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Brocade 150-820

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Topic Break Down

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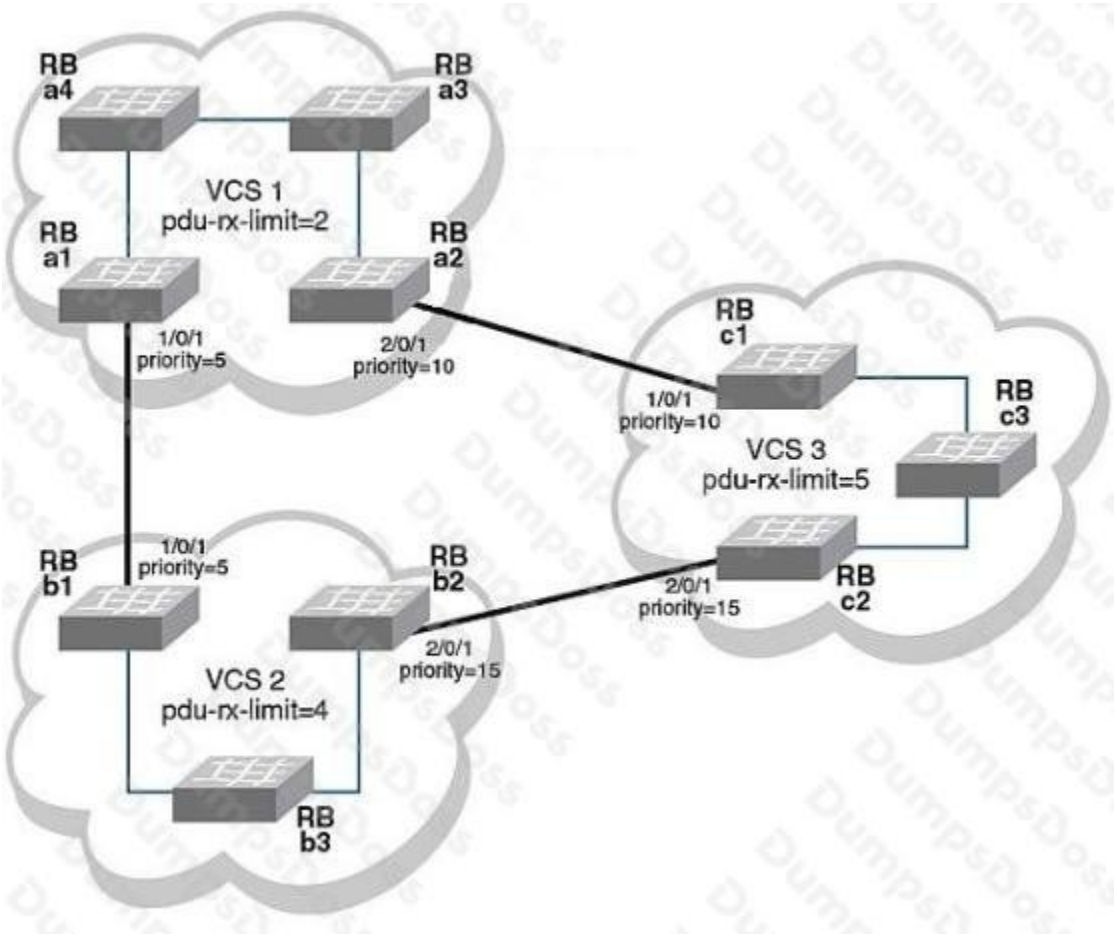
QUESTION NO: 1

You have three Brocade VCS Fabrics linked together and have enabled ELD.



Referring to the exhibit, which link would be blocked?

A. the link between a1 and b1

B. the link between b2 and c2

C. the link between a2 and c1

D. the link between a3 and a4

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The link between a2 and c1 is blocked. External Loop Detection (ELD) protects a Brocade VCS Ethernet Fabric when external connections between fabrics create a Layer 2 forwarding loop. ELD sends and evaluates its loop-detection control information across the external fabric-facing links, determines that the illustrated inter-fabric topology provides a redundant loop path, and places the selected interface into the ELD-blocked state. In this topology, the a2-to-c1 connection is the link selected for blocking, which breaks the loop while retaining inter-fabric connectivity through the remaining available paths. This is a deliberate protection state rather than a physical link failure: ELD continues to monitor the topology and can restore the port if the condition requiring the block is removed. Brocade recommends using ELD where independently managed VCS fabrics have redundant Layer 2 interconnections, because normal VCS fabric forwarding behavior alone cannot treat those separate fabrics as one loop-free control domain. The Network OS documentation describes ELD operation and its blocked-port behavior in the Ethernet-fabric administration material. See the Brocade Network OS documentation and Broadcom's networking documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

Your customer has connected a Linux server with a CNA to a Brocade VDX 6740 in a VCS Fabric. SAN storage is connected to Brocade VDX 6730 FC ports in the same fabric. The server cannot access the storage port. You begin troubleshooting as shown in the exhibit.

sh fibrechannel login

Interface Index PID status protocol speed PortWWN

==========

==========

Fi 1/0/9 8 0101c0 up(In_Sync) up 8G Auto Storage-WWN

sh fcoe login

FCOE-Port Eth-port Device WWN Device MAC Session MAC

==========

==========

Fcoe 1/1/1 Te 1/0/22 Server CNA-WWN Server Device MAC Server Session MAC

What are two causes of the problem? (Choose two.)

