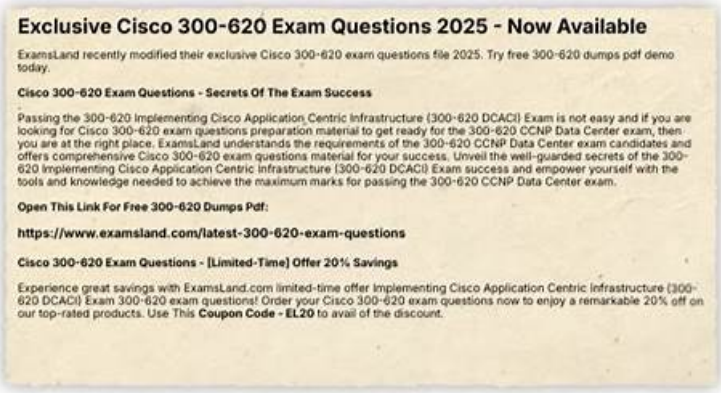
Cisco 300-620 Exam Tests - Real 300-620 Questions



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You will also face your doubts and apprehensions related to the Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure 300-620 exam. Our Cisco 300-620 practice test software is the most distinguished source for the Cisco 300-620 Exam all over the world because it facilitates your practice in the practical form of the Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure 300-620 certification exam.

To prepare for the Cisco 300-620 exam, it is recommended that candidates take the Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure (DCACI) course. This course provides in-depth knowledge of ACI architecture, fabric discovery, and policy-driven application profiles. Additionally, candidates can also use Cisco's official study materials and practice exams to prepare for the exam. With the right preparation and hard work, passing the Cisco 300-620 exam can be a significant step in advancing your career in network infrastructure and data center management.

Cisco 300-620 Exam covers various topics, including ACI fabric infrastructure, policies, access policies, endpoint groups, application profiles, and service graphs. Candidates are required to have a deep understanding of these concepts, as well as hands-on experience with the ACI platform. 300-620 exam consists of multiple-choice questions, simulation questions, and drag-and-drop questions, and it lasts for 90 minutes.

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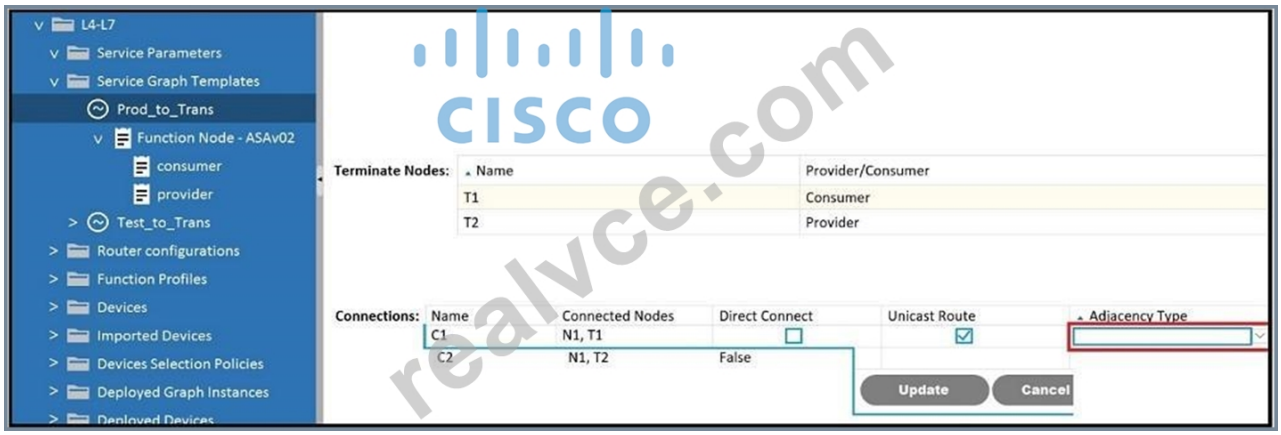
When you have adequately prepared for the Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure (300-620) questions, only then you become capable of passing the Cisco exam. There is no purpose in attempting the Cisco 300-620 certification exam if you have not prepared with RealVCE's Free Cisco 300-620 PDF Questions. It's time to get serious if you want to validate your abilities and earn the Cisco 300-620 Certification. If you hope to pass the Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure exam on your first attempt, you must be studied with real 300-620 exam questions verified by Cisco 300-620.

