

## 350-601<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing and Operating Cisco Data Center Core Technologies  
(DCCOR)

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## QUESTION 1

What is an advantage of NFSv4 over Fibre Channel Protocol?

- A. uses IP transport
- B. congestion management
- C. improved security
- D. lossless throughput

Correct Answer: C

<https://www.rcannings.com/san-storage-fc-vs-fcoe-vs-iscsi/>

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## QUESTION 2

A server engineer wants to control power uses on a Cisco UCS C-series rack server down to the component level. Which two components support specific power limits? (Choose two.)

- A. memory
- B. graphic card
- C. processor
- D. network controller
- E. storage controller

Correct Answer: AC

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified\\_computing/ucs/c/sw/gui/config/guide/4\\_1/b\\_Cisco\\_UCS\\_C-series\\_GUI\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_41/b\\_Cisco\\_UCS\\_C-series\\_GUI\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_41\\_chapter\\_0100.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/sw/gui/config/guide/4_1/b_Cisco_UCS_C-series_GUI_Configuration_Guide_41/b_Cisco_UCS_C-series_GUI_Configuration_Guide_41_chapter_0100.html)

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## QUESTION 3

An engineer must start a software upgrade on a Cisco Nexus 5000 Series Switch during a zone merge. What is the result of this action?

- A. The zone merge stops.
- B. The zone merge pauses until the upgrade completes
- C. The upgrade stops
- D. The zone merge executes and then the upgrade completes.

Correct Answer: C

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5500/sw/upgrade/602\\_N2\\_2/n5500\\_upgrade\\_downgrade\\_602\\_n2\\_2.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5500/sw/upgrade/602_N2_2/n5500_upgrade_downgrade_602_n2_2.html)

The specific requirements for a nondisruptive upgrade (ISSU) are as follows:

- **Topology requirements**— A Cisco Nexus device on which an ISSU is being initiated should not be in one of the unsupported topologies listed in the previous figure. No interface should be in a spanning-tree designated forwarding state. Also, do not configure Bridge Assurance on any interface of the Cisco Nexus device. vPC peer-link is an exception to these requirements.
  - **Layer 2 requirement**— The ISSU process aborts if the system has any Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) fast timers configured.
  - **FC/FCoE requirements**—Check that the topology is stable for an ISSU to work correctly. You must check the following:
    - **Domain Manager**—As part of the installation process, domain manager checks if the fabric is in a stable state. If the fabric is not stable, the installation aborts.
    - **CFS**—As part of the installation process, Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) checks if any application (ntp, fsm, rcsn, fctime) is locked. If any application is holding a CFS lock, the installation aborts.
    - **Zone Server**— The installation process aborts if a zone merge or zone change request is in progress.
    - **FSPF**—As part of the upgrade process, Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) verifies if the configured interface dead interval is more than 80 seconds; otherwise, the installation aborts.
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#### QUESTION 4

A customer undergoes an IT security review assessment. The auditor must have read-only access to the Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switch to perform the configuration review. The customer implements this security role for the auditor:

```
role name audit rule 1 permit command * rule 2 - Output omitted -username auditor password C4SAFF1B05EB1968$c0  
role audit
```

Which configuration snippet must complete the configuration?

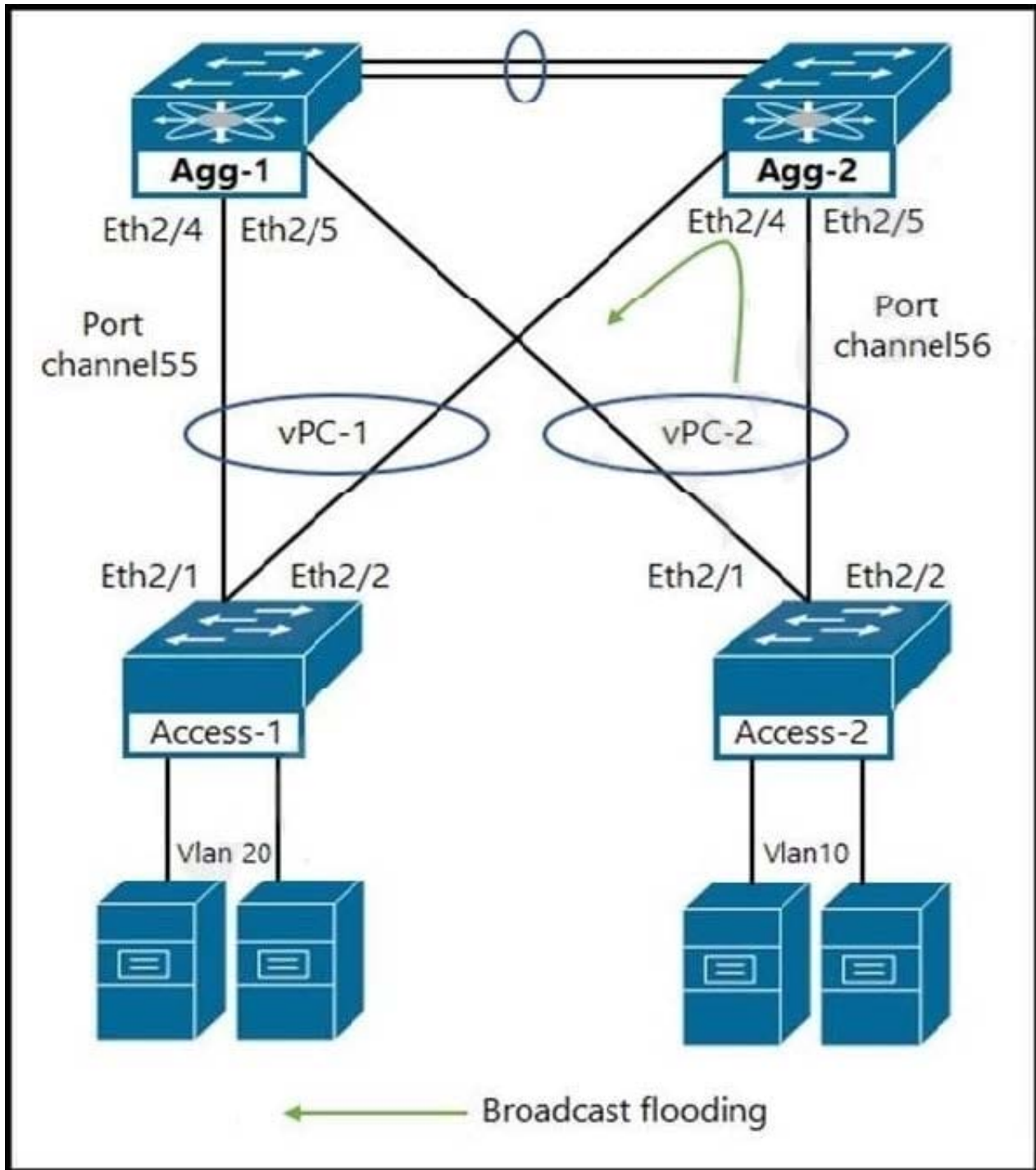
- A. deny command configure terminal
- B. deny command write \*
- C. permit command show \*
- D. permit command enable

