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https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/4_1/nx-os/security/configuration/guide/sec_nx-os-cfg/sec_vlanacls.html New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. You have a Cisco Nexus 7010 switch namedN7k-1.Which command set should you run on a neighboring Cisco Nexus 7010 swith to estabish a vPC+ environment that includes N7k-1?A. Fabricpath switch-id 11 Vpc domain 11 Fabricpath switch-id 1100B. Fabricpath switch-id 12 Vpc domain 11 Fabricpath switch-id 1100C. Fabricpath switch-id 12 Vpc domain 11 Fabricpath switch-id 1200D. Fabricpath switch-id 11 Vpc domain 12 Fabricpath switch-id 1101Answer: BExplanation:
https://supportforums.cisco.com/t5/other-data-center-subjects/vpc-fabricpath-switch-id-and-fabricpath-switch-id/td-p/2922870 In a vPC+ domain, a unique FabricPath switch ID is configured and the peer link is configured as a FabricPath core port. This FabricPath switch ID under the vPC+ domain is called the Emulated switch ID. The Emulated switch ID must be the same between the two peers and must be unique per vPC+.??Fabricpath Switch-id ==> To configure the switch with the number to identify in the fabricpath domain.?So the fabric-path switch-id must be unique, it is also derived from the MAC address, so it is obvious that is is unique.But the switch-id under vpc domain is an emulated switch ID.New QuestionRefer to the exhibit, Which description of the output is true?A. The default map-catch limit is used.B. PETR is disableC. The table output apply to the default VRFD. The switch acts as an IPv4 LISP ETR**Answer: A**New QuestionWhen configure HSPR on IPv6 enabled interface, which two configuration is correct?A. switchA(config-if)# standby 6 preemptB. switchA(config-if)# hsrp <group-number> ipv6C. switchA(config-if)# key 6D. switchA(config-if)# hsrp version 2E. switchA(config-if)# priority <level>Answer: BDExplanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/unicast/521_N11/cisco_n5k_layer3_ucast_cfg_rel_521_N1_1/l3_hsrp.pdf1. configure terminal2. interface type number3. ipv6 ipv6-address/length4. hsrp version 25. hsrp group-number ipv66. ip ipv6-address [secondary]7. ip autoconfig8. no shutdown9. show hsrp [group group-number] [ipv6]10. copy running-config startup-configNew QuestionYou have a Cisco FabricPath network. You must implement Vpc+ for a downstream switch. Which three actions should you preform? (Choose three)A. Configure the upstream switch to use PAgP in EtherChannelB. Establish a peer link between the peer switchC. Connect the downstream switch to a 10-Gb portD. Configure a peer keep alive between the peer switchesE. Configure the switch ID on the peer switchesF. Configure the down switch to use PAgP on EtherChannelAnswer: BDEExplanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/fabricpath/513_n1_1/N5K_FabricPath_Configuration_Guide/fp_n5k_interfaces.html#wp1674221 New QuestionYou have a Cisco Fabric Path network, you must extend the network to support more than 18 million segment, what should you do?A. Enable the interface feature and configure the VLAN IDsB. Enable the nv overlay feature and configure the segment IDsC. Enable the vn-segment-vlan-based feature and configure segment IDsD. Enable the FabricPath feature and configure the VLAN IDs.Answer: CExplanation:Higher scalability to address more Layer 2 segments: VLANs use a 12-bit VLAN ID to address Layer 2 segments, which results in limiting scalability of only 4094 VLANs. VXLAN uses a 24-bit segment ID known as the VXLAN network identifier (VNID), which enables up to 16 million VXLAN segments to coexist in the same administrative domain.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/118978-config-vxlan-00.html
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/white-paper-c11-729383.html New QuestionScenario:The following four questions concern the Nexus 7010' s which are configured as a vPC pair at the core of a Data Center network. You can utilize all the available show commands to answer the Questions Access to the running-configuration is not allowed.Instructions:Enter NX-OS commands on 7K-3 and 7K-4 to verity network operation and answer four multiplechoice questionsTHIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.Click on the switch to gain access to the console of the switch. No console or enable passwords are required.To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the loft of the top panel.There are four multiple-choice questions with this task Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next buttonTopology:Within the vPC configuration of the 7K's the command peer-gateway is configured as confirmed with the

command show vpc. What is the result of enabling this command?A. Enable 7k-3 to act as the active gateway for packet received on VLAN 101 that are addressed to the MAC address of 7k-4B. Enables n7k-4 to use of the vpc peer link for forwarding packets received on VLAN 100 that are addressed to the MACRESS OF 7K-4C. Generates IP redirect messages for packet switched though the peer-gateway routerD. Cause the HSRP active router to update the ARP table on the standby router for faster convergence after the vPC peer link has flappedE. Allow the vpc peers to coordinate the IACP ID with must be the same on all links on all the port channel.Answer: AExplanation:What peer gateway does is allow the nexus switches to route frames which are destined to the mac address of their peer device. In this way it works the same as HSRP in a vPC environment where both nexus switches forward the frames destined to either nexus's physical mac addresses.
