



300-610^{Q&As}

Designing Cisco Data Center Infrastructure (DCID)

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QUESTION 1

Which two methods mitigate congestion in a SAN network? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure ER_RDY to allow splitting of each ISL between switches into separate virtual links.
- B. Use the port-monitor command to detect slow drain devices.
- C. Configure the port channel to enable individual buffer-to-buffer credits.
- D. Configure the port monitor to allow categorization of a specific device as slow.
- E. Configure the flow control for the FC to use R_RDY.

Correct Answer: AD

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Extended Receiver Ready—This feature allows each ISL between supporting switches to be split into four separate virtual links, with each virtual link assigned its own buffer-to-buffer credits. Virtual link 0 used to carry control traffic, virtual link 1 is used to carry high-priority traffic, virtual link 2 is used to carry slow devices, and virtual link 3 is used to carry normal traffic.

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Congestion Isolation—This feature allows devices to be categorized as slow by either configuration command or by port monitor.

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Port monitor portguard action for Congestion Isolation—Port monitor has a new portguard option to allow the categorization of a device as slow so that it can have all traffic flowing to the device routed to the slow virtual link. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/mds9000/sw/8_x/config/interfaces/cisco_mds9000_interfaces_config_guide_8x/congestion_avoidance_isolation.html

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway

Distributed anycast gateway feature for EVPN VXLAN is a default gateway addressing mechanism that enables the use of the same gateway IP addresses across all the leaf switches that are part of a VXLAN network. This ensures that every leaf switch can function as the default gateway for the workloads directly connected to it. The feature facilitates flexible workload placement, host mobility and optimal traffic forwarding across the VXLAN fabric.

EVPN Multi-Site architecture allows the extension of Layer 2 and Layer 3 segments beyond a single site. Using EVPN Multi-Site architecture, you can extend Layer 2 VNIs to enable seamless endpoint mobility and address other use cases that require communication bridged beyond a single site. Use cases involving Layer 3 extension beyond a single site primarily require multitenant awareness or VPN services. With the multitenant capability in BGP EVPN and specifically in EVPN Multi-Site architecture, multiple VRF instances or tenants can be extended beyond a single site using a single control plane (BGP EVPN) and a single data plane (VXLAN).

EVPN Multi-Site architecture can also be used for DCI scenarios (Figure 3). As with the compartmentalization and scale-out within a data center, EVPN Multi-Site architecture was built with DCI in mind. The overall architecture allows single or multiple sites per data center to be positioned and interconnected with single or multiple sites in a remote data center. With seamless and controlled Layer 2 and Layer 3 extension through the use of VXLAN BGP EVPN within and between sites, the capabilities of VXLAN BGP EVPN itself have been increased. The new functions related to network control, VTEP masking, and BUM traffic enforcement are only some of the features that help make EVPN Multi-Site architecture the most efficient DCI technology.

An engineer is configuring a QoS policy with these requirements

Match-all AF11 traffic and set it to a DSCP value of 14. The committed rate must be 10 Mbps with a committed burst rate of 1000 ms Drop any AF11 traffic that violates these settings. Any traffic other than af11 must have a DSCP value of 0 The given class-map configuration already exists. Which solution must the engineer use to meet the requirements?

- A. `policy-map type qos policy_af11 class class-other match dscp 0`
- B. `policy-map type qos policy_af11 class class-af11 match other set dscp 0`
- C. `policy-map type qos policy_af11 class class-default set dscp 0`
- D. `policy-map type qos policy_af11 class class_af11 set dscp 0`

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Which element is the main functional component of the architecture that separates the internal fabric and the external network that connects sites when VXLAN EVPN is deployed multisite?

- A. border leaf
- B. service leaf
- C. border gateway
- D. service gateway

Correct Answer: C

The main functional component of the EVPN Multi-Site architecture is the border gateway, or BGW. BGWs separate the



fabric-side (site-internal fabric) from the network that interconnects the sites (site-external DCI) and mask the site-internal VTEPs. link:<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/white-paper-c11-739942.html>

QUESTION 4

An engineer designs a Cisco UCS solution that must provide guaranteed and deterministic bandwidth to a specific server in the environment. The solution must apply to network and storage traffic of C-Series and B-Series servers. Which solution should be included to meet these requirements?

- A. Pin the server ports of the service profile to dedicated uplink ports.
- B. Pin the vNICs and the vHBAs of the service profile to dedicated uplink ports.
- C. Pin the IOM ports of the service profile to dedicated server ports.
- D. Pin the vNICs and vHBAs of the service profile to dedicated server ports

Correct Answer: A

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/gui/config/guide/2-2/b_UCSM_GUI_Configuration_Guide_2_2/b_UCSM_GUI_Configuration_Guide_2_2_chapter_010.html#concept_7DE33CE2E37A47C6992C012D51CA37D4

QUESTION 5

What are two functions of a Network Services Orchestrator in an NFV environment? (Choose two.)

- A. It operates at the resource-facing services layer and provides overall lifecycle management at the network service level.
- B. It provides an API-based northbound interface for transparent integration with systems that operate at the resource-facing services layer.
- C. It provides a standards-based southbound interface for transparent integration with systems that operate at the customer-facing services layer.
- D. It provides a standards-based northbound interface for transparent integration with systems that operate at the customer-facing services layer.
- E. It operates at the customer-facing services layer and provides the management interface for the virtual network devices.

Correct Answer: AB

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/msx/3_4/solution_overview/Cisco_VMS_Sol_Overview.pdf