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

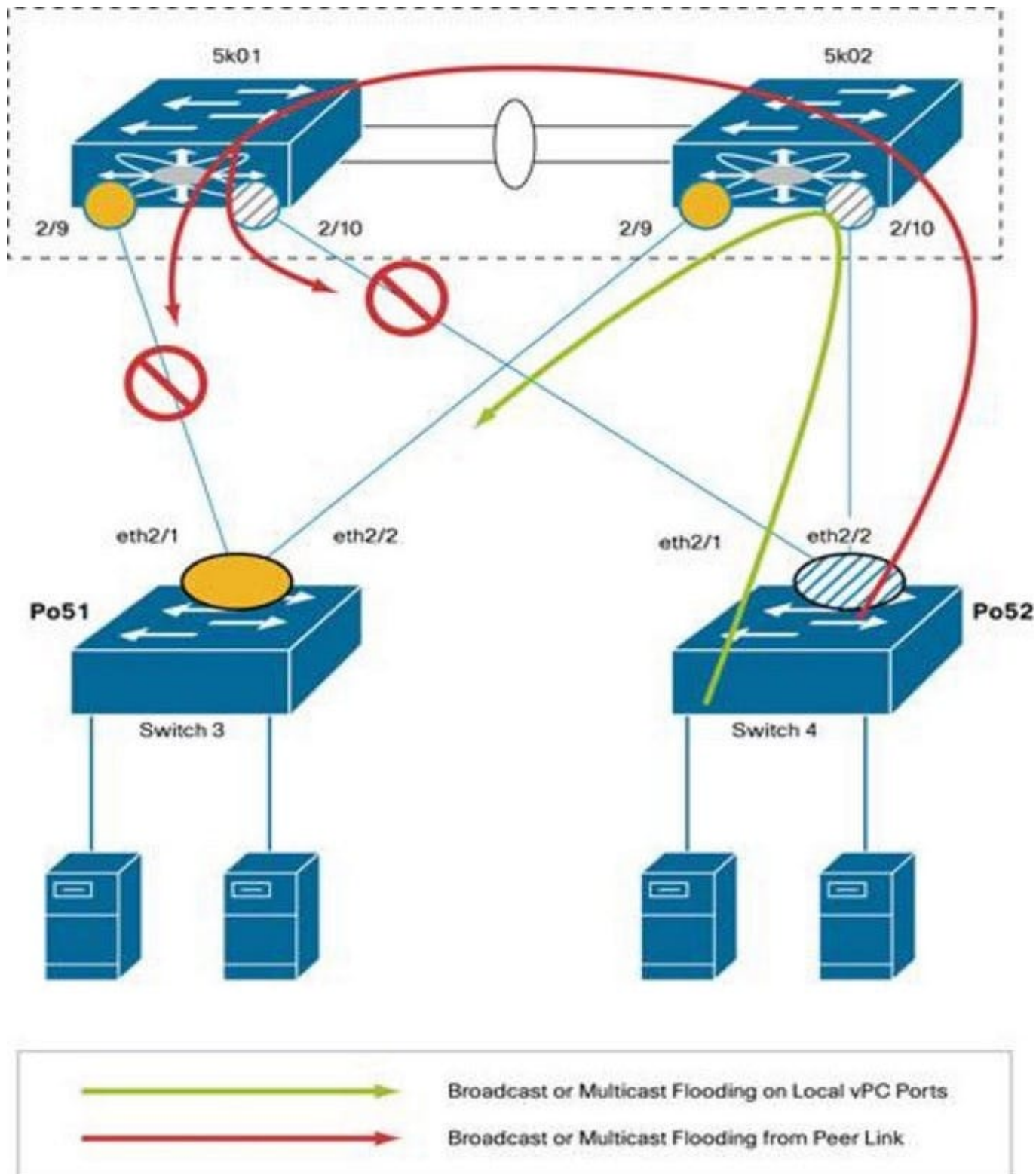


What happens to the broadcast traffic when it reaches aggregation switches?

- 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.



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