A. The storage target needs to be connected to an external FC SAN.

B. The initiator port is not configured for FCoE.

C. The initiator port is not zoned with the storage target.

D. The Brocade VDX zoning is configured as no-access.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

The displayed login information establishes that the storage target is online through its native Fibre Channel interface and that the server CNA has successfully established an FCoE login. At that point, end-device discovery and data access still depend on the active zoning configuration. The initiator WWN and storage-target WWN must be members of a common, active zone; therefore, an initiator that is not zoned with the storage target cannot exchange storage traffic with that target.

In addition, a Brocade zoning configuration whose effective default-zone behavior is *no-access* blocks communication between any devices that have not been explicitly permitted through an active zone. This behavior is commonly used to provide an explicit-access SAN policy: successful fabric login does not itself grant host-to-storage access. The required corrective state is an enabled zoning configuration containing a zone that includes the server CNA initiator and the intended storage target, with the applicable configuration active in the fabric. Brocade Fabric OS zoning documentation describes zoning as the mechanism that controls which devices may communicate and describes default-zone access control. See the Broadcom Fabric OS Administration documentation and the Broadcom Fibre Channel Networking support portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which criteria determines the principal RBridge election in a Brocade VCS Fabric?

A. lowest MAC

B. lowest WWN

C. lowest RBridge ID

D. lowest VCS ID

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

lowest WWN is correct. In a Brocade VCS Fabric, the principal RBridge is automatically elected during fabric formation and after events that require a new election. Brocade uses the participating switches' World Wide Names as the election criterion: the RBridge with the numerically lowest WWN becomes the principal RBridge. This produces a deterministic result, so every member of the VCS Fabric independently reaches the same conclusion about which device is responsible for principal-RBridge functions.

The principal RBridge provides key control-plane coordination for the fabric, including maintaining and distributing fabric-wide information used by the VCS control plane. The role is not a permanently configured management designation; it can move automatically if the current principal RBridge leaves the fabric or becomes unavailable. Because WWNs are globally unique hardware identifiers, selecting the lowest value ensures that the election remains stable and unambiguous among the currently active RBridges. This behavior is described in Brocade's VCS Fabric Administration documentation and is consistent with the VCS architecture's automated, distributed fabric formation model. See the Brocade VCS Fabric Administration Guide and Brocade's Fabric networking documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two port profile attributes would be assigned before applying the port profile to an interface? (Choose two.)

A. port speed

B. VLAN configuration

C. port duplex

D. security ACLs

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

VLAN configuration and **security ACLs** are the attributes that fit the purpose of a Brocade VDX port profile. A port profile provides a reusable, policy-oriented interface configuration that can be defined once and then applied consistently to one or more physical interfaces. VLAN settings establish the Layer 2 membership and switching behavior that the interface will receive, such as access or trunk participation and the applicable VLANs. Security ACLs provide the traffic-policy component of the profile, allowing filtering policy to follow the profile when it is attached to an interface.

Defining these settings in the profile before association lets an administrator apply a standardized network and security policy repeatedly, reducing manual per-port configuration and helping ensure consistent deployment. This is particularly useful when server-facing or user-facing ports require the same VLAN reachability and traffic controls. Brocade's VDX documentation describes port-profile configuration and its use for applying interface policy, while the NOS command reference documents the VLAN and access-control configuration model used on VDX platforms. See the Brocade VDX Network OS Administration Guide and the Brocade VDX Network OS Command Reference.

QUESTION NO: 5

A server is connected through a two-member LACP port channel. Both member links are operational, but a single TCP flow does not achieve twice the bandwidth of one physical link.

What is the reason?

