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Brocade 143-085

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Click the Exhibit button.

After troubleshooting a Brocade 7800, the VE_Port 16 is in offline state.

Referring to the exhibit, what should you disable?

A. Tperf

B. FC router

C. FCIP circuit

D. IPsec

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Tperf should be disabled. On a Brocade 7800, TPerf is the tunnel-performance test facility used to generate test traffic and evaluate IP-network performance between FCIP-capable devices. It uses the FCIP transport resources associated with the configured tunnel and can place the affected virtual E_Port into an offline or unavailable state while the test configuration is active. Therefore, when troubleshooting requires VE_Port 16 to establish its normal FCIP connectivity, stopping or disabling TPerf releases those resources and allows the VE_Port to return to normal initialization and link operation. After disabling TPerf, verify the VE_Port state with commands such as `switchshow` and review the FCIP tunnel/circuit status to confirm that the port can come online. Brocade documents TPerf as a 7800/FCIP diagnostic capability and describes the operational interaction between FCIP services, virtual ports, and IP-extension resources in the Fabric OS administration documentation. See the Broadcom Fabric OS documentation library and the Brocade Fabric OS Administrator's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are using FC routing to allow a host in the backbone FID 15 to communicate with the target in the edge fabric with FID 130. The host and target cannot communicate.

Which statement is true?

A. The host is offline.

B. The target is offline.

C. LSAN zones have not been configured on the edge fabric.

D. LSAN zones have not been configured on the backbone fabric.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

LSAN zones have not been configured on the edge fabric is correct. Fibre Channel Routing uses LSAN zoning to define which devices are permitted to communicate across fabric boundaries. In this case, the target resides in the edge fabric with FID 130, so that edge fabric must contain an active LSAN zone that includes the target and identifies the remote host by its device WWN. The LSAN configuration is then exchanged through the backbone so that proxy devices and routes can be created for the permitted cross-fabric connection.

The backbone fabric transports routed traffic and maintains the routing infrastructure, but LSAN zoning is configured in the edge fabrics rather than as a backbone-fabric zone. A missing active LSAN zone in the target's edge fabric therefore prevents the target from being made visible to, and reachable by, the host in the backbone. The zone database change must also be enabled in the correct edge-fabric configuration for the connectivity to become available. Brocade describes LSAN zoning and its edge-fabric role in the Fabric OS administration documentation, available through Broadcom Fibre Channel Networking Documentation. See also the Brocade Fabric OS product documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three protocols does the Brocade 1860 Fabric Adapter with Gen 5 Fibre Channel allow? (Choose three.)

A. FCoE

B. Native FC

C. TCP/IP

D. FCIP

E. FICON

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The Brocade 1860 Fabric Adapter is a converged server adapter designed to provide both high-performance Fibre Channel storage connectivity and Ethernet networking connectivity from the same adapter family. Its supported connectivity includes Native FC for direct attachment to a Fibre Channel SAN at Gen 5 speeds, as well as Fibre Channel over Ethernet, which carries Fibre Channel storage traffic across a lossless Ethernet fabric. The adapter also provides Ethernet networking support, making TCP/IP traffic a supported protocol family for conventional IP-based server communications. These capabilities allow a server to consolidate FC storage and Ethernet network connections while preserving the protocol behavior required by each workload. In practical deployments, Native FC is used for traditional SAN fabrics, FCoE is used where FC traffic is converged onto data-center Ethernet infrastructure, and TCP/IP uses the adapter's Ethernet capability for standard network traffic. Broadcom's product information identifies the 1860 Fabric Adapter as supporting 16 Gb Fibre Channel, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, and FCoE connectivity; these transport capabilities correspond to the three listed protocol choices. See the Broadcom Brocade 1860 Fabric Adapter product page and the Brocade 1860 Fabric Adapter data sheet.

QUESTION NO: 4

You need to configure a long distance link that connects to a time-division multiplexer (TDM).

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. You must disable QoS before configuring long distance.

