Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 300-615

Exam Name: Troubleshooting Cisco Data Center Infrastructure (DCIT)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
An engineer enables the packet postcards feature on a Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switch but receives the error message "Error: Cannot configure postcard when inband-telemetry is configured."

Which action resolves the issue?

A. Disable the telemetry feature
B. Disable the software-telemetry feature
C. Disable the hardware-telemetry feature
D. Disable the inband-telemetry feature

Answer: C
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/93x/progammability/guide/b-cisco-nexus-9000-series-nx-os-programmability-guide-93x/b-cisco-nexus-9000-series-nx-os-programmability-guide-93x_chapter_0101011.html

Configuring Packet Postcards

With packet postcards, each switch in the INT domain performs a watchlist comparison and events detection. When an event is triggered, each switch sends its own telemetry data to the monitor–collector independent of the other switches. Each switch requires a watchlist and events detection logic.

Before you begin

Make sure that standard INT is not enabled. Packet postcard mode and the traditional INT model are mutually exclusive. If standard INT is configured, and you try to configure packet–postcard mode, the following error is displayed.

`Error: Cannot configure postcard when inband-telemetry is configured.`

If you see this error, you must disable standard INT:
`switch(config)# no feature hardware-telemetry`

Also, INT and packet postcard mode are licensed features. Make sure that you have enabled the correct license. See Licensing Requirements for Inband and Postcard Telemetry.

QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer troubleshoots the HSRP configuration and notes that the remote end uses HSRP version 1. The engineer sets the local HSRP to version 1, but the problem continues. Which action resolves the issue?

```
interface Vlan300
  hspr version 2
  hspr 300
    preempt
    priority 110
    timers  5  15
    ip 10.120.100.1
```

A. Change the local group number to 255 or less and request that the remote data center matches the group member in its configuration.
B. Set the local group number as 300 in the remote data center configuration
C. Run version 1 and version 2 HSRP on VLAN300 in the local data center.
D. Reduce the priority of the local HSRP to below 100 to force the local HSRP to standby and then change the version to version 1.

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipapp_fhrp/configuration/xe-16/fhp-xe-16-book/fhp-hsrp-v2.pdf

HSRP Version 2 Design

HSRP version 2 is designed to address the following restrictions in HSRP version 1:

- In HSRP version 1, millisecond timer values are not advertised or learned. HSRP version 2 advertises and learns millisecond timer values. This change ensures stability of the HSRP groups in all cases.

- In HSRP version 1, group numbers are restricted to the range from 0 to 255. HSRP version 2 expands the group number range from 0 to 4095.

- HSRP version 2 provides improved management and troubleshooting. With HSRP version 1, you cannot use HSRP active hello messages to identify which physical device sent the message because the source

QUESTION 3
An engineer must upgrade all components in a Cisco UCS domain to the same package version, but the upgrade process fails to complete.
Which set of Auto Install actions resolves the problem?

A. Install Infrastructure Firmware, then Install Server Firmware.
B. Install infrastructure Firmware, then Install Hypervisor Firmware.
C. Install Hypervisor Firmware, then Install Infrastructure Firmware
D. Install Server Firmware, then Install Infrastructure Firmware

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/firmware- mgmt/gui/2-5/b_GUI_Firmware_Management_25/b_GUI_Firmware_Management_25_chapter_0111.p df

Required Order of Steps for Auto Install

If you want to upgrade all components in a Cisco UCS domain to the same package version, you must run the stages of Auto Install in the following order:

1   Install Infrastructure Firmware

2   Install Server Firmware

This order enables you to schedule the server firmware upgrades during a different maintenance window than the infrastructure firmware upgrade.

QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer traces the packet flow from the Veth991 of a blade server toward the core switch. The switch reports performance issues.

What is the role of the interface Eth1/7?

```
UCS-A(nxos)# show pinning border-interfaces active
-------------------+--------+-----------------------------
-------
Border Interface Status SIFs
-------------------+--------+-----------------------------
-------
Eth1/7 Active Veth988 Veth990 Veth991 Veth993
Eth1/8 Active Veth963 Veth974 Eth1/1/3 Eth2/1/7
Total Interfaces : 2
```

A. IOM network interface
B. fabric interconnect uplink interface
C. IOM host interface
D. server interface

Answer: B
Explanation:
E1/7 is border interface, which is used as uplink. All other veth interfaces are SIF, which stands for Server Interface.

QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer deploys SAN environment with two interconnected Cisco MDS 9000 Series switches.
When the engineer attempts a zone merge, it fails with the error that is presented in the exhibit.
Which action resolves the issue?

```
%ZONE-2-ZS_MERGE_FAILED: %$VSAN 1%$ Zone merge failure, isolating interface fc2/1 error:
Received rjt from adjacent switch:[reason:0]

%ZONE-2-ZS_MERGE_FAILED: %$VSAN 1%$ Zone merge failure, isolating interface fc1/2 error:
Member mismatch

%ZONE-2-ZS_MERGE_ADJ_NO_RESPONSE: Adjacent switch not responding, isolating interface

%ZONE-2-ZS_MERGE_FULL_DATABASE_MISMATCH: Zone merge full database mismatch on interface
```

A. Import or export a zone set between the switches to synchronize the switches.
B. Change the name of one of the zones to match the other zone set.
C. Set the distribute policy of the zone to full.
D. Ensure that the zone members have different names.

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/storage/san_switches/mds9000/sw/rel_3_x/troubleshooting/guide/ts_guide.pdf

Resolving a Link Isolation Because of a Failed Zone Merge Using the CLI

The following CLI commands are used to resolve a failed zone merge:

- **zoneset import** *vsan-id*
- **zoneset export** *vsan-id*

To resolve a link isolation because of a failed zone merge using the CLI, follow these steps:

QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit. A PC belongs to VLAN 68. The user experiences a large amount of packet loss when communicating with hosts that are outside of VLAN 68.
Which action resolves the problem?
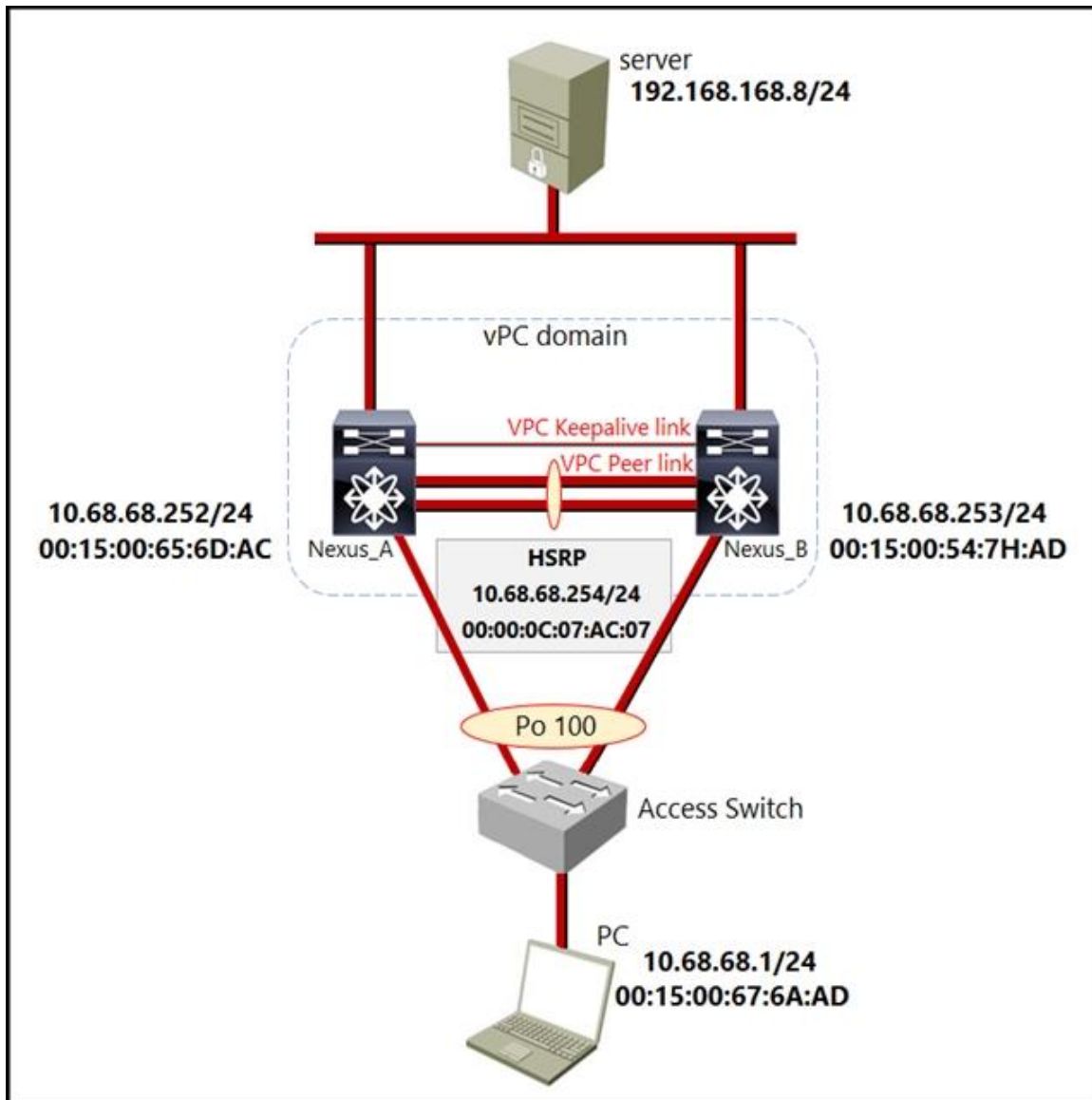
A. Replace HSRP with GLBP
B. Enable the peer-gateway feature
C. Remove the HSRP configuration
D. Configure ip arp synchronization on both switches.

