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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. Which result of the configuration snippet is true?

```
Vlan access-map map
  Match mac address acl01
  Action forward
  Statistics per-entry
Vlan filter map vlan-list 100-200
```

- A. A VACL map is applied to VLAN 101 and VLAN 200
- B. VACL acl is applied to VLAN 100 through 200
- C. Acl is applied to all of the VLANs on the switch
- D. Global statistics are provided for the ACL map

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
NEXUS1(config)# feature vpc
NEXUS1(config)# vpc domain 500
NEXUS1(config-vpc-domain)# peer-switch
NEXUS1(config-vpc-domain)# peer-keepalive destination 1.1.1.2
NEXUS1(config-vpc-domain)# exit
NEXUS1(config)# interface port-channel10
NEXUS1(config-if)# vpc peer-link
NEXUS1(config-if)# exit
NEXUS1(config)# spanning-tree vlan 1-997,1000-3967 priority 0
NEXUS1(config)# spanning-tree vlan 998-999 priority 4096

NEXUS2(config)# feature vpc
NEXUS2(config)# vpc domain 500
NEXUS2(config-vpc-domain)# peer-switch
NEXUS2(config-vpc-domain)# peer-keepalive destination 1.1.1.1
NEXUS2(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore 150
NEXUS2(config-vpc-domain)# exit
NEXUS2(config)# interface port-channel10
NEXUS2(config-if)# vpc peer-link
NEXUS2(config-if)# exit
NEXUS2(config)# spanning-tree vlan 1-997,1000-3967 priority 0
NEXUS2(config)# spanning-tree vlan 998-999 priority 8192
```



You configure two switches named NEXUS1 and NEXUS2. Which two results of implementing the configuration are true? (Choose two.)

- A. NEXUS1 is the spanning-tree root for VLAN 100.
- B. NEXUS1 is the spanning-tree root for VLAN 998.
- C. NEXUS2 is the spanning-tree root for VLAN 100.
- D. Both switches are the spanning-tree root for VLAN 998.
- E. Both switches are the spanning-tree root for VLAN 100.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 3

Which GLBL load-balancing method ensures that a client is always mapped to the same virtual MAC address?

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/ip-services/product_data_sheet0900aecd803a546c.html

QUESTION 4

Drag the security description on the left to the appropriate security feature on the right.

Select and Place:



Drag the security description on the left to the appropriate security feature on the right.

permits IP traffic only when the IP address and MAC address matches the DHCP snooping binding table	IP source guard
prevents disruptions on Layer 2 ports by excessive ingress traffic	CoPP
a QoS policy map that protects the control plane	Dynamic ARP inspection
verifies a valid IP-to-MAC address binding of intercepted Address Resolution Protocol requests and responses	Unicast RPF
discards packets that lack a verifiable IP source address	Traffic storm control

Correct Answer:

Drag the security description on the left to the appropriate security feature on the right.

	permits IP traffic only when the IP address and MAC address matches the DHCP snooping binding table
	a QoS policy map that protects the control plane
	verifies a valid IP-to-MAC address binding of intercepted Address Resolution Protocol requests and responses
	discards packets that lack a verifiable IP source address
	prevents disruptions on Layer 2 ports by excessive ingress traffic

IP Source guard: IP Source Guard provides source IP address filtering on a Layer 2 port to prevent a malicious host from impersonating a legitimate host by assuming the legitimate host's IP address. The feature uses dynamic DHCP snooping and static IP source binding to match IP addresses to hosts on untrusted Layer 2 access ports.

Initially, all IP traffic on the protected port is blocked except for DHCP packets. After a client receives an IP address from the DHCP server, or after static IP source binding is configured by the administrator, all traffic with that IP source address is permitted from that client. Traffic from other hosts is denied. This filtering limits a host's ability to attack the network by claiming a neighbor host's IP address. IP Source Guard is a port-based feature that automatically creates an implicit port access control list (PACL).

CoPP: Control Plane Policing (CoPP) introduced the concept of early rate-limiting protocol specific traffic destined to the processor by applying QoS policies to the aggregate controlplane interface. Control Plane Protection extends this control plane functionality by providing three additional control-plane subinterfaces under the top-level (aggregate) control-plane interface. Each subinterface receives and processes a specific type of control-plane traffic.

Dynamic Arp Inspection: Dynamic ARP inspection is a security feature that validates ARP packets in a network. It intercepts, logs, and discards ARP packets with invalid IP-to-MAC address bindings. This capability protects the network from certain man-in-the-middle attacks.

Dynamic ARP inspection ensures that only valid ARP requests and responses are relayed.



The switch performs these activities:

Intercepts all ARP requests and responses on untrusted ports

Verifies that each of these intercepted packets has a valid IP-to-MAC address binding before updating the local ARP cache or before forwarding the packet to the appropriate destination

Drops invalid ARP packets

Unicast RPF: The Unicast RPF feature reduces problems that are caused by the introduction of malformed or forged (spoofed) IP source addresses into a network by discarding IP packets that lack a verifiable IP source address. For example, a number of common types of Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks, including Smurf and Tribal Flood Network

(TFN) attacks, can take advantage of forged or rapidly changing source IP addresses to allow attackers to thwart efforts to locate or filter the attacks. Unicast RPF deflects attacks by forwarding only the packets that have source addresses that are valid

and consistent with the IP routing table.

When you enable Unicast RPF on an interface, the device examines all ingress packets received on that interface to ensure that the source address and source interface appear in the routing table and match the interface on which the packet was received. This examination of source addresses relies on the Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

Traffic Storm Control: A traffic storm occurs when packets flood the LAN, creating excessive traffic and degrading network performance. You can use the traffic storm control feature to prevent disruptions on Layer 2 ports by a broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic storm on physical interfaces.

Traffic storm control (also called traffic suppression) allows you to monitor the levels of the incoming broadcast, multicast, and unicast traffic over a 1-second interval. During this interval, the traffic level, which is a percentage of the total available bandwidth of the port, is compared with the traffic storm control level that you configured. When the ingress

traffic reaches the traffic storm control level that is configured on the port, traffic storm control drops the traffic until the interval ends.

QUESTION 5

Which statement about electronic programmable logic device image upgrades is true?

- A. An EPLD upgrade must be performed during an ISSU system or kickstart upgrade.
- B. EPLD and ISSU image upgrades are nondisruptive.
- C. Whether the module being upgraded is online or offline only the EPLD images that have different current and new versions are upgraded.
- D. You can execute an upgrade or downgrade only from the active supervisor module.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/4_0/epld/release/notes/epld_rn.html



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