

DUMP STEP
Question & Answer

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Exam : **300-160**

Title : Designing Cisco Data
Center Infrastructure

Version : DEMO

1.You have a Cisco UCS B-Series chassis. To connect to a blade server by using a remote KVM console, you should connect to the IP address of which component?

- A. mgmt0
- B. CIMC
- C. IPMI
- D. CMP

Answer: B

2.if you are connecting a Cisco UCS Fabric Interconnect in it's default mode to a SAN, what is the operating mode?

- A. trunk
- B. NPIV mode
- C. switching
- D. NPV mode

Answer: D

3.Which item represents a method of increasing storage utilization efficiency?

- A. thick provisioning
- B. thin provisioning
- C. transparent provisioning
- D. weighted provisioning

Answer: B

4.Which two characteristics are associated with the access layer of a Data Center Unified Fabric network? (Choose two)

- A. voice, data, and wireless convergence
- B. no packet manipulation
- C. QoS--policing
- D. routing manipulation and filtering
- E. QoS -classification and queuing

Answer: AE

5.You must use one logical uplink for Fibre Channel traffic and Ethernet traffic on a Cisco UCS system. Which type of port should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. FCoE storage
- B. server
- C. FCoE uplink
- D. uplink

Answer: C

Explanation:

Server and Uplink Ports on the Fabric Interconnect Each fabric interconnect has a set of ports in a fixed port module that you can configure as either server ports or uplink Ethernet ports. These ports are not reserved. They cannot be used by a Cisco UCS instance until you configure them.

You can add expansion modules to increase the number of uplink ports on the fabric interconnect

or to add uplink Fibre Channel ports to the fabric interconnect.

You need to create LAN pin groups and SAN pin groups to pin traffic from servers to an uplink port.

Each fabric interconnect can include the following types of ports:

Server Ports

Server ports handle data traffic between the fabric interconnect and the adapter cards on the servers.

You can only configure server ports on the fixed port module. Expansion modules do not include server ports.

Uplink Ethernet Ports

Uplink Ethernet ports handle Ethernet traffic between the fabric interconnect and the next layer of the network. All network-bound Ethernet traffic is pinned to one of these ports. By default, Ethernet ports are unconfigured.

However, you can configure them to function in the following ways:

Server

Uplink

FCoE

Appliance

You can configure uplink Ethernet ports on either the fixed module or an expansion module.

Uplink Fibre Channel Ports

Uplink Fibre Channel ports handle FCoE traffic between the fabric interconnect and the next layer of the network. All network-bound FCoE traffic is pinned to one of these ports. By default, Fibre Channel ports are uplink.

However, you can configure them to function as Fibre Channel storage ports. This is useful in cases where a Cisco UCS requires a connection to a Direct-Attached Storage (DAS) device. You can only configure uplink Fibre Channel ports on an expansion module. The fixed module does not include uplink Fibre Channel ports.