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Exam : 350-601

Title : Implementing and Operating
Cisco Data Center Core
Technologies (DCCOR)

Version : DEMO

1.DRAG DROP

An engineer is implementing NetFlow on a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch.

Drag and drop the NetFlow commands from the left into the correct order they must be entered on the right.

N7K-1(config)# interface <interface> N7K-1(config-if)# ip flow monitor NetflowMonitor input	Step 1
N7K-1(config)# feature netflow	Step 2
N7K-1(config)# flow exporter NetflowMonitor N7K-1(config)# flow record NetflowMonitor	Step 3
N7K-1(config)# flow monitor NetflowMonitor	Step 4

Answer:

N7K-1(config)# interface <interface> N7K-1(config-if)# ip flow monitor NetflowMonitor input	N7K-1(config)# feature netflow
N7K-1(config)# feature netflow	N7K-1(config)# flow exporter NetflowMonitor N7K-1(config)# flow record NetflowMonitor
N7K-1(config)# flow exporter NetflowMonitor N7K-1(config)# flow record NetflowMonitor	N7K-1(config)# flow monitor NetflowMonitor
N7K-1(config)# flow monitor NetflowMonitor	N7K-1(config)# interface <interface> N7K-1(config-if)# ip flow monitor NetflowMonitor input

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/switches/nexus-7000-series-switches/112213-netflow-nexus7000-nsox-configex.html>

2.Which virtual MAC address is the default for HSRP version 2 group 10?

- A. 0000.5E00.0110
- B. 0000.0C9F.F00A
- C. 3784.0898.1C0A
- D. 0000.0C9F.F010

Answer: B

Explanation:

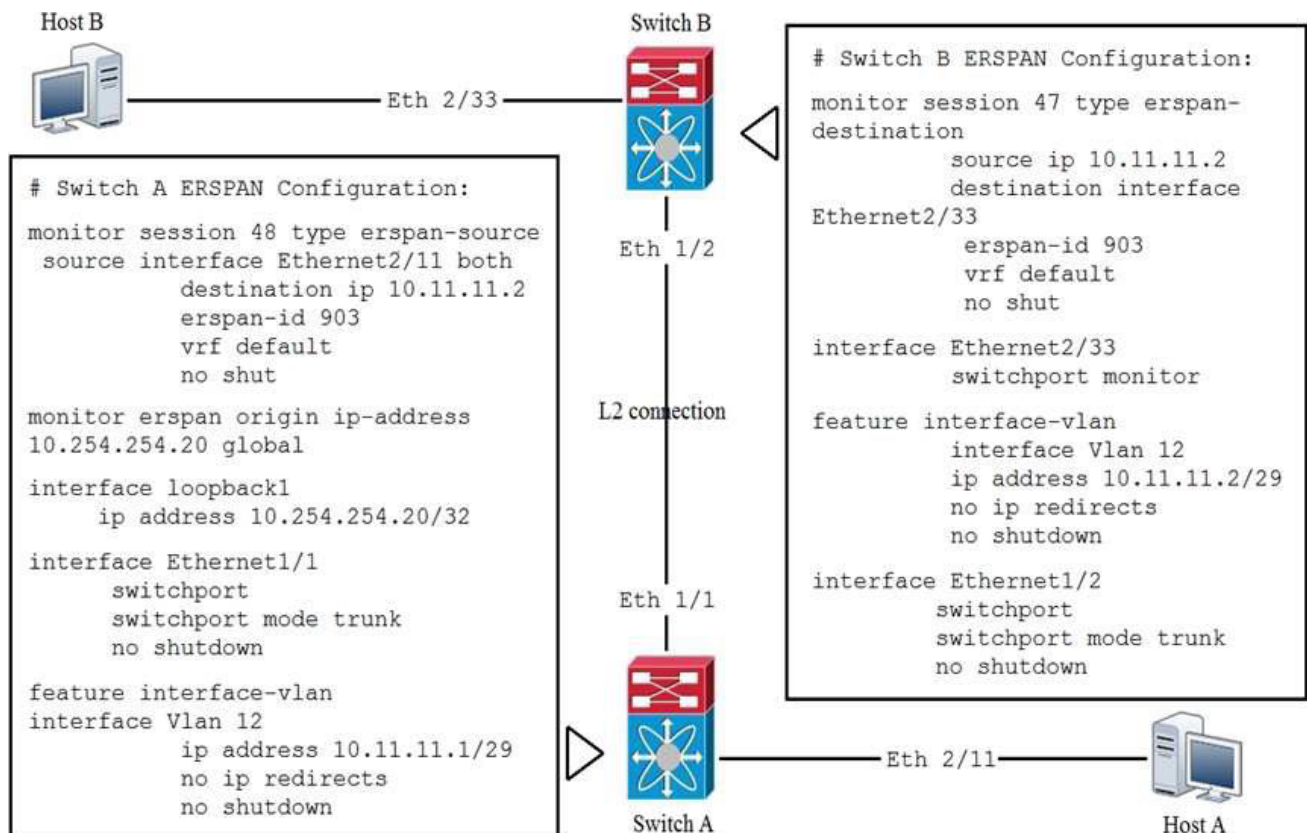
In HSRP version 1, group numbers are restricted to the range from 0 to 255. HSRP version 2 expands the group number range from 0 to 4095.

