Cisco

300-630 Exam

Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure - Advanced

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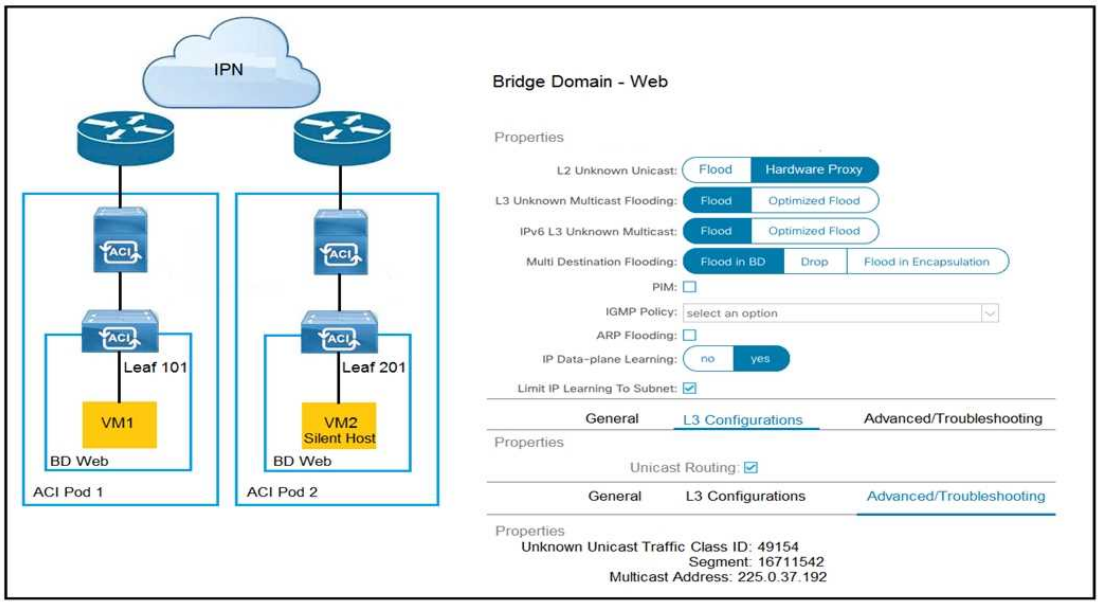
Version: 6.1

Question: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



How is the ARP request from VM1 forwarded when VM2 is not learned in the Cisco ACI fabric?

A. Leaf 101 forwards the ARP request to one of the proxy VTEP spines.

B. POD1 spine responds to the ARP request after the POD1 COOP is updated with the VM2 location.

C. Leaf 101 encapsulates the ARP request into a multicast packet that is destined to 225.0.37.192.

D. Leaf 101 switch consumes the ARP reply of VM2 to update the local endpoint table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Cisco ACI environment, when an ARP request is initiated by VM1 for VM2 and VM2 is not known within the ACI fabric, the leaf switch (Leaf 101) will forward the ARP request to a spine switch that acts as a proxy VTEP. The spine switch will either respond to the ARP request if it knows VM2's location through the COOP database or will flood the ARP request within the fabric if VM2's location is unknown. Reference: Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure Official Cert Guide

Question: 2

Which approach does Cisco ACI use to achieve multidestination packet forwarding between leaf switches in the same fabric?

A. Map VXLAN VTEP to the multicast group

B. Map VXLAN to PIM-SM protocol

C. Map VXLAN VNI to the multicast group

D. Map VXLAN to PIM-DM protocol

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cisco ACI uses a mapping of VXLAN Virtual Network Identifier (VNI) to multicast groups to facilitate multidestination packet forwarding between leaf switches within the same fabric. This approach allows for efficient communication and data packet distribution to multiple destinations simultaneously1.

Reference := Cisco ACI Multidestination Packet Forwarding Approach

Question: 3

What does the VXLAN source port add to the overlay packet forwarding when it uses the hash of Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 headers of the inner packet?

A. ECMP

B. TCP optimization

C. disabled fragmentation

D. jumbo frames

Answer: A

Explanation:

The VXLAN source port adds entropy to the overlay packet forwarding by using a hash of the inner packet's Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 headers. This entropy enables Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing, allowing for multiple parallel paths in the network, which increases bandwidth and redundancy2.

Reference := VXLAN Traffic Forwarding | VXLAN Packet Flow

Question: 4

Which two actions are the Cisco best practices to configure NIC teaming load balancing for Cisco UCS B-Series blades that are connected to the Cisco ACI leaf switches? (Choose two.)

A. Create vPC+

B. Enable LACP active mode

C. Create PAgP

D. Create vPC

E. Enable MAC pinning

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

The best practices for configuring NIC teaming load balancing for Cisco UCS B-Series blades connected to Cisco ACI leaf switches involve enabling LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) in active mode and enabling MAC pinning.

