



300-610^{Q&As}

Designing Cisco Data Center Infrastructure (DCID)

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QUESTION 1

What are two reasons to select OTV as the DCI solution to connect multisite topologies? (Choose two.)

- A. It propagates hosts reachability without support of traffic flooding.
- B. Layer 3 failures do not propagate beyond the OTV edge device.
- C. It extends the spanning tree between data centers.
- D. It is an open standard.
- E. It constrains HSRP hello messages to each data center.

Correct Answer: AE

OTV introduces the concept of “MAC routing,” [...] it is justified by the need to limit flooding of Layer 2 traffic across the transport infrastructure.

The last capability introduced by OTV is to filter First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP—HSRP, VRRP, and so on) messages across the logical overlay.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/DCI/whitepaper/DCI3_OTV_Intro/DCI_1.html

QUESTION 2

An engineer must develop a Python tool to automate software upgrades of both data center and non-data center devices. All devices offer a RESTful API and require a JSON or XML payload. Vendor-specific libraries must be avoided. Which library must the engineer choose?

- A. requests
- B. Nornir
- C. ncclient
- D. Netmiko

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

What are two advantages of using Cisco vPC over traditional access layer designs? (Choose two.)

A. supports Layer 3 port channels

B. disables spanning-tree

C. no spanning-tree blocked ports

D. uses all available uplink bandwidth

E. maintains single control plane

Correct Answer: CD

vPC provides the following technical benefits:

1.

Eliminates Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) blocked ports

2.

Uses all available uplink bandwidth

3.

Allows dual-homed servers to operate in active-active mode

4.

Provides fast convergence upon link or device failure

5.

Offers dual active/active default gateways for servers vPC also leverages native split horizon/loop management provided by port-channeling technology: a packet entering a port-channel cannot immediately exit that same port-channel.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/design/vpc_design/vpc_best_practices_design_guide.pdf

**QUESTION 5**

The management of the Cisco Nexus switches is provided over an isolated out-of-band network. The VDC feature is configured on the Cisco Nexus core switches. How is out-of-band management access provided for each VDC?

- A. All the VDC have the same out-of-band IP address.
- B. Each VDC has a dedicated out-of-band Ethernet management port.
- C. Each VDC has a unique out-of-band IP address from the same IP subnet.
- D. Each VDC has a unique out-of-band IP address from different IP subnets among VDCs.

Correct Answer: C

Virtual Device Contexts (VDC) allow you to carve out multiple virtual switches from a single physical Nexus switch

Each VDC is logically isolated from every other VDC on a switch. Therefore just like with physical switches, in order to trunk or route traffic between them, physical interfaces and cabling is required to connect two or more VDCs together

before this can happen.

A useful VDC feature is that the mgmt0 interface on the Supervisor can be assigned a different IP address by each VDC.

VDC management can be done via virtualizing the management port so that, each VDC will get logical instance of management port and where we have to provide the separate IP address to each Virtual management Port present in VDC

from the same subnet

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