The Cisco 300-620 Exam covers the details of the implementation of Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure and verifies the individuals' understanding of Cisco switches in the ACI mode from external network connectivity and integrations. This test is from the list of 5 concentration exams that you need to choose from to complete the certification process and obtain the CCNP Data Center certificate. Whether you are aiming for this option after passing the core 350-601 test or taking it individually, you will get one of the specialist-level certifications that will verify your skills and knowledge.

Cisco Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q199-Q204):

NEW QUESTION # 199
Refer to the exhibit. Which Adjacency Type value should be set when the client endpoint and the service node interface are in a different subnet?

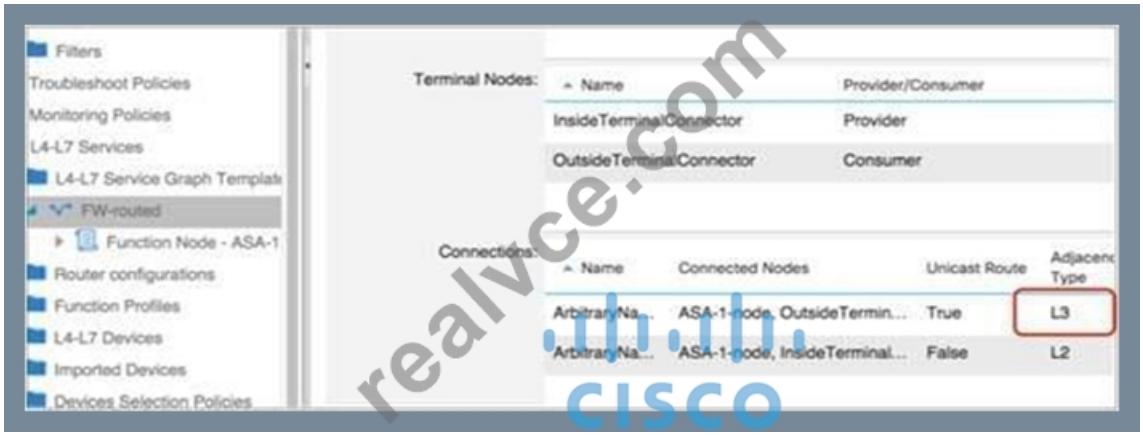


- A. L3
- B. L3Out
- C. Routed
- D. Unicast

Answer: A

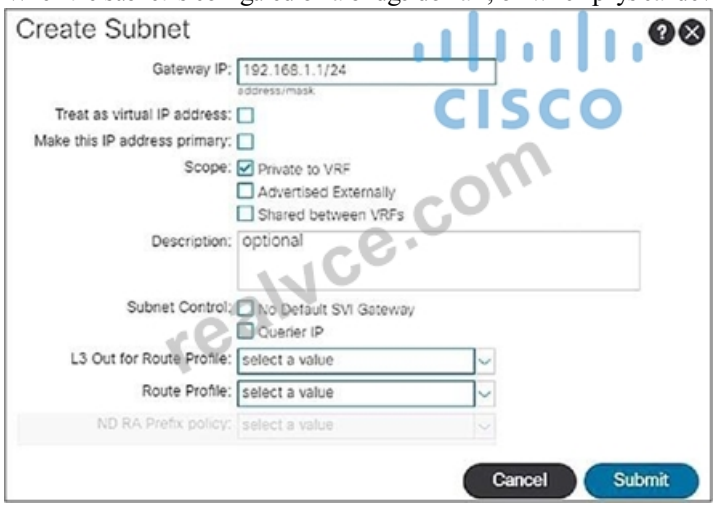
Explanation:
When enabling routing, keep in mind that you must enable it in two places in the service graph:
● The bridge domain
● The graph connector
Figure 20 illustrates this point.
Figure 20. When Enabling Routing on a Bridge Domain, Make Sure That the Graph Template Connectors Are Set for Routing