LACP active mode (option B) allows for the automatic bundling of several physical links into a single logical link, providing redundancy and increased bandwidth. This mode actively tests the link to ensure its functionality, which is essential for maintaining a stable connection.

MAC pinning (option E) is a method that assigns a virtual machine's MAC address to a specific uplink.

This ensures consistent forwarding paths for traffic within the same session, which is crucial for avoiding potential traffic distribution issues that could arise from dynamic changes in the network topology.

Creating vPC+ (option A) and vPC (option D) are not recommended as they are related to virtual port channels, which are not applicable in this scenario. PAgP (Port Aggregation Protocol) (option C) is Cisco's proprietary protocol similar to LACP, but it is not the recommended practice in this context.

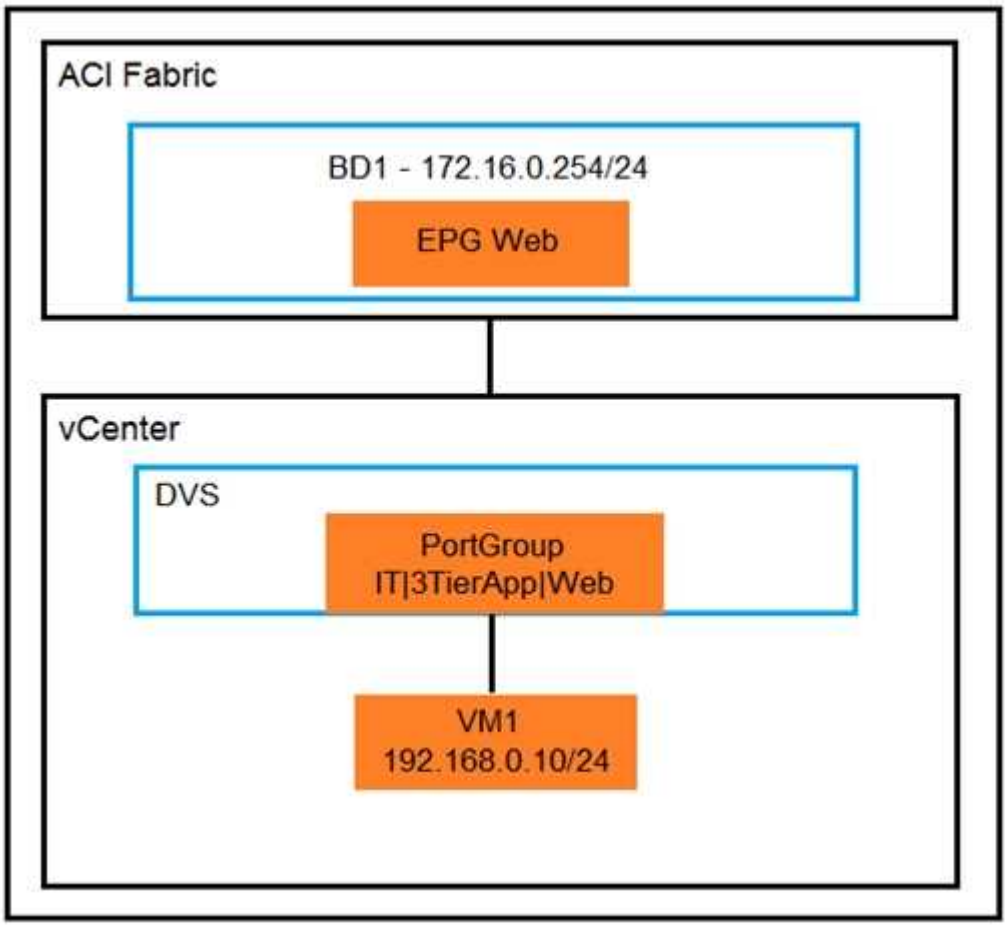
Reference :=

Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure Official Cert Guide

Cisco's documentation on UCS B-Series Teaming Bonding Options

Question: 5

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization migrates its virtualized servers from a legacy environment to Cisco ACI. VM1 is

incorrectly attached to PortGroup IT|3TierApp|Web. Which action limits IP address learning in BD1?

A. Enable Enforce Subnet Check

B. Enable Rouge Endpoint Control

C. Enable GARP-based EP Move Detection Mode

D. Disable Remote EP Learn

Answer: A

Explanation:

To limit IP address learning in BD1 when VM1 is incorrectly attached to a PortGroup, enabling the Enforce Subnet Check is the correct action. This feature ensures that only IP addresses belonging to the defined subnets under the bridge domain are learned, preventing incorrect IP data from being disseminated across the network. Reference := (Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure Official Cert Guide)

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