

DUMPS ARENA

Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure for Field Engineers Exam

Cisco 700-703

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two events occur on the ACI fabric in the event of a downlink failure on one vPC peers when all local member ports are down? (Choose two.)

- A. The vPC reconfigures using the secondary peer link that is associated with the endpoints and a new VTEP entry is created.
- B. A bounce entry is created for the endpoints that are reachable via the port channel that points to the VTEP of the peers.
- C. The ACI fabric rediscovers the vPC peers and re-establishes communication between the endpoint and the leaf switch.
- D. All MAC-to-leaf bindings for the specific vPC are removed from the COOP database and the spine proxy.
- E. The APIC removes the associated leaf switch from inventory and rediscovers the fabric.

ANSWER: B D**QUESTION NO: 2**

To which layer of the OSI model would the ACI concepts of policy, AEP and physical and VMM domains?

- A. Physical
- B. Data link
- C. Network
- D. Transport
- E. Presentation
- F. Application
- G. session

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

An override policy at AEP can be used to specify a different physical interface policy for a VMM domain. This policy is useful in scenarios where a hypervisor is connected to the leaf switch through an intermediate Layer 2 node, and a different policy is desired at the leaf switch and hypervisor physical ports. For example, you can configure LACP between a leaf switch and a Layer 2 node. At the same time, you can disable LACP between the hypervisor and the Layer 2 switch by disabling LACP under the AEP override policy.

The layer 2 is Data link layer

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/aci-fundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals/b_ACI_Fundamentals_BigBook_chapter_0111.html

QUESTION NO: 3

Which option is used in ACI for peer communication and path recovery of virtual port channels?

- A. ACI fabric
- B. unicast VTEP
- C. peer link
- D. spine ports

ANSWER: A**QUESTION NO: 4**

Which logical separator is applied to traffic administration visibility and other operational aspects of the ACI fabric?

- A. endpoint group
- B. application network policy
- C. Layer 2 through Layer 7 network policies of the application.
- D. Tenant
- E. contract

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Tenant - Logical separator for: Customer, BU, group etc. separates traffic, admin, visibility, etc.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/assets/global/SL/events/cisco_datacenter_day/pdf/Policy_Defined-DC-ACI_Slovenija.pdf

QUESTION NO: 5

Which protocols are used to resolve hypervisor-to-leaf node attachment in an ACI fabric?

- A. COOP or OpFlex
- B. LLDP or COOP
- C. LLDP or OpFlex

D. LACP or OpFlex

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

LLDP or OpFlex permissions are used to resolve the hypervisor to leaf node attachments.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/aci-fundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals/b_ACI_Fundamentals_BigBook_chapter_0111.html

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two tables are stored on the leaf switch of an ACI fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. proxy station table
- B. local station table
- C. tenant station table
- D. global station table

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

When the ingress leaf switch receives the frame, it learns the source MAC and source IP and programs them into the local station table. The leaf switch derives the source EPG based on the

VLAN ID or VXLAN VNID. The MAC and IP addresses in the local station table also contain the EPG information and they can be used to derive EPG information for the subsequent packets. When a leaf switch receives a frame from the host it needs to determine whether the destination IP is inside the fabric or outside the fabric. If the destination IP matches with any /32 host route entry in the global station table, it means the destination is an endpoint inside the fabric and the leaf switch already learned the endpoint.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c07-732033.html>

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two options describe functions of the Council of Oracles Protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. COOP updates the addresses of all hosts that are attached to the ACI fabric.
- B. COOP enables APIC mapping, VMM mapping DHCP forwarding ARP/GARP learning and data plane learning.
- C. COOP ensures all spine nodes maintain a consistent copy of endpoint addresses.

D. COOP maintains the distributed hash table repository of endpoint identity-to-location mappings.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Reference: <http://wenku.baidu.com/view/04e2b1afba0d4a7302763a63.html?re=view> slide 55

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two options describe information that is included in the VXLAN VNID to identify forwarding information between the ingress nodes? (Choose two.)

- A. APIC that set the VXLAN VNID.
- B. Egress node that set the VXLAN VNID.
- C. VRF context to which the packet belongs.
- D. EPG from which the frame is sourced and the bridge domain to which this packet is forwarded.
- E. List of spine and leaf nodes through which the packet flow.

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two new operational models are driving the need for infrastructure change in business today? (Choose two.)

- A. Big data
- B. Increased time to market
- C. Increased data center costs
- D. Cloud computing
- E. Increasing IT staff

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 10

Where in the APIC GUI is VMM domain created?

- A. VM networking > inventory

- B. Fabric > Access policies
- C. Tenants> Common
- D. VM networking > policies

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In the APIC GUI click on VM Networking and select the Policies sub-tab

Reference: <http://www.virtualizationadmin.com/articles-tutorials/vmware-esx-and-vsphere-articles/general/cisco-aci-configuring-vmware-integration-apic.html>