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Exam : **642-997**

Title : Implementing Cisco Data
Center Unified Fabric
(DCUFI)

Version : DEMO

1.Which three items must be configured in the port profile client in Cisco UCS Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. port profile
- B. DVS
- C. data center
- D. folder
- E. vCenter IP address
- F. VM port group

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

After associating an ESX host to a DVS, you can migrate existing VMs from the vSwitch to the DVS, and you can create VMs to use the DVS instead of the vSwitch. With the hardware-based VN-Link implementation, when a VM uses the DVS, all VM traffic passes through the DVS and ASIC-based switching is performed by the fabric interconnect. In Cisco UCS Manager, DVSES are organized in the following hierarchy: vCenter Folder (optional) Datacenter Folder (required) DVS

At the top of the hierarchy is the vCenter, which represents a VMware vCenter instance. Each vCenter contains one or more datacenters, and optionally vCenter folders with which you can organize the datacenters. Each datacenter contains one or more required datacenter folders. Datacenter folders contain the DVSES.

Reference:http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/gui/config/guide/1-3-1/b_UCSM_GUI_Configuration_Guide_1_3_1/UCSM_GUI_Configuration_Guide_1_3_1_c_hapter28.html

2.On a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series router, which statement about HSRP and VRRP is true?

- A. When VDCs are in use, only VRRP is supported.
- B. HSRP and VRRP both use the same multicast IP address with different port numbers.
- C. HSRP has shorter default hold and hello times.
- D. The VRRP group IP address can be the same as the router-specific IP address.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VRRP allows for transparent failover at the first-hop IP router by configuring a group of routers to share a virtual IP address. VRRP selects a master router in that group to handle all packets for the virtual IP address. The remaining routers are in standby and take over if the master router fails.

Reference:http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/unicast/configuration/guide/l3_cli_nxos/l3_vrrp.html

3.Which statement about RADIUS configuration distribution using Cisco Fabric Services on a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch is true?

- A. Cisco Fabric Services does not distribute the RADIUS server group configuration or server and global keys.
- B. Enabling Cisco Fabric Services causes the existing RADIUS configuration on your Cisco NX-OS device to be immediately distributed.
- C. When the RADIUS configuration is being simultaneously changed on more than one device in a Cisco Fabric Services region, the most recent changes will take precedence.
- D. Only the Cisco NX-OS device with the lowest IP address in the Cisco Fabric Services region can lock the RADIUS configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

CFS does not distribute the RADIUS server group configuration or server and global keys. The keys are unique to the Cisco NX-OS device and are not shared with other Cisco NXOS devices.

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/6_x/nx-os/security/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NXOS_Security_Configuration_Guide__Release_6-x/b_Cisco_Nexus_7000_NX-OS_Security_Configuration_Guide__Release_6-x_chapter_0101.html

4.Which GLBP load-balancing algorithm ensures that a client is always mapped to the same VMAC address?

- A. vmac-weighted
- B. dedicated-vmac-mode
- C. shortest-path and weighting
- D. host-dependent

Answer: D

Explanation:

Host dependent—GLBP uses the MAC address of the host to determine which virtual MAC address to direct the host to use. This algorithm guarantees that a host gets the same virtual MAC address if the number of virtual forwarders does not change.

Reference:http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/unicast/configuration/guide/l3_cli_nxos/l3_glbp.html

5.Which two statements about Cisco Nexus 7000 line cards are true? (Choose two.)

- A. M1, M2, and F1 cards are allowed in the same VDC.
- B. M line cards are service-oriented and likely face the access layer and provide Layer 2 connectivity.
- C. F line cards are performance-oriented and likely connect northbound to the core layer for Layer 3 connectivity.
- D. M line cards support Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 with large forwarding tables and a rich feature set.
- E. The F2 line card must reside in the admin VDC.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Cisco is introducing a new line card called as F3 Module which has rich feature set and offers high performance 40G/100G port density to the Nexus 7000 product family. Cisco also introduced a new feature in NX-OS 6.2(2) where the F2e line card can be in the same VDC as M1 or M2 Line Card. The objective of this session is to cover detailed steps and methodology of migrating Nexus 7000 with VDC types prior to NX-OS 6.2 to the newer F3 or M/F2e VDC types. The session also covers the effect of VDC migration with commonly used Network features, firewall and load balancer services. M-Series XL modules support larger forwarding tables. M-Series modules are frequently required at network core, peering, and aggregation points. When used with the F1-Series, the M-Series modules provide inter-VLAN services and form a pool of Layer 3 resources for the system.

Reference: https://www.ciscolive2014.com/connect/sessionDetail.wv?SESSION_ID=2244

And http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/VMDC/26/vmdctechwp.html