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The 300-620 Exam is designed to test a candidate's proficiency in implementing ACI solutions and integrating them with other Cisco technologies. 300-620 exam covers a broad range of topics, including ACI architecture and components, fabric discovery and initialization, policy-based automation, application network profiles, tenant and endpoint groups, and integration with Layer 4-7 services.

Cisco Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

An engineer is in the process of discovering a new Cisco ACI fabric consisting of two spines and four leaf switches. The discovery of leaf 1 has just been completed. Which two nodes are expected to be discovered next? (Choose two.)

- A. spine 2
- B. spine 1
- C. leaf2
- D. leaf3

- E. leaf4

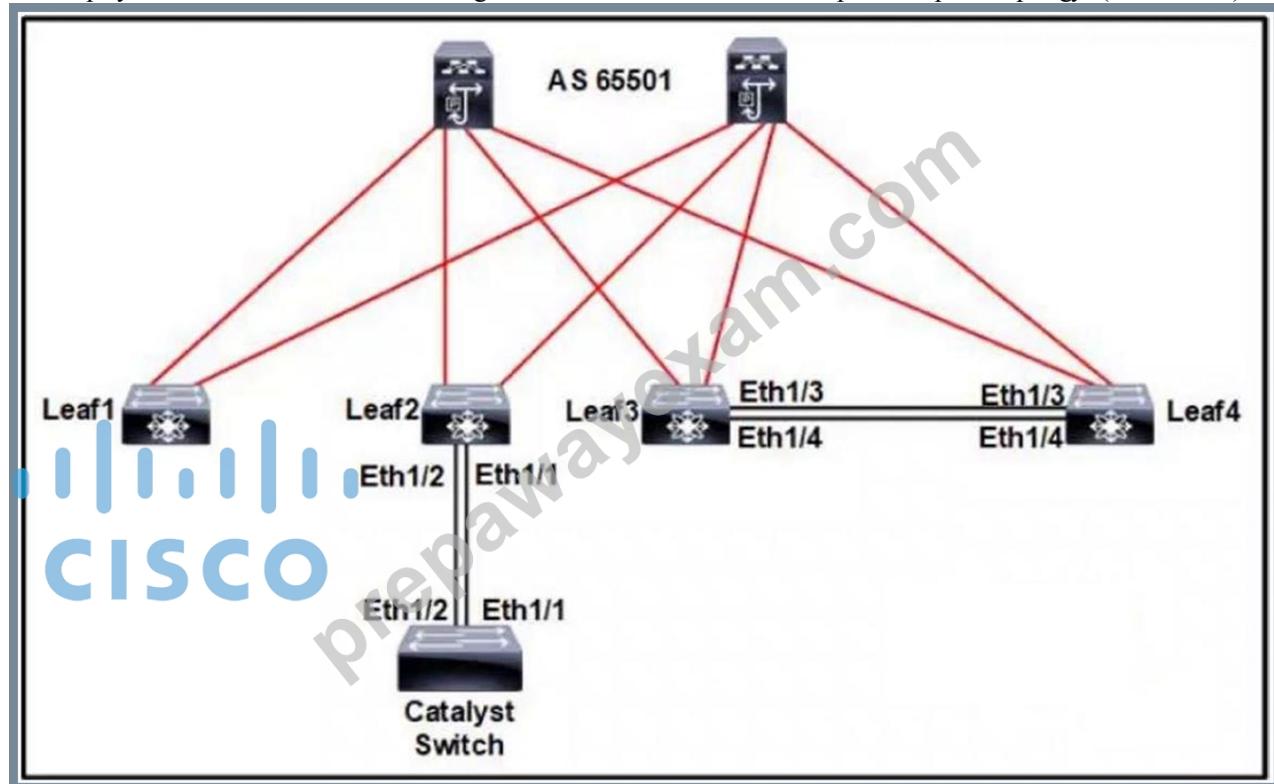
Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In the process of discovering a new Cisco ACI fabric, after the discovery of leaf1 has been completed, the next nodes expected to be discovered are the spine switches. This is because the spines are typically connected to the leaf switches and play a central role in the fabric's topology6.

NEW QUESTION # 116

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is deploying a Cisco ACI fabric with an L2Out to external switches. The Cisco ACI fabric has just been deployed and follows the default forwarding behavior. Which two actions accomplish a loop free topology? (Choose two.)