B. You must disable R_RDY Mode before configuring long distance.

C. You must disable FC Fastwrite before configuring long distance.

D. You must disable Credit Recovery before configuring long distance.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

"You must disable QoS before configuring long distance" is correct because Fabric OS requires Quality of Service settings to be removed from a port before the port is configured for long-distance operation. Long-distance configuration changes the buffer-credit and distance behavior of the port to accommodate the round-trip latency of an extended Fibre Channel path. Removing QoS first ensures that the port can be placed into the required long-distance mode without retaining incompatible traffic-management settings.

"You must disable Credit Recovery before configuring long distance" is also correct. Credit recovery is a separate mechanism for handling buffer-to-buffer credit loss, while long-distance links rely on a deliberate buffer-credit allocation appropriate to the configured distance and link characteristics. Fabric OS requires credit recovery to be disabled before applying the long-distance configuration, particularly for a connection through a time-division multiplexer, so that the port operates with the intended credit model. After making these prerequisite changes, the administrator can configure the desired long-distance mode and distance value, then validate the resulting port state and buffer-credit allocation. Broadcom's Fabric OS administration documentation covers port configuration and long-distance operation: Fabric OS Administration documentation. Additional Fibre Channel configuration resources are available from Broadcom Fabric Operating System.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which feature is used when connecting a Brocade 6510 in Access Gateway mode to different fabrics while maintaining device-to-fabric consistency?

A. Advanced Device Security

B. port grouping

C. failover

D. port mapping

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

port grouping is the Access Gateway feature that maintains device-to-fabric consistency when a Brocade 6510 connects upstream to more than one fabric. In Access Gateway mode, server-facing ports are F_Ports and fabric-facing uplinks are N_Ports. Port groups associate one or more F_Ports with a defined set of N_Ports. A device attached through an F_Port in a particular group is therefore presented through the N_Ports assigned to that same group, rather than being allowed to attach arbitrarily through uplinks leading to separate fabrics. This provides the required deterministic relationship between the device and its intended fabric, which is particularly important where independent fabrics, zoning policies, or operational domains must remain separate. Administrators can create and manage these F_Port-to-N_Port group associations as part of Access Gateway configuration, while retaining the simplified server connectivity model provided by the gateway. Broadcom's Fabric OS Access Gateway documentation describes port grouping as the mechanism for assigning F_Ports and N_Ports into groups for connectivity control; see the Fabric OS Access Gateway Administrator's Guide. Additional Brocade Fibre Channel documentation is available from Broadcom's technical documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

You have just installed a new Brocade DCX 8510-4. After connecting the network cable to the active CP, you run the firmwaredownload command using FTP and it fails repeatedly.

Which two methods resolve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Change from the administrator to the user login access level on the switch.