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/peer-gateway-feature-on-the-nexus-7000/ta-p/3113290 New Question Which PIM configuration is supported in Cisco NX-OS?A. Switch(config-if)tt ip pirn ssm defaultB. switch(config-if)# ip pim sparse-modeC. Switch(config-if)tf ip pim spase-modeD. Switch(config-if)tf ip pim sparse-dense-mode**Answer: B**New Question You have a vPC configuration with two functional peers. The peer link is up and the peer-link feature is restricted the spanning-tree operations in the configuration? (choose two)A. The secondary switch process BPDUs only if the peer-link failsB. The primary and secondary switch generate and process BPDUsC. vPC imposes a rules that the peer link is always blockingD. vPC removes some VLANs from the spanning tree form the spanning tree for vPC useE. vPC requires the peer link to remain in the forwarding states.Answer: AEExplanation:A vPC deployment has two main spanning-tree modifications that matter:? vPC imposes the rule that the peer link should never be blocking because this link carries important traffic such as the Cisco Fabric Services over Ethernet (CFSoE) Protocol. The peer link is always forwarding.? For vPC ports only, the operational primary switch generates and processes BPDUs. The operational secondary switch forwards BPDUs to the primary switch.New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. Which two options are results of the configuration on the Nexus_7k?A. When the interface receives a packet triggering the violation, address learning is stopped and ingress traffic from the nonsecure MAC address is droppedB. When the interface receives a packet triggering the violation, a syslog message is logged, address learning continues, and all traffic continues, and traffic continues to forwardedC. Port security on the Ethernet 2/1 interface uses the dynamic method for MAC address leaningD. When the interface receives a packet triggering the volition, the interface is error disableE. Port security on the Ethernet 2/1 interface users the sticky method for MAC address learning all traffic continue to be**Answer: BC**New QuestionFibre Chanel IDs are dynamically assigned to which object?A. FSPF packetsB. FEXsC. WWPNsD. VSANsE. Cisco Fabric Services packetsAnswer: CExplanation:
https://overlaid.net/2014/08/16/fibre-channel-fc-basics-for-ccie-dc/When a device connects to the fabric switch, it will perform a fabric login (FLOGI). This tells the fabric about your World Wide Node Name (WWNN) and World Wide Port Names (WWPN). Think of WWNs like MAC addresses in the ethernet world. They are burned-in physical addresses. WWPNs are used in zoning.The fabric will then assign a logical Fibre Channel ID (FCID) to each WWPN, which will be used for switching in the data plane. Think of these like IP addresses.!!!RECOMMEND!!!1.|2019 Latest Braindump2go 300-165 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) Instant Download:https://www.braindump2go.com/300-165.html2.|2019 Latest Braindump2go 300-165 Study Guide Video Instant Download: YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=-gFldLJZ0V8