A. A single flow is normally hashed to one member link.

B. LACP permits traffic only on the primary member link.

C. The port channel must use an access VLAN.

D. Each member link must have a different speed.

ANSWER: A

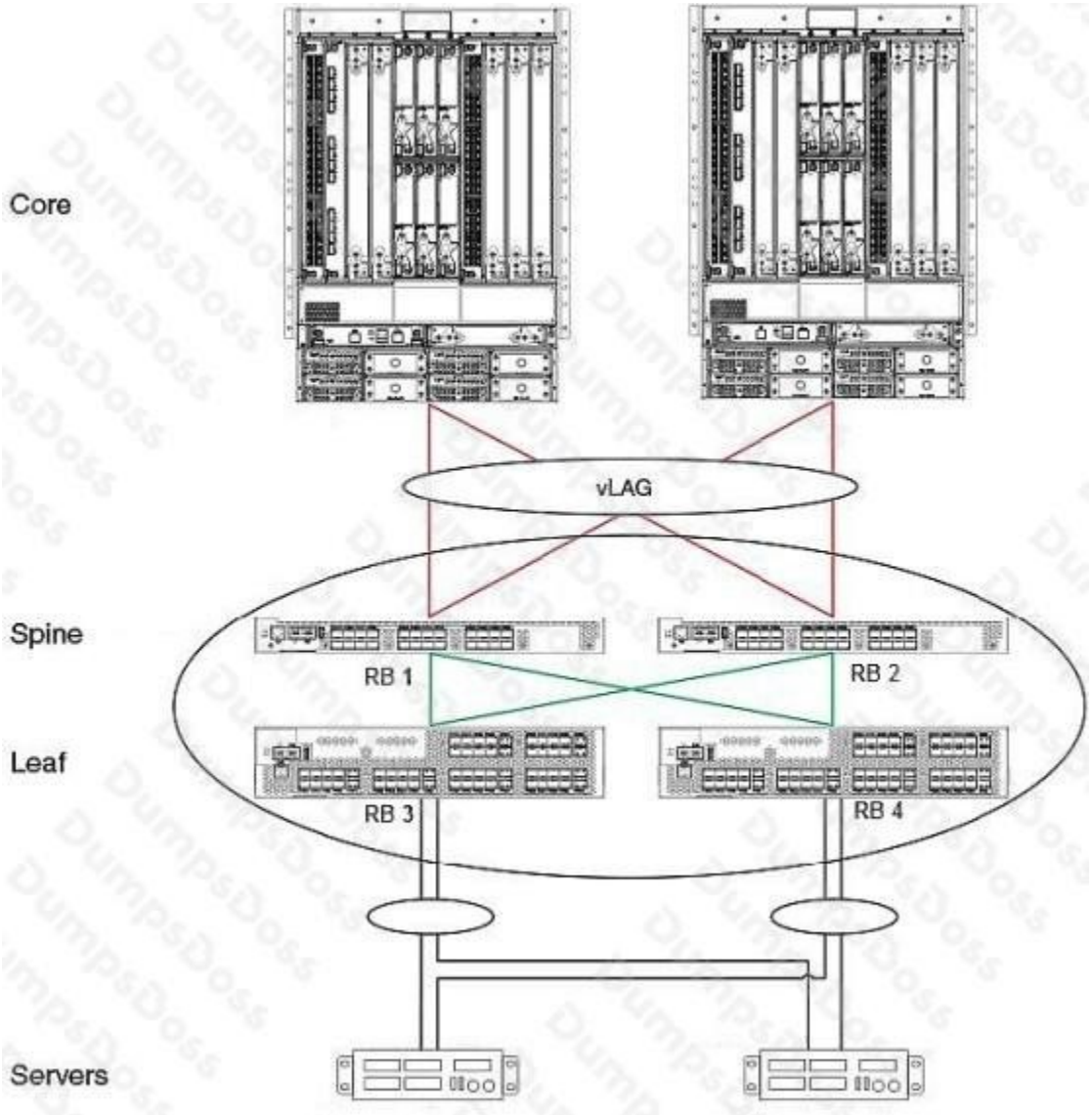
Explanation:

A port channel distributes traffic by using a hashing algorithm based on selected packet or flow fields. A single TCP flow normally has one consistent hash result and is therefore forwarded on one member link to preserve frame ordering. Multiple independent flows can be distributed across both links and use the aggregate capacity.

Link aggregation increases available aggregate bandwidth and resiliency; it does not normally split an individual packet flow across member links. Link aggregation behavior is defined by IEEE 802.1AX. See the IEEE 802.1AX Link Aggregation overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

Referring to the exhibit,



to minimize downtime, what is the Brocade recommended approach to fabric node upgrades?

A. Upgrade the spine RBridges then the leaf RBridges.

B. Upgrade the odd RBridges then the even RBridges.

C. Upgrade the core RBridges then the edge RBridges.

D. Upgrade the leaf RBridges then the spine RBridges.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Upgrade the odd RBridges then the even RBridges. This is Brocade's recommended rolling-upgrade approach for a VCS fabric because it distributes the nodes being upgraded across the fabric rather than taking an adjacent set of similarly positioned devices out of service together. Upgrading the odd-numbered RBridges first preserves alternate forwarding paths through the even-numbered RBridges, allowing the fabric to continue carrying traffic while each node reloads and rejoins. After the first group has returned to a healthy, synchronized state, the even-numbered RBridges can be upgraded in the second phase. This sequence reduces the risk of simultaneously disrupting redundant paths or fabric services and supports the high-availability design goal of minimizing application downtime. Before beginning the procedure, the administrator should confirm that the target Network OS release supports nondisruptive/rolling upgrade for the installed hardware and current release, verify fabric health and redundancy, and allow each upgraded node to fully rejoin before proceeding. Brocade documentation and software resources are available through the Broadcom Download Search and the Network OS product documentation area.

