

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**➤ **Exam Code: 300-615**➤ **Exam Name: Troubleshooting Cisco Data Center Infrastructure (DCIT)**➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [Sep/2020](#))****Visit Braindump2go and Download Full Version 300-615 Exam Dumps****QUESTION 38**

Refer to the exhibit. You configure a vPC between two Cisco Nexus 7000 Series switches but the peer link will not come up. What is the problem?

```
Nexus 1:
vpc domain 10
role priority 1
system-priority 1
peer-keepalive destination 1.1.1.1 source 1.1.1.2

Nexus 2:
vpc domain 10
role priority 2
system-priority 2
peer-keepalive destination 1.1.1.2 source 1.1.1.1
```

- A. The configuration is correct. The problem lies elsewhere.
- B. The vPC domain numbers must be different.
- C. The role priority must be the same.
- D. The system priority must be the same.

Answer: D**Explanation:**

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-5000-series-switches/configuration_guide_c07-543563.html

QUESTION 39

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

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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 40

Refer to the exhibit. The VXLAN configuration fails.
Which action do you take to resolve the issue?

```
feature nv overlay
feature vn-segment-vlan-based

vlan 500
  vn-segment 5500

interface loopback1
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
  ip router ospf 100 area 0.0.0.0
  ip pim sparse-mode

interface nve1
  no shutdown
  source-interface loopback1
  overlay-encapsulation VXLAN
  member vni 5500 mcast-group 239.1.1.1
```

- A. Change the multicast address in the 232.0.0.0/8 range.
- B. Change the mask of loopback1 to 255.255.255.255.
- C. Use a transit interface as the source interface.
- D. Enable dense mode on loopback1.

Answer: B

QUESTION 41

Refer to the exhibit. The HSRP instance on both switches is showing as active.
Which action resolves the issue?

```

N9K-A
interface Vlan100
ip address 10.10.100.194/26
ip router eigrp 50
ip passive-interface eigrp 50
hsrp 100
authentication text pa$$word
preempt
priority 150
timers msec 500 msec 1000
ip 10.10.100.193
no shutdown

N9K-B
interface Vlan100
ip address 10.10.100.195/26
ip router eigrp 50
ip passive-interface eigrp 50
hsrp 100
authentication text pa$$word
preempt
priority 120
timers msec 300 msec 1500
ip 10.10.100.193
no shutdown

N9K-A# sh hsrp brief
*:IPv6 group  #:group belongs to a bundle
                P indicates configured to preempt.
Interface  Grp  Prio  P State  Active addr  Standby  addr  Group addr
Vlan100    100  150  P Active local          unknown  10.10.100.193  (conf)

N9K-B# sh hsrp brief
*:IPv6 group  #:group belongs to a bundle
                P indicates configured to preempt.
Interface  Grp  Prio  P State  Active addr  Standby  addr  Group addr
Vlan100    100  120  P Active local          unknown  10.10.100.193  (conf)

```

- A. Configure the HSRP timers to be the same.
- B. Allow VLAN 100 between the switches.
- C. Configure the IP address of N9K-B on the same subnet as N9K-A.
- D. Configure preempt on only one of the switches.

Answer: B

QUESTION 42

An engineer is troubleshooting a fabric discovery failure. Which two requirements must an engineer verify about switch connectivity to solve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. A Cisco APIC must be attached to a spine node only.
- B. A Cisco APIC must be attached to leaf nodes.
- C. Spine nodes must connect to other spine nodes.
- D. A Cisco APIC must be dual-attached to two separate spine nodes.
- E. Leaf nodes must connect to spine nodes only.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 43

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer has connected the Nexus switch management port to the Internet using DHCP to allow the Guest shell running on the switch to download Python packages. The engineer can ping google.com successfully from the Nexus switch, but the Guest shell failed to download any Python packages. Which action resolves the problem?

```
vrf context management
ip name-server 4.2.2.2
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.30.2

interface mgmt0
ip address dhcp
vrf member management

N9K-Core# ping google.com vrf management
PING google.com (216.58.209.238): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 216.58.209.238: icmp_seq=0 ttl=127 time=151.982 ms
64 bytes from 216.58.209.238: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=136.198 ms
64 bytes from 216.58.209.238: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=224.796 ms
64 bytes from 216.58.209.238: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=148.458 ms
64 bytes from 216.58.209.238: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=129.98 ms

- - - google.com ping statistics - - -
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 129.98/158.282/224.796 ms
```

- A. Update the Python packages on the Cisco Nexus switch directly.
- B. Manually configure DNS in the Guest shell, even if it is claimed on the Cisco Nexus switch through DHCP.
- C. Manually configure NTP in the Guest shell.
- D. Connect Guest shell to data plane interfaces to be able to connect to the networks outside the Cisco Nexus switch.