Answer: B
Explanation:
I assume that the PC is sending traffic with destination MAC of Nexus physical interfaces. If more snap shots about this question are available, please share.

QUESTION 7
Which option is a best practice that should be followed When replacing a CISCO Nexus 5000 Series switch in a vPC topology?

A. Connect a dual-homed Fabric Extender topology fabric port to the replacement switch.
B. Ensure that the vPC role priority of the replacement switch is equal to the exlsting swtch.
C. Obtain the configuration from the peer switch if the configuration synchronization feature was enabled.
D. Ensure that the vPC role priorty of the replacement switch is better than the existing switch

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/upgrade/503_N1_1/n5000_upgrade_downgrade_503_n1_1.html

QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit. The OSPF neighbor is stuck in the INIT state.
Which cause of this issue is true?

```
NEXUS-1# show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID   Pri   State     Dead Time   Address       Interface
10.1.5.1       1    INIT/-    00:00:34    10.10.1.1     ethernet 1/1
NEXUS-1#

NEXUS-2# show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID   Pri   State     Dead Time   Address       Interface
10.1.5.1       1    INIT/-    00:00:34    10.1.5.1      ethernet 1/1
NEXUS-2#
```

A. An ACL is blocking unicast packets
B. An ACL is blocking the hello packets.
C. The ID of the router is the same as the ID of the neighbor.
D. The MTU is misconfigured.

Answer: B
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/switches/nexus-7000-series-switches/116422-technote-ospf-00.html#anc6

QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit. You are troubleshooting a Cisco FabricPath anycast HSRP configuration issue.
What is the cause of the issue?

A. L1 and L2 would not be connected.
B. The switch ID that is used in each switch configuration must be different.
C. The priority for S1 and S2 is the same in each switch configuration.
D. HSRP version 2 must be used with HSRP any cast.