QUESTION NO: 7

Your customer is replacing a Brocade VDX 6740 (RBridge ID 2) to an existing VCS fabric in logical chassis mode with VCSID 2. They would like to migrate the port configurations to the new switch when the uplinks are connected.

Which two actions are necessary for the replacement? (Choose two.)

A. Issue a command to replace RBridge ID 2 with a new WWN of the replacement.

B. Issue a command to default the configuration for RBridge ID 2.

C. Issue a command to enable VCS Fabric mode with VCSID 2 and RBridge ID 2 on the replacement.

D. Issue a command to enable logical chassis mode on the replacement for RBridge ID 2.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

To retain the logical-chassis port configuration during a VDX replacement, the fabric must be told that the physical member represented by RBridge ID 2 is being replaced. The action described as *"Issue a command to replace RBridge ID 2 with a new WWN of the replacement."* performs that identity substitution. The replacement operation associates the incoming switch's unique WWN with the existing logical RBridge member, allowing the fabric to preserve and apply the configuration that belongs to that member, including its port-related configuration, when the replacement joins through its uplinks.

The replacement must also participate as a logical-chassis member. Therefore, *"Issue a command to enable logical chassis mode on the replacement for RBridge ID 2."* is necessary before it joins the established logical chassis. Logical chassis mode lets the VCS fabric manage member-specific configuration under the retained RBridge identity rather than treating the unit as an unrelated standalone switch. After the replacement is identified and logical-chassis operation is enabled, connecting the ISLs/uplinks allows the fabric membership and retained configuration to synchronize as part of the replacement workflow.

These procedures and Network OS administrative concepts are documented in Broadcom's Ethernet Networking Technical Documentation and available VDX software documentation through the Broadcom Download Search.

QUESTION NO: 8

Your customer adds two Brocade VDX 6740s to an existing Brocade VCS Fabric in logical chassis mode with VCSID 11. After enabling logical chassis mode on both new switches, a connection is made between the two switches. A cable is then connected between one of the switches of the logical chassis. The ISL to the logical chassis is isolated with an

Exchange Switch Capabilities (ESC) error, detailing a database mismatch.

What caused the problem?

A. enabling logical switch mode with the default configuration

B. enabling logical chassis mode with a duplicate RBridge ID of the logical chassis

C. connecting the two new switches together before adding to the logical chassis

D. connecting only one ISL from the new switches to the logical chassis

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Connecting the two new switches together before adding to the logical chassis is the cause. In a Brocade VCS logical-chassis deployment, new member switches must be introduced to the established VCS fabric in the prescribed sequence so they obtain the fabric's active configuration database and logical-chassis information. When the two new VDX 6740 switches are interconnected first, they can establish their own adjacency and associated database state before either has joined the existing fabric with VCSID 11. When an ISL is subsequently brought up from that separately initialized pair to the production logical chassis, Exchange Switch Capabilities compares the participating switches' fabric information and configuration database state. The inconsistency is detected during capability exchange, so the ISL is isolated rather than permitting an unsafe merge of fabric state. The correct remediation is to remove the premature inter-switch connection as required, join the new logical-chassis member to the existing VCS fabric so its database synchronizes, and then complete the intended logical-chassis connectivity. Brocade VDX product and technical documentation is available through the Broadcom Documentation portal; platform information is also maintained on the Broadcom switching product page.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which switch is capable of running in stand-alone mode?

A. Brocade VDX 8770-8

B. Brocade VDX 8770-4

C. Brocade VDX 6740T

D. Brocade VDX 6730

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Brocade VDX 6730 is the correct selection. The VDX 6730 platform supports deployment as an individual, stand-alone Ethernet switch as well as participation in a Brocade VCS Fabric. In stand-alone operation, the device is managed and configured as a conventional switch rather than joining the distributed control plane and unified management model of a VCS fabric. This deployment choice is useful where a fabric is not required, such as a smaller access, aggregation, or isolated switching environment, while preserving the option to use the platform in a VCS-based design when the network evolves. Brocade documentation for the VDX 6730 describes both standalone-switch and VCS-fabric operational contexts, so identifying the VDX 6730 aligns with the platform's supported deployment capabilities. For historical Brocade product documentation and Network OS materials, consult the Broadcom TechDocs portal and the Broadcom documentation download search.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which item is unique about a Brocade SilkWorm 2800 switch that is part of a Brocade VCS

Fabric?