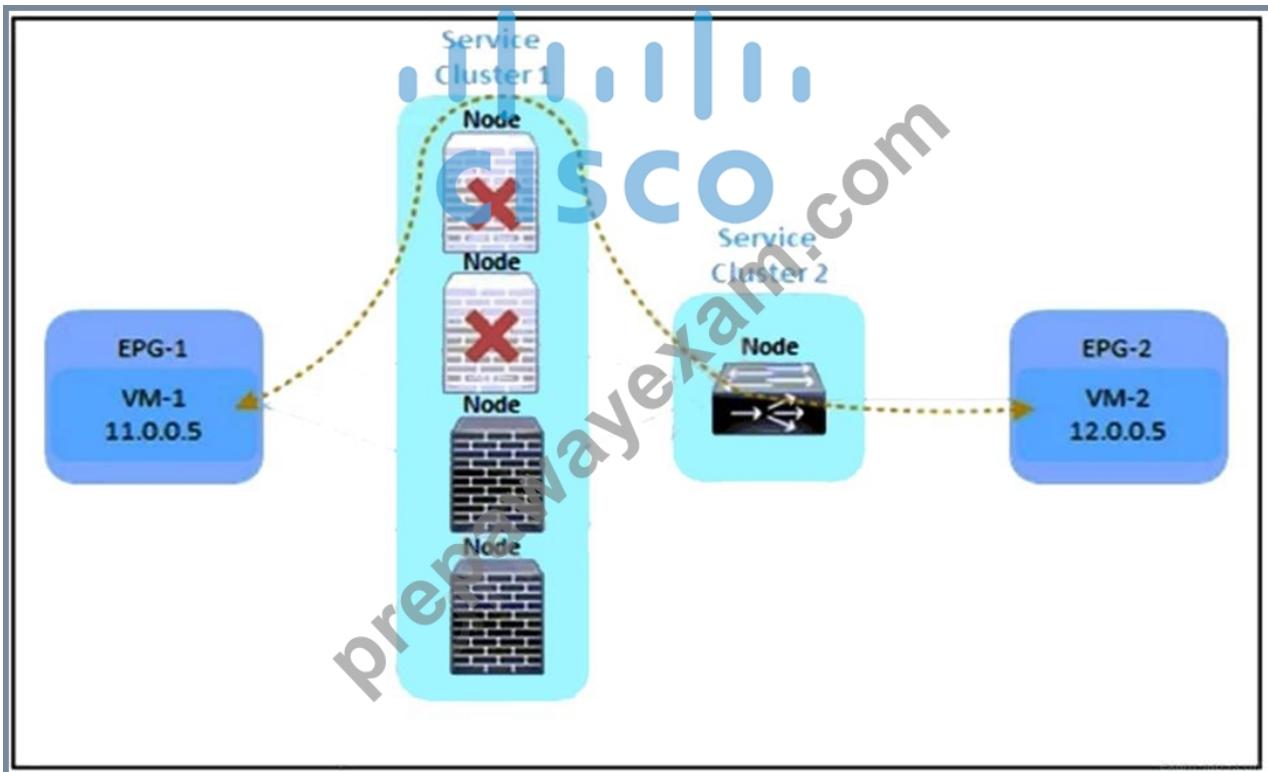


- A. Add ports Eth1/1 and Eth1/2 to the LACP port channel.
- B. Implement LLDP on ports Eth1/1 and Eth1/2 on Leaf2.
- C. Configure BPDU guard on Catalyst switch ports.
- D. Disconnect the link between Leaf3 and Leaf4.
- E. Enable MCP on the ports between the leafs and spine switches.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 117

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must divert the traffic between VM-1 and VM-2 by using a Multi-Node service graph. The solution should prevent an insufficient number of available Layer 4 to Layer 7 devices in the first cluster. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

- A. PBR node tracking
tracking threshold with action deny
symmetric PBR
unidirectional PBR
- B. PBR node tracking
tracking threshold with action permit
symmetric PBR
resilient hashing
- C. PBR node tracking
tracking threshold with action bypass
symmetric PBR
resilient hashing
- D. PBR node tracking
tracking threshold with action permit
unidirectional PBR
resilient hashing

Answer: C

Explanation:

To divert traffic between VM-1 and VM-2 using a Multi-Node service graph while preventing an insufficient number of available Layer 4 to Layer 7 devices in the first cluster, the following configuration set should be used:

PBR node tracking: This feature monitors the health of the nodes (Layer 4 to Layer 7 devices) in the service graph. If a node becomes unavailable, the system can take action based on the tracking threshold.

Tracking threshold with action bypass: When the number of healthy nodes falls below the tracking threshold, the action 'bypass' ensures that traffic is not sent to the unhealthy nodes, thus preventing service disruption.

Symmetric PBR: This ensures that return traffic follows the same path as the original traffic, maintaining session consistency and avoiding asymmetric routing issues.