B. Use a USB flash drive to download the firmware file.

C. Install a second network cable to the standby CP.

D. Ensure all switches in the fabric have the same firmware revision.

ANSWER: B C

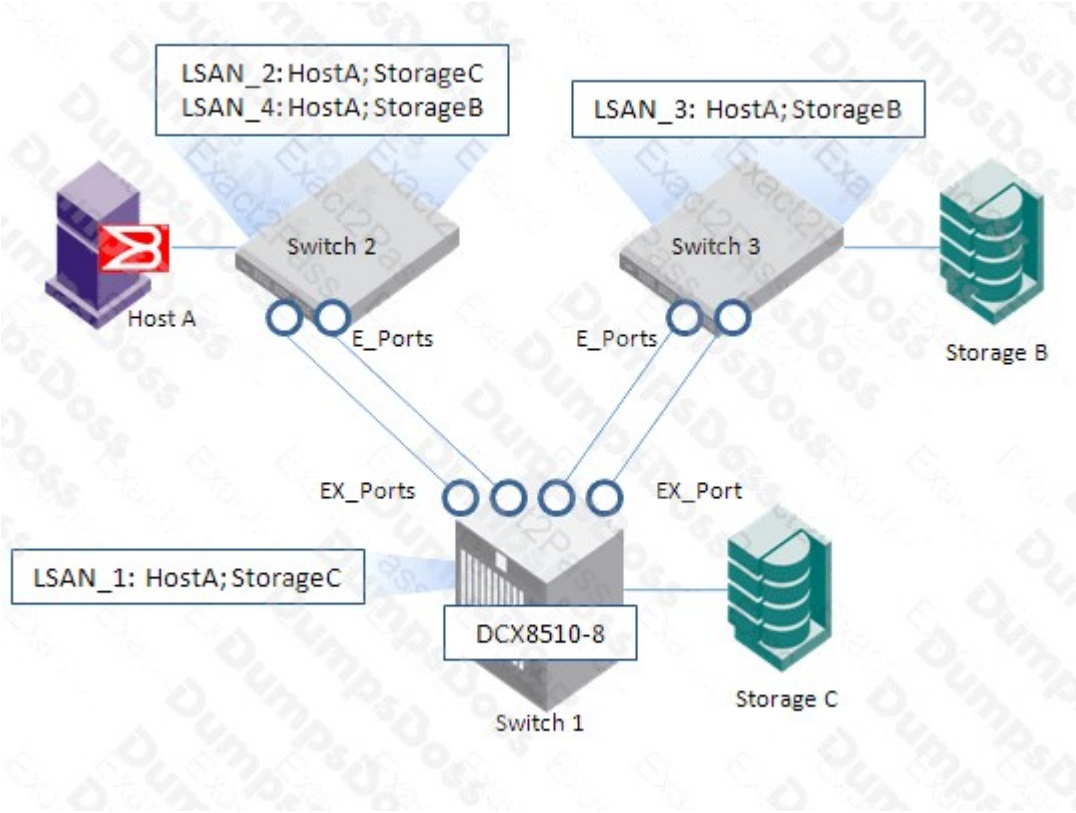
Explanation:

Connecting the standby control processor to the management network resolves the FTP firmware-download issue because a DCX chassis has redundant control processors and the firmware-download process must be able to communicate with both processors. Each CP needs its own operational Ethernet management connection and reachable network configuration so that the firmware image can be transferred and installed consistently across the redundant CP pair. This connectivity is particularly important during the initial chassis setup, when the standby CP may otherwise be unable to retrieve the image from the FTP server.

Using a USB flash drive as the firmware source is also an effective resolution because it removes the FTP network path from the transfer operation. A locally attached USB device provides an alternate firmware-download source when management-network connectivity, routing, addressing, or FTP-server access is not yet fully available. Brocade Fabric OS documentation describes firmware download and management requirements for director-class platforms, including the need to maintain redundant CP operation and supported firmware-source procedures. See the Broadcom Fabric OS documentation portal and Broadcom Fibre Channel Networking Support.

QUESTION NO: 7

A customer ' s Brocade DCX 8510-4 has been set as shown in the exhibit. A slow drain device connected to port 2 triggers the bottleneck threshold for latency.



Which statement is true about the latency of the device?

A. The device did not return one R_RDY for the sampling period of 500 seconds.

B. The device did not return R_RDYs for 20 percent of the sampling periods in 500 seconds.

C. The device did not return R_RDYs for 80 percent of the sampling periods in 500 seconds.

D. The device exceeded the severity level of 50 for 500 seconds.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The device did not return R_RDYs for 20 percent of the sampling periods in 500 seconds. Fabric OS Bottleneck Monitor identifies a latency bottleneck by observing the proportion of samples during which a port is unable to transmit because it is waiting for receiver-ready credits. In this case, the configured latency threshold is 20 percent and the configured sampling time is 500 seconds. Therefore, the latency condition is triggered when port 2 has no returned R_RDY credits for at least 20 percent of the samples collected over that 500-second observation window. This indicates that the attached device is not returning buffer-to-buffer credits quickly enough, a characteristic of a slow-drain condition. The percentage is a measure of affected sampling intervals, rather than a count of a single missing credit or a severity value. Brocade documents Bottleneck Monitor latency detection and the latency threshold as part of Fabric OS performance monitoring and bottleneck management. See the Broadcom Fabric OS 9.1.x documentation and the Fabric OS command reference for Bottleneck Monitor configuration and threshold behavior.

QUESTION NO: 8

Your FC-to-FC backbone fabric has two operational links to the same edge fabric. The first link is an EX_Port and the second link is a VEX_Port. Your implementation requires that both paths are used to actively carry traffic.