A. LED panel

B. Serial port

C. Dual Ethernet ports

D. 1 and 2 Gbps speed support

E. It cannot be part of a Brocade VCS Ethernet Fabric.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

It cannot be part of a Brocade VCS Ethernet Fabric. The SilkWorm 2800 is a legacy Fibre Channel storage-area-network switch, designed for Fibre Channel connectivity rather than Ethernet fabric operation. Brocade VCS Fabric technology applies to the Ethernet switching portfolio, notably VDX switches running the Network OS, where multiple Ethernet switches form a logical fabric and use VCS-specific control-plane and fabric features. A SilkWorm 2800 therefore cannot join, participate in, or be characterized as a member of a VCS Ethernet Fabric. Its hardware attributes, such as its Fibre Channel port speeds, console connectivity, management interfaces, or indicator layout, do not change that product-family and protocol distinction. In practice, a SilkWorm switch can be deployed alongside an Ethernet VCS fabric in a broader data-center design, with servers or storage using appropriate network and storage connectivity, but it is not itself a VCS Fabric node. Broadcom identifies its Fibre Channel switch family separately from its Ethernet switching products, reflecting this architectural separation. See Broadcom's Fibre Channel switches overview and its Ethernet switching overview.

QUESTION NO: 11

You are introducing a Brocade VCS Fabric to your network and would like to implement

Fibre Channel using the same switch.

Which switch would you use?

A. Brocade VDX 6710

B. Brocade VDX 6720

C. Brocade VDX 6730

D. Brocade VDX 8770

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Brocade VDX 6730 is the appropriate platform because it was designed to combine Brocade VCS Ethernet-fabric capabilities with Fibre Channel connectivity. This lets an organization deploy an Ethernet-based VCS fabric while retaining direct attachment to an existing Fibre Channel storage area network from the same switch platform. The switch supports converged deployment models, including Fibre Channel over Ethernet traffic and integration with native Fibre Channel SAN services, enabling LAN and SAN connectivity to be brought together at the access layer without requiring a separate Ethernet-only switch for that role.

In practical terms, the VDX 6730 is intended for environments transitioning toward converged infrastructure: servers can use Ethernet-based connectivity and storage traffic can be carried and connected into the established Fibre Channel environment while maintaining the operational advantages of a VCS Fabric. Brocade's VDX documentation identifies the VDX 6730 as a platform with Fibre Channel capability in addition to its Ethernet fabric functionality. See Broadcom's Ethernet switching product information and its Fibre Channel networking documentation for product-family and SAN technology context.

QUESTION NO: 12

You are implementing AMPP in your Brocade VCS Fabric to ensure that a VM has access to the LAN and SAN.

Which two configurations are added to the port profile? (Choose two.)

A. VCS profile

B. QoS profile

C. VLAN profile

D. CEE map

ANSWER: B C

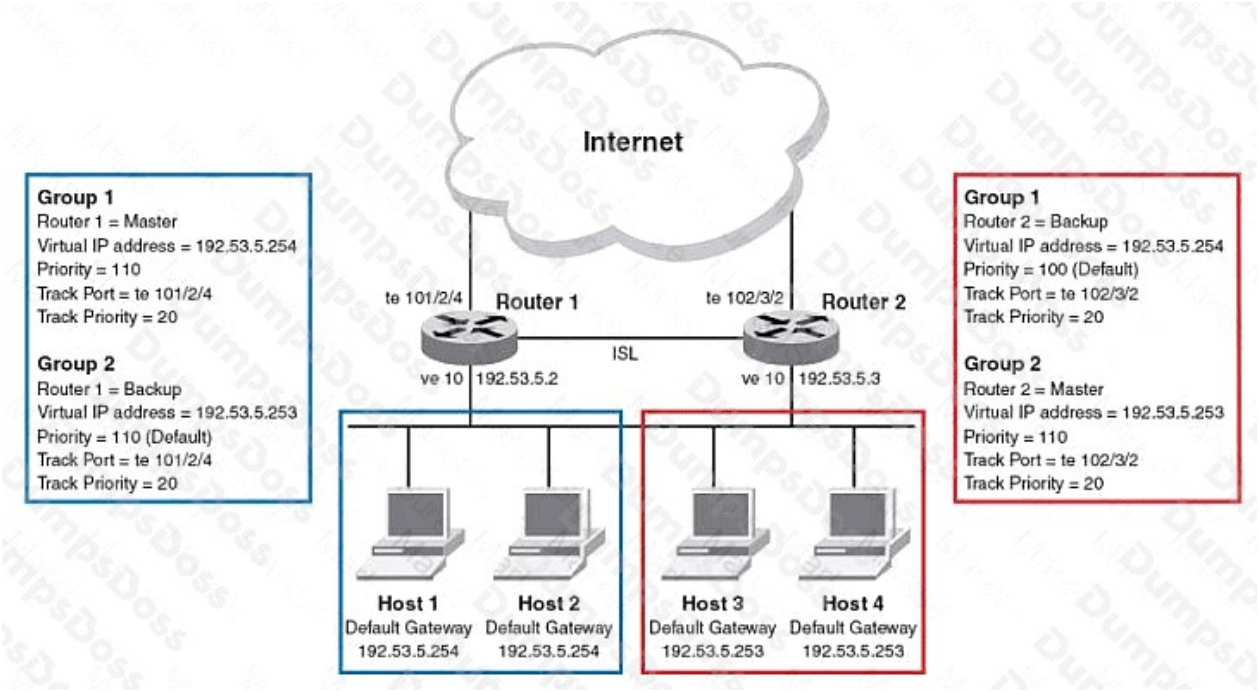
Explanation:

AMPP, or Automatic Migration of Port Profiles, associates the network policy required by a virtual machine with its port profile so that the policy follows the workload when it moves between physical switch ports. A **VLAN profile** is added to provide the virtual machine's required Layer-2 network membership. This preserves access to the appropriate Ethernet networks after migration and is essential for maintaining the VM's LAN connectivity consistently across the VCS fabric.

A **QoS profile** is also added because the port profile can carry traffic-classification and handling policy with the VM. QoS settings allow traffic to retain the appropriate priority and forwarding treatment when the VM is attached through a different physical location. This is particularly relevant where converged traffic is present and the VM must continue receiving its defined service treatment while accessing LAN- and SAN-related services. Brocade describes port profiles as policy containers that can include VLAN and QoS configuration, enabling those settings to be applied dynamically as virtual machines migrate. See the Brocade VCS Fabric Configuration Guide and the Broadcom Brocade networking documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 13

Router 2 has failed. You want to know what will happen when Host 3 tries to send traffic to the Internet.



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

A. Host 3 can send traffic to the Internet through Router 1.

B. Host 3 cannot send traffic because the ISL link is down.

C. Host 3 can send traffic but the priority set on Router 1 will drop some traffic.

D. Host 3 cannot send traffic because Router 1 was not tracking the correct port.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Host 3 can send traffic to the Internet through Router 1. The redundant-router design provides a surviving Layer 3 forwarding path when Router 2 fails. Host 3 continues to use the shared default-gateway address rather than needing to change its own gateway configuration. Router 1 assumes responsibility for forwarding traffic addressed to that gateway and then routes the traffic toward the Internet. The relevant behavior is consistent with the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol model: a backup router takes over the virtual-router function when the active router is unavailable, maintaining default-gateway reachability for attached hosts. Router tracking is used to influence gateway availability according to the state of the monitored uplink or interface; in the shown failure scenario, it supports selecting the remaining usable router path. Thus, the loss of Router 2 does not by itself prevent Host 3 from reaching external networks, provided Router 1 and its Internet-facing path remain operational. VRRP's router-state and failover behavior is specified in RFC 5798; the Internet Engineering Task Force maintains the authoritative publication page at IETF Datatracker.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which two statements are true regarding Access Gateway mode on the Brocade VDX

6730? (Choose two.)

A. It requires LSAN zoning of FCoE devices to communicate with FC SAN attached storage.

B. It allows greater interoperability with multi-vendor Fibre Channel fabrics.

C. It allows greater scalability.

D. It provides a gateway for iSCSI initiators to FC targets.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Access Gateway mode allows greater interoperability with multi-vendor Fibre Channel fabrics because the VDX 6730 operates as an N_Port Virtualization (NPIV) access device rather than as a participating Fibre Channel fabric switch. It presents attached FCoE hosts to the upstream SAN through N_Port connections, allowing the upstream Fibre Channel fabric to retain its own fabric services, control-plane behavior, and vendor-specific implementation. This model enables FCoE-attached servers to access an established FC SAN without requiring the VDX to merge into that fabric as another full fabric switch.

Access Gateway mode also allows greater scalability. Since an Access Gateway does not consume a Fibre Channel domain ID or participate in the fabric as a conventional switch, additional access devices and attached server ports can be introduced without increasing domain-ID consumption or expanding the fabric-switch topology. NPIV allows multiple virtual host identities to be carried through upstream physical N_Port links, efficiently extending SAN connectivity to many attached FCoE devices. Brocade documents Access Gateway operation and its use of NPIV in the Brocade VDX 6730 Access Gateway User Guide; Brocade's Fibre Channel networking documentation is also available through the Broadcom Fibre Channel Networking Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which two protocols are used to forward L2 traffic within a Brocade VCS Fabric? (Choose two.)