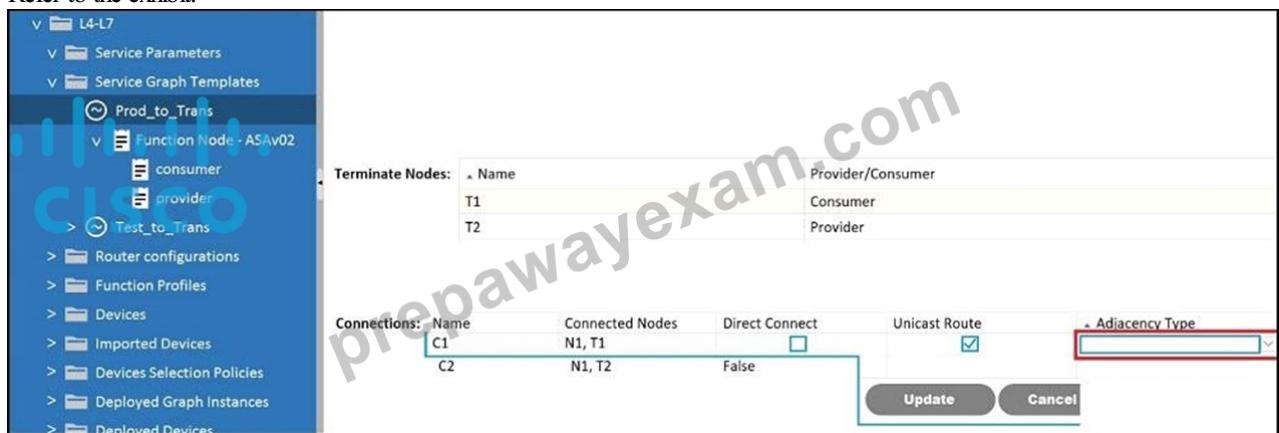
Resilient hashing: This hashing mechanism provides a consistent and optimal distribution of traffic across the available Layer 4 to Layer 7 devices, even when the number of nodes changes due to a failure or maintenance.

Reference:

Cisco APIC Layer 4 to Layer 7 Services Deployment Guide, Release 5.2(x)

NEW QUESTION # 118

Refer to the exhibit.



The image shows a screenshot of the Cisco ACI Service Graph Template configuration interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various ACI components: L4-L7, Service Parameters, Service Graph Templates, Prod_to_Trans, Function Node - ASAv02, consumer, provider, Test_to_Trans, Router configurations, Function Profiles, Devices, Imported Devices, Devices Selection Policies, Deployed Graph Instances, and Deployed Devices. The 'Service Graph Templates' section is expanded, showing 'Prod_to_Trans' and 'Function Node - ASAv02'. The 'Function Node - ASAv02' section is also expanded, showing 'consumer' and 'provider'. The main panel is titled 'Terminate Nodes' and contains a table with two rows: T1 (Consumer) and T2 (Provider). Below this is a 'Connections' table with two entries: C1 (Connected Nodes: N1, T1, Direct Connect: checked, Unicast Route: checked) and C2 (Connected Nodes: N1, T2, Direct Connect: False). At the bottom are 'Update' and 'Cancel' buttons. A red box highlights the 'Adjacency Type' dropdown menu in the 'Connections' table.

Which Adjacency Type value should be set when the client endpoint and the service node interface are in a different subnet?

- A. L3
- B. Routed
- C. Unicast
- D. L3Out

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 119

A network engineer must configure a Cisco ACI system to detect network loops for untagged and tagged traffic. The loop must be detected and slopped by disabling an interface within 4 seconds. Which configuration must be used?

The image displays three screenshots of the Cisco ACI Loop Detection configuration interface. Each screenshot shows a list of configuration parameters:

- Admin State:** Enabled (radio button selected)
- Controls:** Enable MCP PDU per VLAN
- Key:** [Text input field]
- Confirm Key:** [Text input field]
- Loop Detect Multiplication Factor:** 2
- Loop Protection Action:** Port Disable
- Initial Delay (sec):** 180
- Transmission Frequency (sec):** 2 (msec): 0

The first two screenshots show the configuration with the 'Controls' checkbox checked, while the third screenshot shows it unchecked. The 'Loop Protection Action' checkbox is checked in all three cases.

- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option A

Answer: A

Explanation:

To configure a Cisco ACI system to detect network loops for both untagged and tagged traffic and to stop the loop by disabling an interface within 4 seconds, the following configuration must be used:

Enable Mis-Cabling Protocol (MCP): MCP detects loops from external sources and will err-disable the interface on which Cisco ACI receives its own packet. This is crucial for preventing loops in the network1.

Configure MCP Transmit Frequency: Set the MCP transmit frequency to a value that allows for quick loop detection. The Cisco ACI fabric provides faster loop detection with transmit frequencies from 100 milliseconds to 300 seconds. To meet the requirement of detecting and stopping a loop within 4 seconds, you would set the transmit frequency to a value less than 4 seconds2.

Set Action on Loop Detection: Configure the MCP policies to identify loops and decide how to act upon them. You can set the policy to generate a syslog message or disable the port upon loop detection2.

Implement Error Disabled Recovery Policy: Configure an error disabled recovery policy to automatically re-enable ports that were disabled due to loop detection after a configurable interval2.

By implementing these configurations, the Cisco ACI system will be able to detect and stop network loops quickly and efficiently, ensuring network stability and preventing potential disruptions.

Reference:

Cisco APIC Online Help - Loop Detection2

Cisco ACI Best Practices Quick Summary

NEW QUESTION # 120

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