Which statement describes how to enable both links to simultaneously carry traffic?

A. The link on the VEX_Port requires the Advanced Extension license.

B. The link cost on the VEX_Port needs to be lower than the EX_Port link cost.

C. The link cost on the VEX_Port needs to be equal to the EX_Port link cost.

D. The link cost on the VEX_Port needs to be higher than the EX_Port link cost.

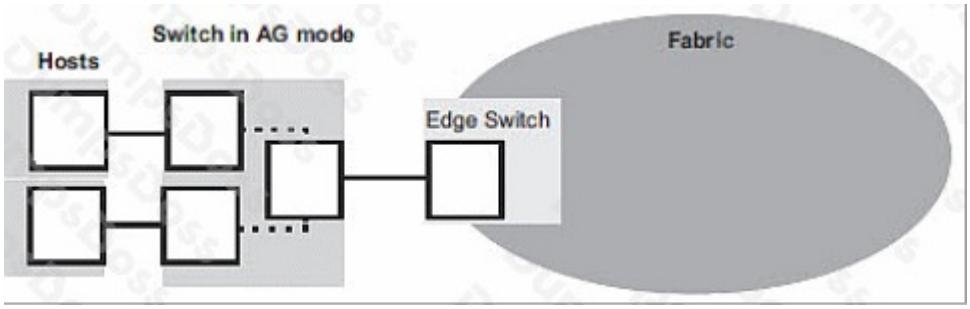
ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The link cost on the VEX_Port needs to be equal to the EX_Port link cost. In an FC-FC routing topology, Fabric OS uses the configured inter-fabric link cost when it selects a path from the backbone fabric to a destination in an edge fabric. An EX_Port provides the physical FC-FC routing connection, while a VEX_Port is the virtual counterpart that permits the backbone fabric to establish an additional routing path to that same edge fabric. For traffic to use both operational paths, they must be equal-cost routes from the routing decision perspective. Setting the VEX_Port cost equal to the EX_Port cost makes both paths eligible for equal-cost multipathing, allowing exchanges to be distributed across the available links according to Fabric OS routing behavior. This configuration provides active use of both links while retaining path resiliency if either connection becomes unavailable. Brocade Fabric OS documentation describes FC-FC routing, EX_Ports, VEX_Ports, and the role of routing metrics in selecting paths between backbone and edge fabrics. See the Broadcom Fabric OS Administration documentation and the Broadcom Fabric Operating System overview.

QUESTION NO: 9

Refer to the exhibit.



In the exhibit, which two port types are used? (Choose two.)

A. E

B. N

C. F

D. EX

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

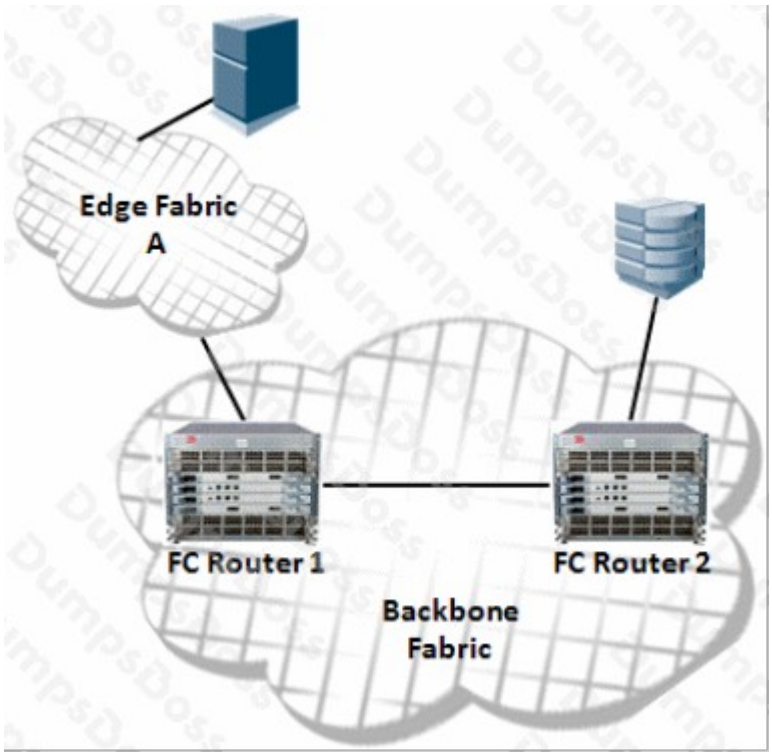
The port types shown are **N** and **F**. In Brocade Fibre Channel terminology, an F_Port is a fabric port on a switch that connects to an N_Port on an end device. An N_Port is a node port, such as the Fibre Channel interface on a server host bus adapter or a storage-system port. This switch-to-device relationship is the standard fabric attachment represented in the exhibit: the switch-facing interface operates as an F_Port, while the attached device-facing interface is an N_Port.