A. TRILL

B. IS-IS

C. FSPF

D. OSPF

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

TRILL and IS-IS are used together in a Brocade VCS Fabric to provide Layer 2 forwarding across the fabric. TRILL (Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links) encapsulates Ethernet frames for transit through the fabric and enables traffic to use shortest-path, multipath forwarding instead of relying on traditional Spanning Tree Protocol blocking. This permits all suitable inter-switch links to participate in forwarding while retaining Layer 2 connectivity.

IS-IS supplies the link-state control-plane foundation for TRILL. VCS switches exchange topology and reachability information through IS-IS, allowing each switch to calculate shortest paths through the fabric and select next hops for TRILL-encapsulated traffic. The resulting topology knowledge supports resilient forwarding and rapid adaptation when links or switches change state. In practical terms, TRILL provides the data-plane Layer 2 transport behavior, while IS-IS distributes the topology information required to build the forwarding paths.

The IETF TRILL base protocol specification describes TRILL's use of IS-IS-derived link-state information for path computation and forwarding: RFC 6325. The specific IS-IS extensions supporting TRILL are defined in RFC 7177.

QUESTION NO: 16

You want to examine packets in transit across links to troubleshoot the traffic pattern on a specific port using SPAN on a Brocade VDX 6730-76. You configure a monitor session with source interface Te 1/0/10 and destination interface Te 1/0/21.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The SPAN session needs to be on the same ASIC.

B. The SPAN session needs to be on separate ASICs.

C. The SPAN session works.

D. The SPAN session does not work.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

The SPAN session needs to be on the same ASIC. On the VDX 6730-76, local SPAN is subject to ASIC locality: the monitored source port and the physical destination/monitor port must be attached to the same packet-processing ASIC. This requirement ensures that mirrored frames can be replicated and delivered to the analyzer port through the local hardware forwarding path. The relevant port-to-ASIC mapping places Te 1/0/10 and Te 1/0/21 on different ASICs, so this particular source/destination combination does not satisfy the local-SPAN hardware requirement.

Consequently, The SPAN session does not work. The monitor session cannot provide the intended traffic copy to Te 1/0/21 when Te 1/0/10 is the source. To capture this traffic, select a destination interface that belongs to the same ASIC as Te 1/0/10, then connect the packet analyzer to that interface. This preserves hardware-based mirroring behavior and is the appropriate design approach when troubleshooting traffic on a VDX fixed-port switch. Consult the VDX documentation available through the Broadcom support download portal and the Broadcom Ethernet switching product documentation area for platform-specific SPAN and port-layout information.

QUESTION NO: 17

A customer would like to use Brocade VDX switches for connectivity to servers running at 100 Mbps and 1000 Mbps. The customer would also like the option to upgrade the switch ports to 10 Gbps for additional bandwidth in the near future.

Which Brocade VDX switch should you use?

A. VDX 8770-4

B. VDX 6740T-1G

C. VDX 6730-32

D. VDX 6710

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

VDX 6740T-1G is the appropriate choice because it is designed for server-facing copper connectivity where customers need a practical migration path from lower-speed Ethernet to 10 Gigabit Ethernet. Its 10GBASE-T interfaces can operate at 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps, or 10 Gbps, enabling attachment of existing servers that use Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet copper network adapters. This avoids requiring an immediate, disruptive server NIC refresh merely to connect to the fabric. The model is initially configured for 1-Gbps operation, and its ports can be enabled for 10-Gbps operation through the applicable capacity upgrade, allowing bandwidth to grow as server requirements increase. This combination of multirate BASE-T support and a software-based 10-Gbps upgrade path directly meets both the current connectivity requirement and the planned expansion requirement. The VDX 6740 family also supports Brocade VCS Fabric technology, so the switch can participate in a scalable Ethernet fabric while preserving this flexible access-layer port capability. Broadcom's legacy Brocade product and support resources are available through the Broadcom Fibre Channel Networking portfolio and the Broadcom Fibre Channel Networking support portal.

QUESTION NO: 18

What are two valid ways to transfer firmware to a Brocade VDX when you perform a firmware upgrade? (Choose two.)

A. SSL

B. SCP

C. TFTP

D. SFTP

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

SCP and **SFTP** are valid secure file-transfer methods for supplying firmware images to a Brocade VDX switch during a firmware upgrade. In VDX OS procedures, the firmware-download workflow accepts a remote firmware-image location expressed as a URL, and secure copy and SSH File Transfer Protocol URLs can be used to retrieve that image from a server. Both methods use SSH-based authentication and encrypted transport, making them appropriate choices when the firmware repository is reached across a management network. SCP is a straightforward secure-copy mechanism, while SFTP provides SSH-based file transfer using the SFTP subsystem; either can be selected according to the services enabled on the firmware server and the organization's operational standards. The administrator must ensure that the VDX management interface can reach the server, that the image path and filename are correct, and that the account has permission to read the firmware package. Brocade's VDX OS documentation describes firmware download as part of the software-upgrade process and documents the URL-based retrieval methods used by the command. See the Brocade VDX OS Administration Guide and the Brocade VDX OS Command Reference for firmware-download syntax and supported transfer protocols.