In general, these connectors are set to unicast routing by default. This setting makes the final state of the bridge domain dependent only on the routing configuration on the bridge domain.
If the connector is associated with a bridge domain that provides the Layer 3 outside (L3Out) interface function, in addition to verifying that the unicast routing option is set to true, you need to make sure that the adjacency is set to Layer 3, not Layer 2, as in Figure 21.
Figure 21. To Help Ensure That the Switch Virtual Interface Is Enabled on the Bridge Domain with L3Out, Set Adjacency to Layer 3



In summary, IP routing may be necessary in bridge domains that meet the following criteria:
● Bridge domains that provide routing to bridge domains that provide routing to another bridge domain or to the outside
● Bridge domains to which servers are connected, if you plan to use endpoint attachment
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric- infrastructure/white-paper-c11-734298.html

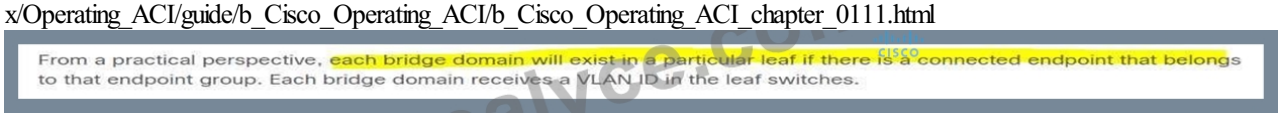
NEW QUESTION # 200
When the subnet is configured on a bridge domain, on which physical devices is the gateway IP address configured?



- A. all border leaf nodes where the bridge domain of the tenant is present
- B. only leaf switches where the bridge domain of the tenant is present
- C. all leaf switches and all spine nodes
- D. only spine switches where the bridge domain of the tenant is present

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://www.netdesignarena.com/index.php/2016/06/16/aci-tenant-building-blocks-forwarding-logic/
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/Operating_ACI/guide/b_Cisco_Operating_ACI/b_Cisco_Operating_ACI_chapter_0111.html



NEW QUESTION # 201
Which two actions extend a Layer 2 domain beyond the ACI fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. extending the bridge domain out of the ACI fabric
- B. creating a single homed Layer 3 Out
- C. extending the routed domain out of the ACI fabric
- D. extending the EPG out of the ACI fabric
- E. creating an external physical network

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
There are several different ways to extend layer 2 domain beyond the ACI fabric:
* Extend the EPG out of the ACI fabric - A user can extend an EPG out of the ACI fabric by statically assigning a port (along with VLAN ID) to an EPG. The leaf will learn the endpoint information and assign the traffic (by matching the port and VLAN ID) to the proper EPG, and then enforce the policy. The endpoint learning, data forwarding, and policy enforcement remain the same whether the endpoint is directly attached to the leaf port or if it is behind a layer 2 network (provided the proper VLAN is enabled in the layer2 network).
* Extend the bridge domain out of the ACI fabric - Another option to extend the layer 2 domain is to create a layer 2 outside connection (or external bridged network, as called in the APIC GUI) for a given bridge domain. It effectively extends the bridge domain to the outside network.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric- infrastructure/white-paper-c07-732033.html#_Toc395143568

NEW QUESTION # 202
An engineer must monitor a Cisco ACI fabric with SNMP. The "permit any contract" attribute is not configured in the fabric. Which

