



# 300-620<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure (DCACI)

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### QUESTION 1

A Cisco ACI leaf switch receives an ARP request packet from a host that is attached to a bridge domain with unicast routing enabled. Which information does the leaf switch learn?

- A. the local endpoint source IP address
- B. the MAC and IP addresses of the local endpoint
- C. the remote endpoint IP address
- D. the source IP and destination IP addresses

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

In the context of VMM, which protocol between ACI leaf and compute hosts ensures that the policies are pushed to the leaf switches for immediate and on demand resolution immediacy?

- A. VXLAN
- B. LLDP
- C. IS-IS
- D. STP

Correct Answer: B

Immediate—Specifies that EPG policies (including contracts and filters) are downloaded to the associated leaf switch software upon ESXi host attachment to a DVS. LLDP or OpFlex permissions are used to resolve the VM controller to leaf

node attachments.

The policy will be downloaded to leaf when you add host to the VMM switch. CDP/LLDP neighborship from host to leaf is required.

On Demand—Specifies that a policy (for example, VLAN, VXLAN bindings, contracts, or filters) is pushed to the leaf node only when an ESXi host is attached to a DVS and a VM is placed in the port group (EPG).

The policy will be downloaded to leaf when host is added to VMM switch and virtual machine needs to be placed into port group (EPG). CDP/LLDP neighborship from host to leaf is required.

With both immediate and on demand, if host and leaf lose LLDP/CDP neighborship the policies are removed.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/aci-fundamentals/b\\_ACI-Fundamentals/b\\_ACI-Fundamentals\\_chapter\\_01011.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/aci-fundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals_chapter_01011.html)

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### QUESTION 3





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SW3.

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#### QUESTION 4

An engineer is implementing a connection that represents an external bridged network. Which two configurations are used? (Choose two.)

- A. Layer 2 remote fabric
- B. Layer 2 outside
- C. Layers 2 internal
- D. Static path binding
- E. VXLAN outside

Correct Answer: BD

Extend the bridge domain out of the ACI fabric - Another option to extend the layer 2 domain is to create a layer 2 outside connection (or external bridged network, as called in the APIC GUI) for a given bridge domain. It effectively extends the bridge domain to the outside network.

The following sections explain these three options in greater detail.

##### Extend the EPG Out of the ACI Fabric

The user can extend an EPG beyond an ACI leaf by statically assigning a leaf port (along with a VLAN ID) to an EPG. After doing so, all the traffic received on this leaf port with the configured VLAN ID will be mapped to the EPG and the configured policy for this EPG will be enforced. The endpoints need not be directly connected to the ACI leaf port. They can be behind a layer 2 network as long as the VLAN associated with the EPG is enabled within the layer 2 network that connects the remote endpoint to the ACI fabric.

To statically assign port to an EPG, go to menu TenantàApplication ProfilesàEPGàStatic Binding (Paths).

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#### QUESTION 5

A bridge domain for an EPG called "Web Servers" must be created in the Cisco APIC. The configuration must meet these requirements:

1.  
Only traffic to known MAC addresses must be allowed to reduce noise.
2.  
The multicast traffic must be limited to the ports that are participating in multicast routing.
3.  
The endpoints within the bridge domain must be kept in the endpoint table for 20 minutes without any updates.

Which set of steps configures the bridge domain that satisfies the requirements?



A. Switch L2 Unknown Unicast to Flood. Select the default Endpoint Retention Policy and set the Local Endpoint Aging to 20 minutes. Set Multicast Destination Flooding to Flood in Encapsulation.

B. Set L2 Unknown Unicast to Hardware Proxy. Configure L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding to Optimized Flood. Create an Endpoint Retention Policy with a Local Endpoint Aging Interval of 1200 seconds.

C. Multicast Destination Flooding should be set to Flood in BD. Set L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding to Flood. Select the default Endpoint Retention Policy with a Local Endpoint Aging Interval of 1200 seconds.

D. Select the ARP Flooding checkbox. Create an Endpoint Retention Policy with a Remote Endpoint Aging Interval of 20 minutes. Set L3 Unknown Multicast Flooding to Optimized Flooding.

Correct Answer: B

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