These port-role names describe the logical Fibre Channel connection roles negotiated and displayed by Fabric OS, rather than merely identifying the physical connector or link speed. Recognizing the F_Port/N_Port pair is important when interpreting switch port status, validating host or storage login behavior, and troubleshooting an end-device connection to a

Brocade fabric. Brocade documentation defines the Fibre Channel port types and uses F_Port and N_Port for this conventional fabric-to-node attachment model. See the Brocade Fabric OS Administration Guide and the Brocade Glossary.

QUESTION NO: 10

Refer to the exhibit.



In the exhibit, the server and the storage are communicating in an operational metaSAN.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A phantom front domain will appear in the backbone fabric.

B. The port on FC Router 2 connecting to the storage is an EX_Port.

C. A proxy device representing the server will appear in the backbone fabric.

D. A proxy device representing the storage will appear in the edge fabric A.

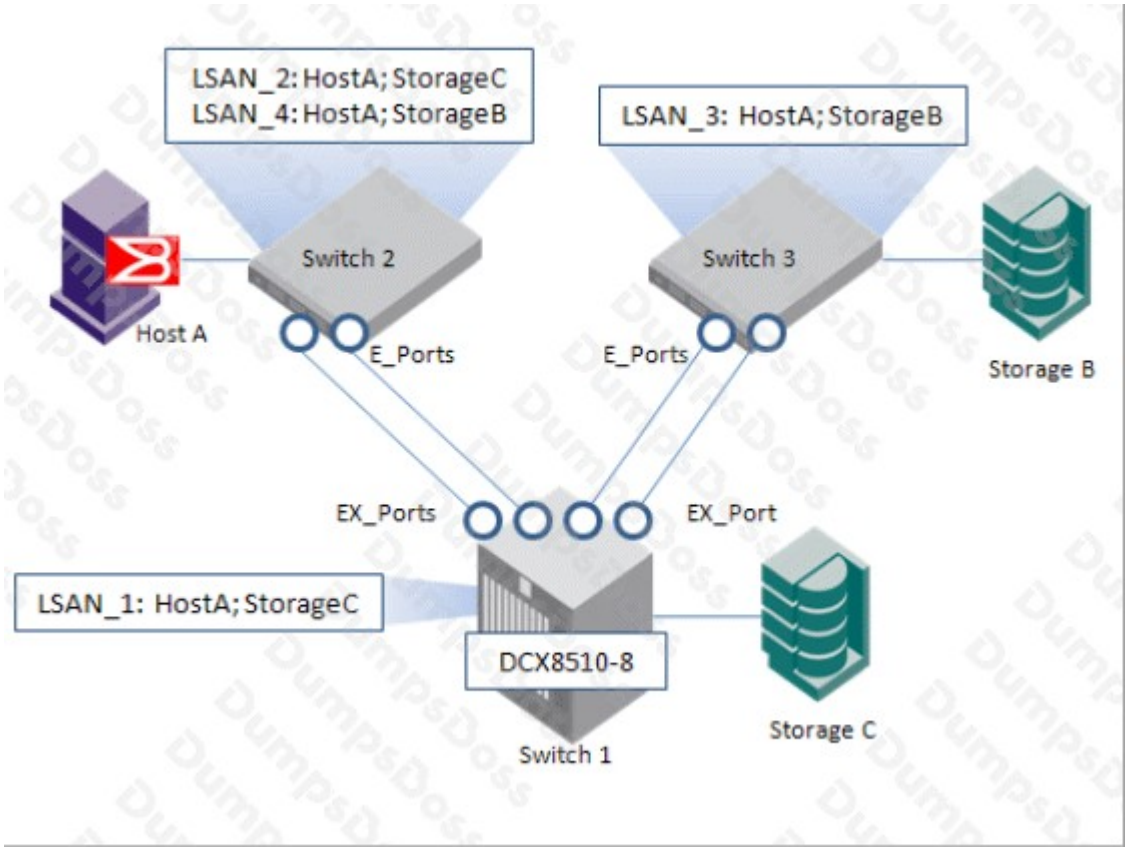
ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