Answer: D
Explanation:
An anycast HSRP bundle is supported only in HSRP version 2.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/6_x/nx-os/fabricpath/configuration/guide/b-Cisco-Nexus-7000-Series-NX-OS-FP-Configuration-Guide-6x/b-Cisco-Nexus-7000-Series-NX-OS-FP-Configuration-Guide-6x_chapter_0100.html#reference_6B13C60D92374EF7B34B3F1FB779CD2E

QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit. Which result of the REST API configuration on a Cisco APIC is true?

```
$APIC_Address/api/policymgr/mo/.xml
<polUni>
    <fabricInst>
        <fabricOOServicePol>
                        <fabricRsOosPath
tDn="topology/pod-1/paths-$LEAF_Id/pathep-[eth1/49]"
lc="blacklist" status ="deleted" />
        </fabricOOServicePol>
    </fabricInst>
</polUni>

$LEAF_Address/api/node/mo/topology/pod-1/node-
$LEAF_Id/sys/action.xml
<actionLSubj oDn="sys/phys-[eth1/49]">
<l1EthIfSetInServiceLTask adminSt='start'/>
</actionLSubj>
```

A. It recovers a disconnected leaf
B. It deletes a leaf switch from eth1/49
C. It recovers a disconnected APIC node
D. It recovers a disconnected Spine

Answer: A
Explanation:
Recovering a Disconnected Leaf Using the REST API
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01001.html?bookSearch=true#task_E7CDCEE65C7441D78017E

QUESTION 11
You are configuring a Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switch. Which configuration can be implemented for VXLAN BGP EVPN?

A. VXLAN BGP EVPN by using an NVE interface in a default VRF

B. RACLs on the Layer 3 uplinks for the VXLAN traffic
C. QoS classification for the VXLAN traffic on all of the interfaces
D. DHCP snooping on the VXLAN VLANs

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/93x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b-cisco-nexus-9000-series-nx-os-vxlan-configuration-guide-93x/b-cisco-nexus-9000-series-nx-os-vxlan-configuration-guide-93x_chapter_0101.html

QUESTION 12
During a boot process of a Cisco UCS C-Series Rack Server, an engineer receives a "No Signal" message from the vKVM and physical connection.
Which set of steps resolves the issue?

A. 1- Disconnect the power cord
     2- Confirm that all cards are property seated
     3- Connect the power cord and power on the server
B. 1- Power off the server and disconnect the power cord
     2- Confirm that all cards are property seated
     3- Connect the power cord and power on the server
C. 1- Power off the server and disconnect the power cord
     2- Confirm that all cards are available
     3- Connect the power cord and power on the server
D. 1- Disconnect the power cord
     2- Confirm that all cards are properly seated
     3- Connect the power cord

Answer: B
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/ts/guide/b_C-Series_Troubleshooting_Guide.pdf

Troubleshooting Communication Issues

"No Signal" on vKVM and Physical Video Connection

If immediately at boot you receive a "No Signal" message from the vKVM and physical video connection, the PCI riser card might not be properly seated to the motherboard. To resolve the issue, complete these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Power off the server and disconnect the power cord.
Step 2 Confirm that all cards are properly seated.
Step 3 Connect the power cord and power on the server.

QUESTION 13
Which Cisco NX-OS command can be used to determine if OSPF hello packets are being transmitted and received between neighbors?

