300-620 Q&As

Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure (DCACI)

Pass Cisco 300-620 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/300-620.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

What must be configured to allow SNMP traffic on the APIC controller?

A. out-of-band management interface

B. contract under tenant mgmt

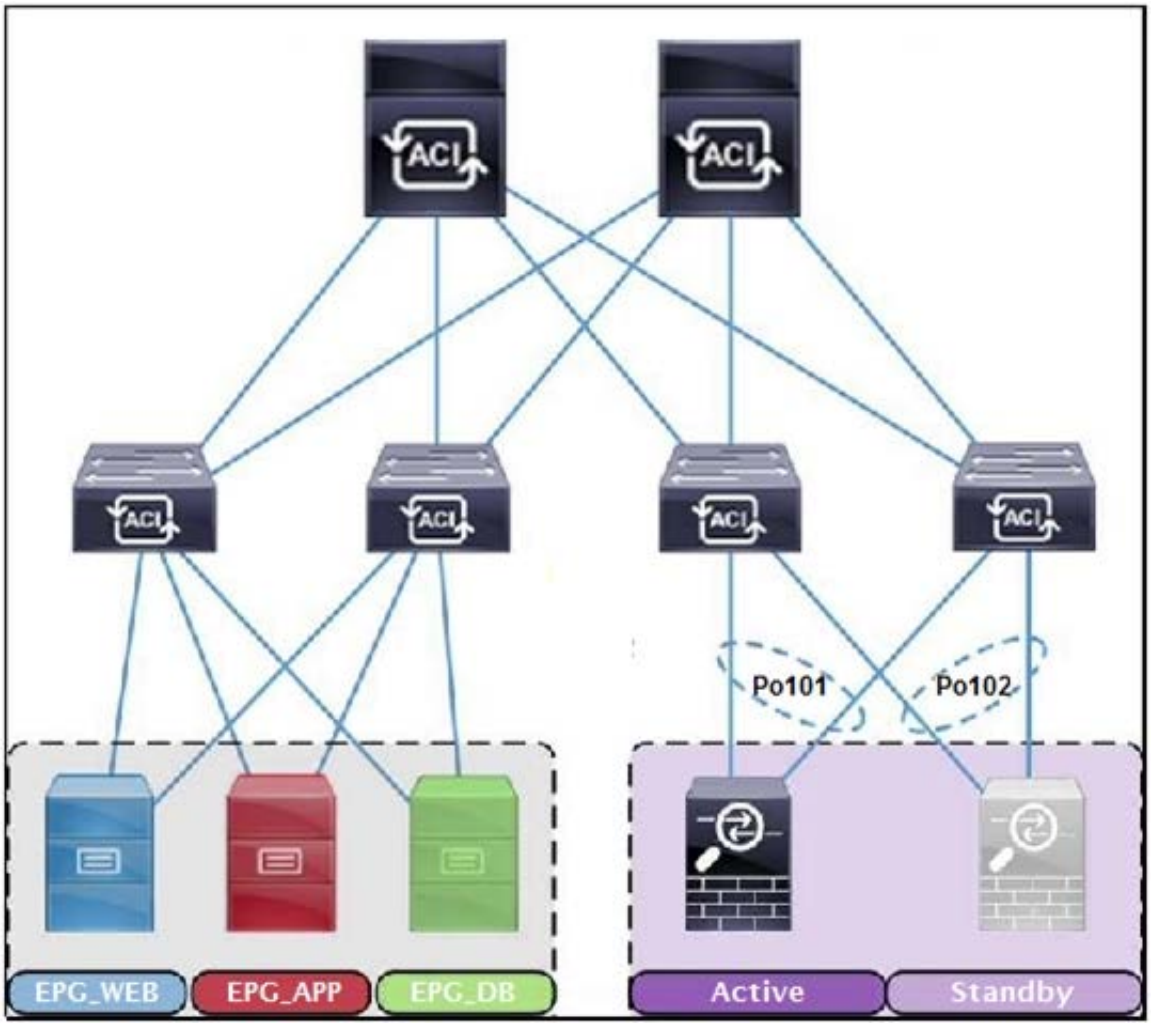
C. SNMP relay policy

D. out-of-band bridge domain

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

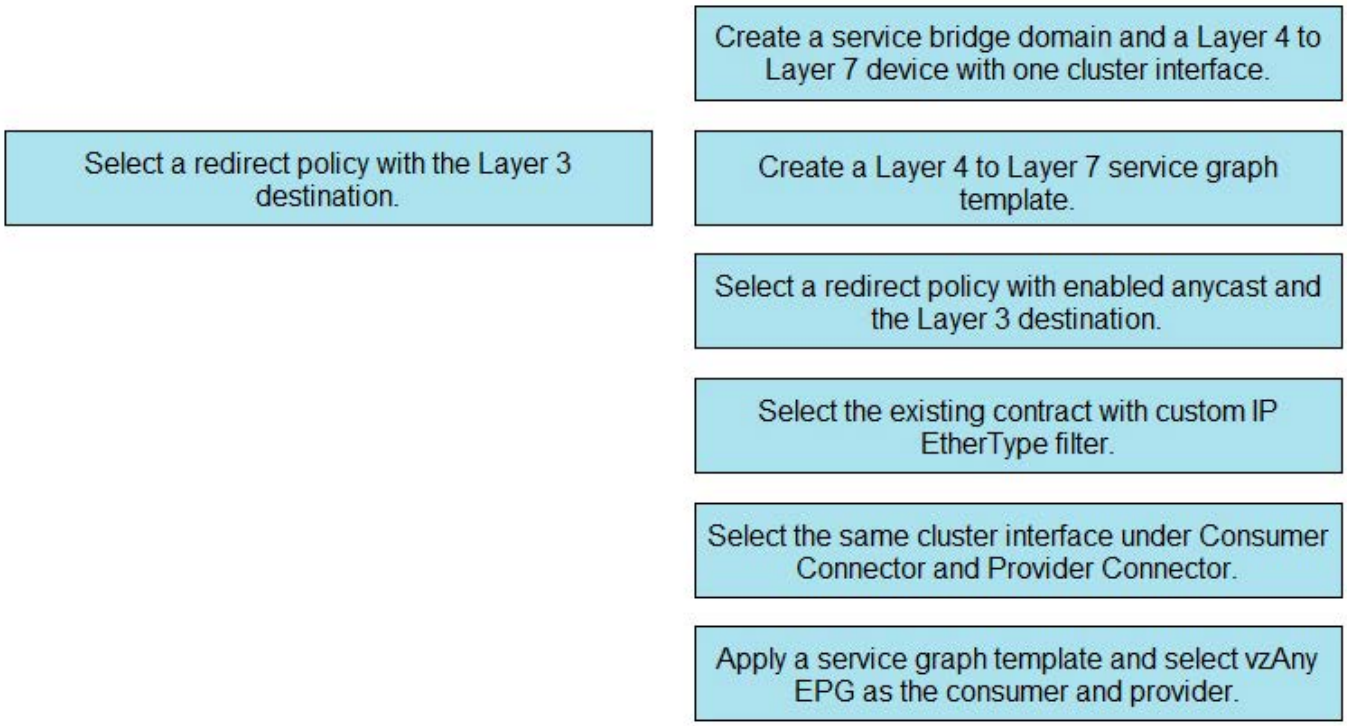
DRAG DROP Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco ACI fabric is newly deployed, and the security team requires more visibility of all inter EPG traffic flows. All traffic in a VRF must be forwarded to an existing firewall pair. During failover, the standby firewall must continue to use the same IP and MAC as the primary firewall. Drag and drop the steps from the left into the implementation order on the right to configure the service graph that meets the requirements. (Not all steps are used.)



Select and Place:

Apply a service graph template and select vzAny EPG as the consumer and provider.	Step 1
Select a redirect policy with the Layer 3 destination.	Step 2
Create a Layer 4 to Layer 7 service graph template.	Step 3
Select a redirect policy with enabled anycast and the Layer 3 destination.	Step 4
Select the same cluster interface under Consumer Connector and Provider Connector.	Step 5
Create a service bridge domain and a Layer 4 to Layer 7 device with one cluster interface.	Step 6
Select the existing contract with custom IP EtherType filter.	

Correct Answer:



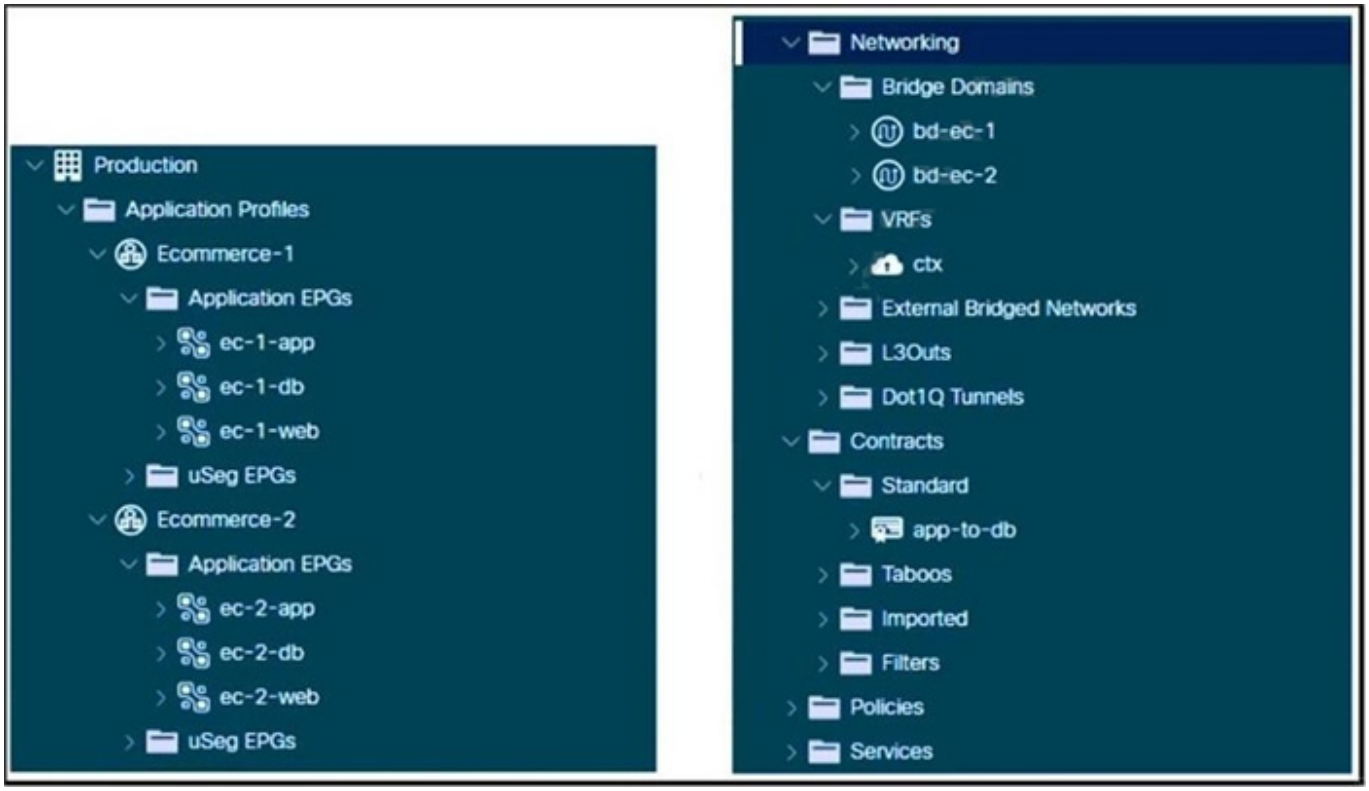
Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/L4-L7_Services_Deployment/guide/b_L4L7_Deploy_ver201/b_L4L7_Deploy_ver201_chapter_010100.ht ml#id_71564

Create a service bridge domain and a layer 4 to layer 7 device within one cluster interface.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



A Cisco ACI environment hosts two e-commerce applications. The default contract from a common tenant between different application tiers is used, and the applications work as expected. The customer wants to move to more specific contracts to prevent unwanted traffic between EPGs. A network administrator creates the app-to-db contract to meet this objective for the application and database tiers. The application EPGs must communicate only with their respective database EPGs. How should this contract be configured to meet this requirement?

A. Set the app-to-db scope to Global.

B. Set the app-to-db scope to Application Profile.

C. Implement the app-to-db scope as VRF.

D. Implement the app-to-db as a Taboo contract.

Correct Answer: B

A contract will only program rules between EPGs that are defined within the same application profile. Use of the same contract across other application profile EPGs will not allow for crosstalk between them.

QUESTION 4

What is a requirement for Cisco ACI IPN to manage multidestination traffic?

A. pervasive gateway

B. unicast routing

C. anycast gateway

D. multicast routing

Correct Answer: D

Connectivity and control

From a data-plane standpoint, all the pods within the topology are interconnected using an IP routed Inter-Pod Network (IPN). The IPN is not managed by the APIC, instead the user would configure it separately. Connectivity within each pod to the IPN takes place on the spine nodes, but there is no requirement to connect every spine to the IPN. All inter-pod traffic is encapsulated with VXLAN. Multi-destination traffic is dispersed to the pods via multicast, so there is a requirement for the IPN to support PIM bidirectional mode multicast.

The control-plane between the pods leverages MP-BGP EVPN. This is how endpoint information is advertised between the pods so that communication from an endpoint in one pod to an endpoint in another pod will be seamless.

QUESTION 5

What is the advantage of implementing an active-active firewall cluster that is stretched across separate pods when anycast services are configured?

A. A cluster is capable to be deployed in transparent mode across pods.

B. A different MAC/IP configuration combination is configurable for the firewall in each pod.

C. Local traffic in a pod is load-balanced between the clustered firewalls.

D. The local pod anycast node is preferred by the local spines.

Correct Answer: D

The specific MAC/IP combination is only learned on the leaf nodes where the firewall nodes (anycast service) are directly attached; those leaf nodes then send a COOP update to the spines. From the spine nodes, the path to local attached anycast entry is always preferred. In case of a failure of all local service cluster nodes, the backup path to another pod is chosen. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-739571.html