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QUESTION & ANSWER

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Exam : 700-703

**Title : Cisco Application Centric
Infrastructure for Field
Engineers Exam**

Version : DEMO

1.Which table is stored on the spine switches of an ACI fabric?

- A. Global station table.
- B. Tenant station table.
- C. Proxy station table.
- D. Local station table.

Answer: D

Explanation: Although the size of the local station table is limited, the total amount of endpoints supported by the whole ACI fabric can be much larger than the size of the local station table. All the endpoints learned on the non-fabric uplinks are stored in the local station table. All the endpoints learned on the fabric uplink ports are kept in the global station table.

Reference:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/applicationcentric-infrastructure/white-paper-c07-732033.html>

2.Which two tables are stored on the leaf switch of an ACI fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. proxy station table
- B. local station table
- C. tenant station table
- D. global station table

Answer: B,D

Explanation: When the ingress leaf switch receives the frame, it learns the source MAC and source IP and programs them into the local station table. The leaf switch derives the source EPG based on the VLAN ID or VXLAN VNID. The MAC and IP addresses in the local station table also contain the EPG information and they can be used to derive EPG information for the subsequent packets. When a leaf switch receives a frame from the host it needs to determine whether the destination IP is inside the fabric or outside the fabric. If the destination IP matches with any /32 host route entry in the global station table, it means the destination is an endpoint inside the fabric and the leaf switch already learned the endpoint.

Reference:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/applicationcentric-infrastructure/white-paper-c07-732033.html>

3.Which aspect of an endpoint group contract is optional?

- A. Action
- B. Subject
- C. filter
- D. label

Answer: D

Explanation: Labels, which are used optionally to group objects such as subjects and EPGs for the purpose of further defining policy enforcement

Reference:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/applicationcentric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-731310.html>

4.Which two statements describe how an attachable entity profile policy enables external connectivity'? (Choose two.)

- A. Associates internal VLAN pools to internal domains.
- B. Associates external domains to attachment points.
- C. Provides VLAN pool scope and maps external domains to leaf ports.
- D. Provides VLAN mapping to physical spine ports.
- E. Associates external VLAN pools to external VMM domains.

Answer: B,C

Explanation: The ACI fabric provides multiple attachment points that connect through leaf ports to various external entities such as baremetal servers, hypervisors, Layer 2 switches (for example, the Cisco UCS fabric interconnect), and Layer 3 routers (for example Cisco Nexus 7000 Series switches). These attachment points can be physical ports, port channels, or a virtual port channel (vPC) on the leaf switches.

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/1-x/acifundamentals/b_ACI-Fundamentals/b_ACI_Fundamentals_BigBook_chapter_0111.html

5.Which option describes the ACI fabric information that is contained in the proxy station table?

- A. Addresses of all hosts attached to the ACI fabric.
- B. Addresses of all hosts attached directly to the leaf.
- C. Global cache of station endpoints.
- D. Local cache of station endpoints.

Answer: A

Explanation: Proxy Station Table contains addresses of 'all' hosts attached to the fabric Reference: <http://249459ec2cf8839ca4b82690f879103214107f979ba5105d745b.r47.cf2.rackcdn.com/ACI%20Architecture%20Details.pdf> (See the table on the right on Page #25).