QUESTION NO: 19

You have a VMware environment and configure AMPP with vCenter integration on your

Brocade VCS Fabric.

After a successful discovery of virtual infrastructure assets, which two changes would you expect to find in the Brocade VDX configuration? (Choose two.)

A. New FCoE policies are created.

B. New VLANs are created.

C. MAC addresses are assigned to profiles.

D. C-tags are applied to interfaces.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

AMPP (Automatic Migration of Port Profiles) uses the vCenter integration to discover VMware virtual-networking objects and translate the relevant connectivity information into VCS Fabric configuration. A successful discovery therefore results in fabric VLAN objects for the VMware networks that AMPP imports. Those VLANs provide the Layer 2 network identifiers used by the corresponding fabric port-profile configuration.

AMPP also learns the virtual machines associated with the discovered environment and records their MAC identities in the applicable port profiles. This MAC-to-profile association is the key element that lets the fabric recognize a workload and apply its network policy when that workload moves to another attached host. In practical terms, the configuration is populated with both the discovered network definitions and the endpoint identity information needed for VM mobility; this is the purpose of automating port-profile migration through vCenter discovery.

Brocade documentation describes VCS Fabric support for VMware-aware virtual-machine mobility and port profiles, while the VMware documentation explains the vCenter inventory and networking context from which these objects are discovered. See the Brocade VCS Fabric documentation and the VMware vSphere Networking documentation.

QUESTION NO: 20

You are hardening remote management access to Brocade VDX switches. Which two choices provide the appropriate secure protocol for the stated management function? (Choose two.)

A. SSH for CLI access

B. SNMPv3 for monitoring

C. Telnet for CLI access

D. SNMPv2c for encrypted monitoring

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

SSH is the appropriate protocol for secure command-line administration because it encrypts the management session and supports authenticated access. **SNMPv3** is appropriate for secure SNMP monitoring because it supports user-based authentication and optional privacy encryption.

Telnet sends management traffic, including credentials, without encryption. SNMPv2c uses a community string and does not provide the authentication and privacy capabilities of SNMPv3. Secure management access should be combined with strong credentials, role-based authorization, and management-network controls. SSH is specified in RFC 4251, and SNMPv3 is described in RFC 3411.

QUESTION NO: 21

You see a large number of alerts in Brocade Network Advisor on a Brocade VDX switch.

You are asked to gather information to send to technical support for analysis.

What information should you send? (Choose three.)

A. copy support output before clearing error counters

B. show running config output

C. a fabric topology drawing

D. copy support output after clearing error counters

E. a detailed description of the problem

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Send **copy support output before clearing error counters**, **a fabric topology drawing**, and **a detailed description of the problem**. The support collection taken before counters are cleared preserves the switch's current diagnostic state, including logs, error-counter values, event history, and relevant operational information. This baseline is essential because clearing counters removes evidence that can help support correlate Network Advisor alerts with physical links, interfaces, or fabric events.

A topology drawing gives technical support the context needed to interpret the collected data. It should identify the affected VDX switches, inter-switch links, connected devices, relevant port relationships, and the location of the observed alerts within the fabric. A detailed problem description supplements the technical collection with the symptoms, onset time, frequency, affected services or devices, recent environmental or configuration changes, and any steps already performed. Together, these items allow support to reconstruct the incident accurately while retaining the original error evidence. Broadcom's documentation portal provides Brocade product documentation and support resources at Broadcom TechDocs; case-management and diagnostic-data guidance is available through the Broadcom Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 22

When creating a vLAG on a Brocade VDX, which statement is correct?

A. Physical links must be on separate port groups.

B. Physical links must be on the same port groups.

C. Physical links can be multiple speeds.

D. Physical links must be the same speed.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Physical links must be the same speed. A vLAG is a distributed Link Aggregation Group that presents links on two VDX switches as one logical aggregated connection to the attached device. As with a conventional LAG, its member interfaces need matching operational characteristics so that traffic can be distributed consistently across the bundle. In particular, Brocade Network OS requires all member links in a port-channel/vLAG to operate at the same Ethernet speed; for example, a bundle cannot combine 1-GbE and 10-GbE member interfaces. Matching speed prevents unequal-capacity links from being treated as equivalent aggregation members and ensures predictable load balancing and forwarding behavior. This requirement applies to the physical interfaces selected for the vLAG before the logical port-channel is brought into service. Brocade's Network OS Layer 2 switching documentation describes port-channel and vLAG configuration requirements, while the Brocade documentation portal provides the applicable Network OS guides for VDX platforms. See the Brocade Network OS Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide and the Broadcom Brocade networking documentation portal.