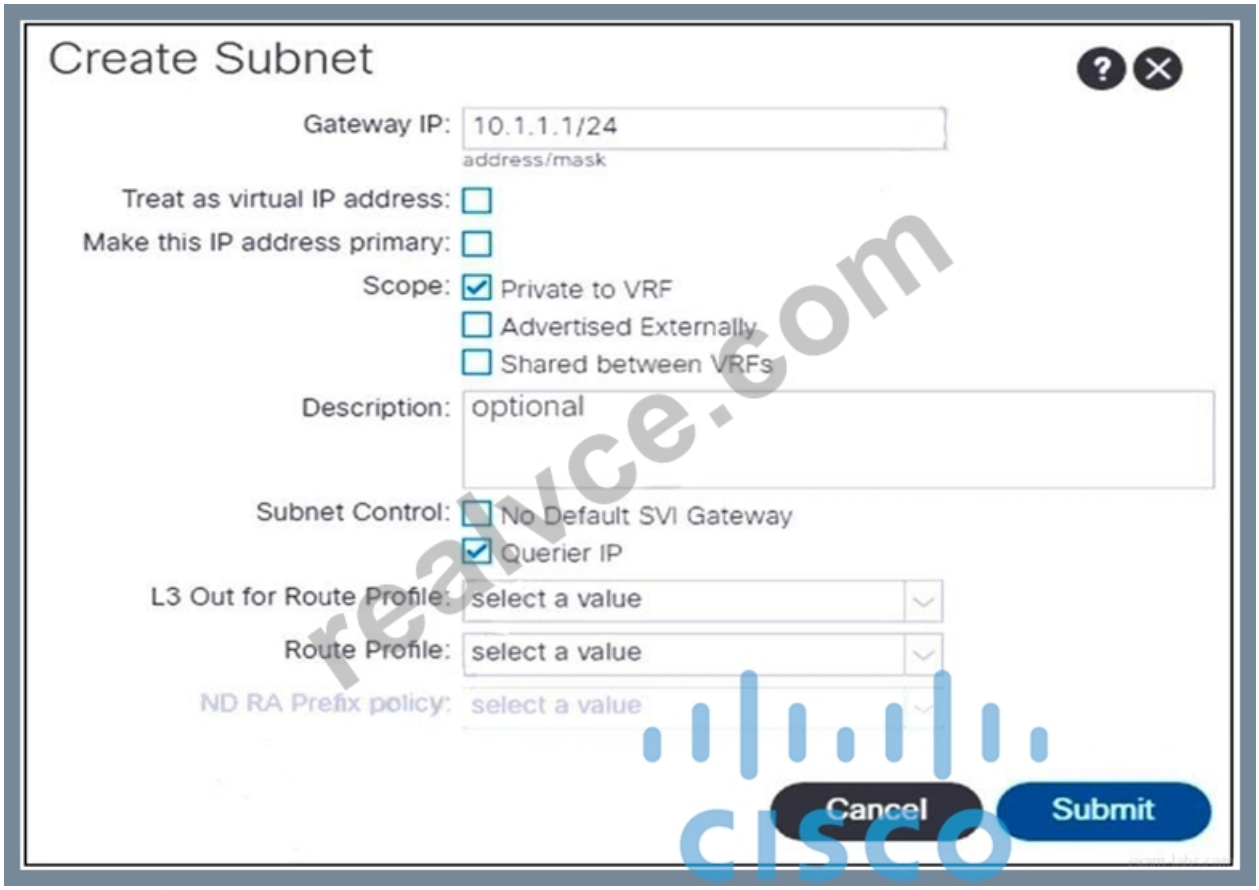
action must be taken to receive SNMP traps from Cisco APIC?

- A. Consume the inband contract from the out-of-band EPG.
- B. Provide a standard contract under the user tenant.
- C. Configure the OOB contract under the common tenant.
- D. Add the UDP filter port 162 to the existing OOB contract.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Pre-requisites
1. To allow SNMP communications, you must configure an "out-of-band (OOB) contract" in the "mgmt" tenant
to allow SNMP traffic. SNMP traffic typically uses UDP port 161 for SNMP requests.
2. Configure the APIC OOB IP addresses in the "mgmt" tenant. Although the OOB addresses are configured during APIC setup, the addresses must be explicitly configured in the "mgmt" tenant before the OOB contract will take effect.
About SNMP
ACI provides SNMPv1, v2, and v3 support, including Management Information Bases (MIBs) and notifications (traps). The SNMP standard allows any third-party applications that support the different MIBs to manage and monitor the ACI fabric.
https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application- centric-infrastructure/aci-guide-configuring-snmp.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 203
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures communication between the EPGs in different tenants. Which action should be taken to create the subnet?

- A. Leave Scope set to Private to VRF.
- B. Change Scope to Shared between VRFs.
- C. Change Scope to Advertised Externally.
- D. Add the L3Out for Route Profile value.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure communication between the EPGs in different tenants, the subnet scope should be set to "Shared between VRFs". This allows the subnet to be shared across different VRFs, enabling communication between EPGs that are in different tenants but within the same VRF. By marking the subnet as shared, it becomes visible to other VRFs, which is necessary for inter-tenant communication1.
Reference:
Learning ACI - Part 12: Inter-VRF and Inter-Tenant Communication

NEW QUESTION # 204
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