300-165 Q&As

Implementing Cisco Data Center Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

Which feature allows routing protocols to remain in the data path during a supervisor failover?

A. Cisco Nonstop Forwarding

B. Cisco Stateful Switchover

C. Cisco Express Forwarding

D. Cisco Route Processor Redundancy

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which statement about Cisco FabricPath is true?

A. It is the best solution for interconnecting multiple data centers.

B. It optimizes STP throughout the Layer 2 network.

C. It is a simplified extension of Layer 3 networks across a single data center.

D. The Cisco FabricPath domain appears as a single STP bridge, where each edge port uses the same MAC address.

Correct Answer: D

To have a loop-free topology for the CE/FabricPath hybrid network, the FabricPath network automatically displays as a single bridge to all connected CE devices. The STP domains do not cross into the FabricPath network. If multiple STP domains are defined, BPDUs and topology change notifications (TCNs) are localized to the domain. If a connected STP domain is multihomed to the FabricPath domain, a TCN must be able to reach to all devices in the STP domain through the FabricPath domain. As a result, the TCN is sent to the FabricPath domain through the IS-IS protocol data unit (PDU) by default. http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/mkt_ops_guides/513_n1_1/n5k_ops_fabricpath.html

QUESTION 3

Which policy-map action performs congestion avoidance?

A. priority

B. bandwidth

C. queue-limit

D. random-detect

Correct Answer: D

Congestion avoidance techniques monitor network traffic loads in an effort to anticipate and avoid congestion at

common network bottlenecks. Congestion avoidance is achieved through packet dropping. Among the more commonly used congestion avoidance mechanisms is Random Early Detection (RED), which is optimum for high- speed transit networks. Cisco IOS QoS includes an implementation of RED that, when configured, controls when the router drops packets. If you do not configure Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED), the router uses the cruder default packet drop mechanism called tail drop.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2/qos/configuration/guide/fqos_c/qcfconav.html

QUESTION 4

Which statement about scalability in Cisco OTV is true?

A. The control plane avoids flooding by exchanging MAC reachability.

B. IP-based functionality provides Layer 3 extension over any transport.

C. Any encapsulation overhead is avoided by using IS-IS.

D. Unknown unicasts are handled by the authoritative edge device.

Correct Answer: A

Cisco calls the underlying concept of OTV traffic forwarding "MAC routing", since it behaves as if you are routing Ethernet frames over the DCI transport. OTV uses a control plane protocol to proactively propagate MAC address reachability before traffic is allowed to pass, which eliminates dependency on flooding mechanism to either learn MAC addresses or forward unknown unicasts. http://www.computerworld.com/article/2515468/data-center/layer-2-data-center-interconnect-options.html

QUESTION 5

What is the grace period in a graceful restart situation?

A. how long the supervisor waits for NSF replies

B. how often graceful restart messages are sent after a switchover

C. how long NSF-aware neighbors should wait after a graceful restart has started before tearing down adjacencies

D. how long the NSF-capable switches should wait after detecting that a graceful restart has started, before verifying that adjacencies are still valid

Correct Answer: C

Graceful restart (GR) refers to the capability of the control plane to delay advertising the absence of a peer (going through control-plane switchover) for a "grace period," and thus help minimize disruption during that time (assuming the standby control plane comes up). GR is based on extensions per routing protocol, which are interoperable across

vendors. The downside of the grace period is huge when the peer completely fails and never comes up, because that slows down the overall network convergence, which brings us to the final concept: nonstop routing (NSR).

NSR is an internal (vendor-specific) mechanism to extend the awareness of routing to the standby routing plane so that in case of failover, the newly active routing plane can take charge of the already established sessions.

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1395746andseqNum=2