A. show ip ospf interface
B. show ip ospf event-history statistics

C. show ip ospf statistics
D. show ip ospf traffic
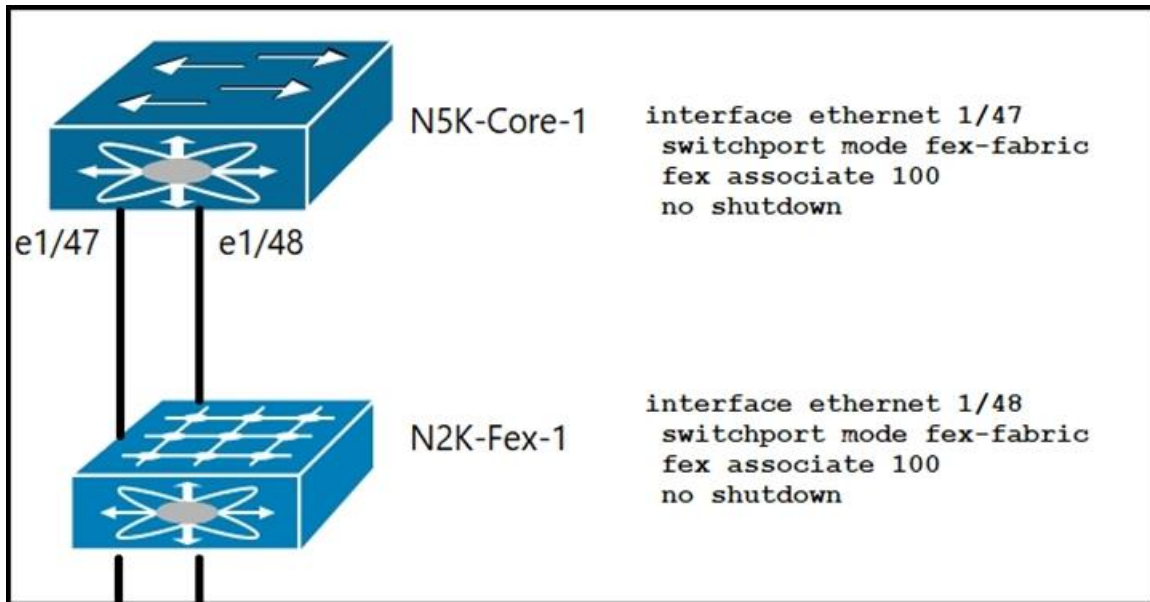
Answer: D
Explanation:
show ip ospf interface show only transmitted hello packets, but question ask for transmit and receive.
https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/techdoc/dc/reference/cli/nxos/commands/ospf/show-ip-ospf-traffic.html

QUESTION 14
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must connect N2K-Fex-1 and N5K-Core-1 so that the traffic flow between the two devices uses load balancing. After inspecting the statistics of the interconnecting interfaces, the engineer concludes that only one link is used.
Which action resolves the problem?

N5K-Core-1

```
interface ethernet 1/47
  switchport mode fex-fabric
  fex associate 100
  no shutdown
```

e1/47   e1/48

N2K-Fex-1

```
interface ethernet 1/48
  switchport mode fex-fabric
  fex associate 100
  no shutdown
```

A. Configure source-destination load balancing on N5K-Core-1.
B. Configure each uplink to be a member of a separate LACP port channel.
C. Configure the pinning max-link as 2.
D. Configure destination-mac load balancing on N5K-Core-1

Answer: C
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/techdoc/dc/reference/cli/n5k/commands/pinning-max- links.html

pinning max-links

To specify the number of statically pinned uplinks, use the **pinning max-links** command. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

pinning max-links *uplinks*

no pinning max-links

Syntax Description

uplinks	Number of uplinks. The range is from 1 to 8. The default is 1.
	This command is applicable only if the Fabric Extender is connected to its parent switch using one or more statically pinned fabric interfaces.

Command Default

The default number of uplinks is 1.

QUESTION 15
Refer to the exhibit. The EEM script is applied in the default VDC to collect the outputs during high CPU utilization on the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch for all VDCs.
Which configuration set must be added to the script to fix the issue?

```
switch(config)#event manager applet highcpu

switch(config-applet)#action 0.1 syslog msg High CPU DETECTED "show process cpu sort" written to bootflash:highcpu.txt

switch(config-applet)#action 0.3 cli show process cpu sort >> bootflash:highcpu.txt
switch(config-applet)#action 0.4 cli show process cpu hist >> bootflash:highcpu.txt

switch(config-applet)#action 0.6 cli show process cpu sort >> bootflash:highcpu_Core.txt
switch(config-applet)#action 0.7 cli exit

switch(config-applet)#action 0.9 cli show process cpu sort >> bootflash:highcpu_Dist.txt
switch(config-applet)#action 1.0 cli exit
```

A. switch(config-apple)# event snmp 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.109.1.1.1.1.6.1 get-type exact entry-op ge entry-val 50 poll-interval 1
switch(config-apple)# action 0.2 cli enable
switch(config-apple)# action 0.5 cli switchto vdc Core
switch(config-apple)# action 0.8 cli switchto vdc Distribution

B. switch(config-apple)# event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.109.1.1.1.1.6.1 get-type exact entry-op ge entry-val 50 poll-interval 1
switch(config-apple)# action 0.2 cli enable
switch(config-apple)# action 0.5 cli switchto vdc Core
switch(config-apple)# action 0.8 cli switchto vdc Distribution