HSRP version 2 permits an expanded group number range, 0 to 4095, and consequently uses a new MAC address range 0000.0C9F.F000 to 0000.0C9F.FFFF.

The increased group number range does not imply that an interface can, or should, support that many HSRPgroups. The expanded group number range was changed to allow the group number to match the VLAN number on sub interfaces. The last digits of the MAC address is the HSRP group, in hex. 10 in hex is A.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipapp_fhrp/configuration/15-mt/fhp-15-mt-book/fhp-hsrp-v2.pdf

3.Refer to the exhibit.

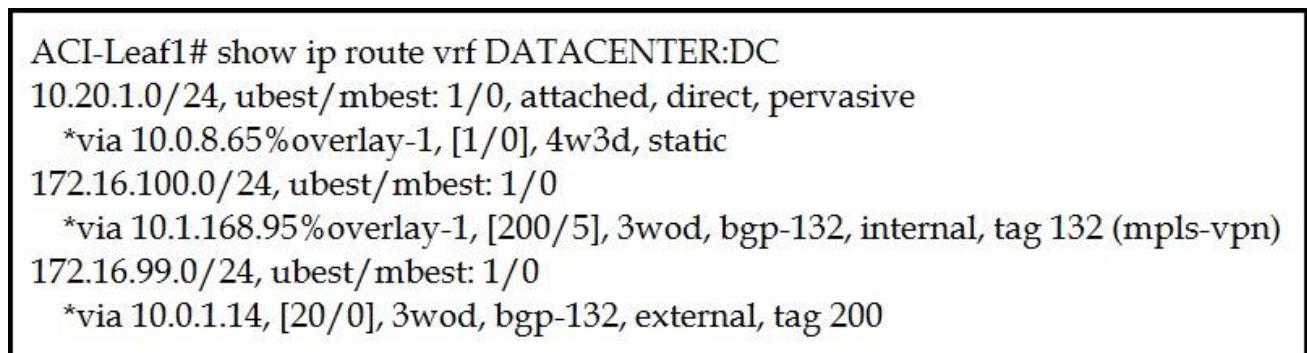


Which statement about the ERSPAN configuration in this environment is true?

- A. The session number of the source of ERSPAN spanned traffic must have a session ID of 47 for the traffic analyzer to receive the traffic.
- B. Host B is the source of ERSPAN spanned traffic and host A is the traffic analyzer.
- C. The session number of the source of ERSPAN spanned traffic must have a session ID of 48 for the traffic analyzer to receive the traffic.
- D. Host A is the source of ERSPAN spanned traffic and host B is the traffic analyzer.

Answer: D

4.Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements about the routing table of the leaf switch are true? (Choose two.)

- A. 10.20.1.0/24 is a BD subnet in ACI.
- B. The next hop 10.0.1.14 for route 172.16.99.0/24 is the TEP address of a border leaf in ACI.
- C. 172.16.100.0/24 is a BD subnet in ACI.
- D. The next hop 10.1.168.95 for route 172.16.100.0/24 is the TEP address of a border leaf in ACI.
- E. The next hop 10.0.8.65 for route 10.20.1.0/24 is the TEP address of a border leaf in ACI.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

10.20.1.0/24 is a BD in ACI because of the part which says "direct, pervasive".

For the other answer choice, we see from the administrative distance and the "internal" naming, we know that this is an external subnet (172.16.100.0/24) and that as all external routes are exchanged with the fabric through MP-BG. MP-BGP is actually used to populate the leaves in the fabric with routing on how to reach those external routes. In MP-BGP, the spines are only the route reflectors. So from this we know that the next hop of the external subnet will be a VTEP of a leaf.

5.Which mroute state is created when Bidirectional PIM is deployed at a site?

- A. *, G
- B. MVPN Type-6
- C. MVPN Type-7
- D. S, G

Answer: A

Explanation:

Bidirectional PIM is a different flavor of multicast than what you are probably used to (sparse, dense and sparse-dense mode). Most multicast networks have a couple of sources and many receivers.

Bidirectional PIM has been invented for networks where we have many sources and receivers talking to each other. An example of this is videoconferencing where it's not just 1 source with many listeners but all the participants are communicating with each other.

The downside of using PIM sparse mode with many active sources and receivers is that we will see many mroute state entries that can take quite some resources. Using PIM sparse mode the RP builds 2 entries: (*, G)

(S, G)

When we use PIM bidirectional mode the RP will never build a (S, G) entry and we only allow the (*, G) entry for the shared tree. PIM routers will never build the SPT (Shortest Path Tree) towards the source.

Reference: <https://networklessons.com/multicast/multicast-bidirectional-pim>