Answer: B