Answer: B

QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibit. vPC between switch1 and switch2 is not working.
Which two actions are needed to fix the problem? (Choose two.)

```
switch1# show vpc brief
Legend:
(*) - local vPC is down, forwarding via vPC peer-link

vPC domain id : 500
Peer status : peer link is down
vPC keep-alive status : Suspended (Destination IP not reachable)
Configuration consistency status : success
vPC role : secondary, operational primary
Number of vPCs configured : 4
Peer Gateway : Disabled
Dual-active exluded VLANs : -

vPC Peer-link status
-----
id  Port  Status  Active  vlans
-----
1  Po500  down    -
switch2# show vpc brief
Legend:
(*) - local vPC is down, forwarding via vPC peer-link

vPC domain id : 20
Peer status : peer link is down
vPC keep-alive status : Suspended (Destination IP not reachable)
Configuration consistency status : success
vPC role : secondary, operational primary
Number of vPCs configured : 4
Peer Gateway : Disabled
Dual-active exluded VLANs : -

vPC Peer-link status
-----
id  Port  Status  Active  vlans
-----
1  Po500  down    -
```

- A. Match vPC domain ID between the two devices.
- B. Configure IP address on the interface.
- C. Activate VLANs on the vPC.
- D. Configure vPC peer link and vPC peer keepalive correctly.
- E. Configure one of the switches as primary for the vPC.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit. Sw1 and Sw2 are two Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches that run Cisco NX-OS. They are VTEPs in the same vPC domain.

Which statement describes what happens in this scenario?


```
Sw1(config) # sh ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "default"

(*, 239.0.23.89/32), uptime: 6w2d, ip pim nve
  Incoming interface: Ethernet2/2, RPF nbr: 192.168.21.1
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    nve1, uptime: 2d01h, nve

(9.9.3.12/32, 239.0.23.89/32), uptime: 6w2d, mrib ip pim nve
  Incoming interface: loopback1, RPF nbr: 9.9.3.12
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    Ethernet2/2, uptime: 18:58:44, pim

Sw2# sh ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "default"

(*, 239.0.23.89/32), uptime: 24w3d, ip pim nve
  Incoming interface: Ethernet2/2, RPF nbr: 192.168.22.1
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    nve1, uptime: 19w1d, nve

(9.9.3.12/32, 239.0.23.89/32), uptime: 24w3d, mrib ip pim nve
  Incoming interface: loopback1, RPF nbr: 9.9.3.12
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 0)
```

- A. Sw1 drops all traffic because there is no (S, G) OIF list to encapsulate VXLAN multicast packets and send them out to the underlay network through the uplink interfaces.
- B. Sw1 performs the VxLAN multicast encapsulation and decapsulation for all traffic associated with the VxLAN VNIs.
- C. Sw1 and switch 2 perform the VxLAN multicast encapsulation and decapsulation for all traffic associated with the VxLAN VNIs, depending on the hashing.
- D. Sw2 did not send an IP PIM register to the rendezvous point for the multicast group of the VXLAN VNI.

Answer: B

QUESTION 46

A customer configures HSRP between two data centers that are interconnected with OTV. The configuration succeeds, but traffic between two ESXi virtual hosts on the same site is routed suboptimally through the OTV overlay. Which two actions optimize the traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable first-hop redundancy.
- B. Filter HSRP traffic by using a Layer 3 VACL on the OTV edge devices.
- C. Filter HSRP by using a Layer 2 MAC-list on the ESXi vSwitch.
- D. Filter HSRP traffic by using a Layer 3 VACL on the ESXi vSwitch.
- E. Filter HSRP by using a Layer 2 MAC-list on the OTV edge devices.

Answer: AB

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QUESTION 47

An engineer removes a VMM domain from an endpoint group called EPG-1, but the distributed port group fails to be deleted. Which action must be taken to resolve the issue?

- A. Remove the port group manually.
- B. Migrate all virtual machines in the EPG-1 to different hypervisors.
- C. Remove the remaining EPGs from the VMM domain.
- D. Migrate all virtual machines in the EPG-1 to different port groups.

Answer: C

QUESTION 48

After removing a VMM domain from an EPG, you discover that the associated virtual port groups remain in the VMware vCenter configuration. What causes the virtual port groups to persist in the configuration?

- A. The MAC addresses that are learned by the ports of the spine switches are incorrect.
- B. The port groups are being used by a virtual machine network adapter.
- C. The MAC addresses that are learned by the ports of the leaf switches are incorrect
- D. There is a mismatch between the data center name in vCenter and the VMM controller policy.

Answer: B