C. switch(config-apple)# event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.109.1.1.1.1.6.1 get-type exact entry-op ge entry-val 50 poll-interval 1
switch(config-apple)# action 0.2 cli config t
switch(config-apple)# action 0.5 cli switchto vdc Core
switch(config-apple)# action 0.8 cli switchto vdc Distribution

D. switch(config-apple)# event snmp 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.109.1.1.1.1.6.1 get-type exact entry-op ge entry-val 50 poll-interval 1
switch(config-apple)# action 0.2 cli config t
switch(config-apple)# action 0.5 cli switchto vdc Core
switch(config-apple)# action 0.8 cli switchto vdc Distribution

Answer: B

Explanation:
Need exact snap shot to confirm the following.
The selection of is due to
SNMP command has the key word "oid".
The command "switchto vdc Core" show run in "enable" mode, not "config t" mode.

QUESTION 16
Refer to the exhibit. You configure an MTU on an Ethernet port profile.
Where is the MTU value unsupported?

2017 Jan 15 04:26:17 N1K %VEM_MGR-SLOT3-1-VEM_SYSLOG_ALERT:
vssnet :

sf_platform-set_mtu: Failed setting MTU for VMW port with
portID 32544675.

A. pNIC on the VEM
B. vNIC of the VEM
C. VMware vCenter
D. Cisco Nexus 1000V Series 1000V Switch

Answer: A
Explanation:
MTU value you have set is not supported by the VEM physical NIC.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus1000/sw/4_2_1_s_v_1_4/port_p
rofile/configuration/guide/n1000v_port_profile/n1000v_portprof_2create.html#wp1051657

QUESTION 17
Refer to the exhibit. Users in the tech1 role are unable to create VLAN 99.
Which action do you take to resolve the issue?

```
role name tech1
rule 90 permit read feature 12nac
rule 80 permit read feature dot1x
rule 70 permit command configure ; vlan * ; *
rule 60 deny command clear *
rule 50 permit command config t; interface *; hsrp *
rule 40 deny read-write feature hsrp
rule 30 permit command clear *
rule 20 deny command configure : vlan * : *
vlan policy deny
    permit vlan 100-120
```

A. Change rule 20 to permit access to the VLAN command.
B. Add VLAN 99 to the permit VLAN range.
C. Add a rule that permit VLAN configuration
D. Allow the tech1 role to access the layer2 configuration commands

Answer: B
Explanation:
Rule 70 permit configure vlan but vlan 99 is not in permitted range.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/4_1/nx-os/security/configuration/guide/sec_nx-os-cfg/sec_rbac.html#wp1454984

QUESTION 18
Refer to the exhibit. You see the fault when configuring a global ID pool on Cisco UCS Central. Which scenario could cause the issue?

```
ID is duplicated assigned
```

A. Global service profiles consume IDs from the blocks that have an assigned ID range qualifier
B. The same ID is assigned to the service profiles in two registered domains.
C. The same ID is defined in Cisco UCS Central and Cisco UCS Manager.
D. The same IP address is configured in two registered domains.

Answer: B
Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/ucs-central/troubleshooting/Cisco-UCS-Central_Troubleshooting_Reference/Cisco-UCS-Central_Troubleshooting_Reference_chapter_0100.html#concept_DBE0AD18AEBA411EA7B0965AE2E7A0BD

QUESTION 19
An upgrade of protected RPMs from the Bash shell did not take effect.
Which action is required for the changes to take effect?

A. Restart the Bash shell.
B. Reload the switch.
C. Upgrade the RPMs from the Guest shell.
D. Disable and re-enable the Bash feature.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The SNMP RPM and the NTP RPM are protected and cannot be erased.
You can upgrade or downgrade these RPMs. It requires a system reload for the upgrade or downgrade to take effect.
For the list of protected RPMs, see /etc/yum/protected.d/protected_pkgs.conf.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/92x/programmability/guide/b-cisco-nexus-9000-series-nx-os-programmability-guide-92x/b-cisco-nexus-9000-series-nx-os-programmability-guide-92x_chapter_011.html

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