In an operational Brocade metaSAN, Fibre Channel Routing permits explicitly shared LSAN devices to communicate across separate edge fabrics through the backbone fabric. The router creates proxy representations that allow a device in one edge fabric to be addressed and reached without merging the edge fabrics or their name-server databases. Therefore, a proxy device representing the server will appear in the backbone fabric. This proxy representation enables the routed path from the server-side edge fabric through the FC router and backbone toward the storage-side fabric. Correspondingly, a proxy device representing the storage will appear in edge fabric A. The storage proxy is presented in the server's edge fabric so that the server can discover and communicate with the exported storage device using the configured LSAN zone membership. These proxy devices are fundamental to FC-FC routing: they preserve fabric isolation while providing the device visibility required for authorized inter-fabric communication. Brocade documentation describes the backbone/edge-fabric architecture, LSAN zoning, and proxy-device behavior used by Fibre Channel Routing. See the Broadcom Fabric OS Administrator's Guide and the Broadcom Fibre Channel networking documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 11

A customer's Brocade DCX 8510-4 has been set as shown in the exhibit. A slow drain device connected to port 2 triggers the bottleneck threshold for latency.



Which statement is true about the latency of the device?

A. The device did not return one R_RDY for the sampling period of 500 seconds.

B. The device did not return R_RDYs for 20 percent of the sampling periods in 500 seconds.

C. The device did not return R_RDYs for 80 percent of the sampling periods in 500 seconds.

D. The device exceeded the severity level of 50 for 500 seconds.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The device did not return R_RDYs for 20 percent of the sampling periods in 500 seconds. Bottleneck monitoring uses the configured sampling interval together with the latency threshold to identify a credit-starvation condition associated with a slow-drain device. In this configuration, the monitoring interval is 500 seconds and the latency threshold is 20 percent. Therefore, the latency bottleneck trigger indicates that, during the 500-second observation interval, the device failed to return receiver-ready credits for at least the configured 20-percent portion of the monitored time. R_RDY primitive signals are the Fibre Channel flow-control mechanism through which a receiving port returns buffer-to-buffer credits to its transmitting peer. When those credits are delayed, the transmitting side can become credit-starved, which is the behavior Bottleneck Monitor reports as a latency bottleneck. This result describes the threshold condition that caused the alert; it does not represent a count of one missing credit or a severity value. Brocade documents Bottleneck Monitor configuration and its latency-versus-congestion detection behavior in the Fabric OS Administration Guide. See Broadcom's Fabric OS Administration documentation and the Brocade technical documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 12

You want to provision an additional FCIP tunnel between your data centers. You have FCP acceleration features enabled on the tunnels.

What must you do?

A. Configure IPsec.

B. Configure TI Zones.

C. Configure Adaptive Rate Limiting.

D. Configure the same committed rate on both circuits.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Configure TI Zones. Tunnel Isolation (TI) zoning is required when FCP acceleration is used with multiple FCIP tunnels between the same pair of extension switches. FCP acceleration improves the performance of Fibre Channel protocol exchanges across distance by applying extension-specific processing, including mechanisms that depend on maintaining the expected relationship between a flow and its FCIP tunnel. When an additional tunnel is provisioned, traffic must be consistently isolated and assigned so that exchanges associated with the same initiator-target communication are handled through the intended tunnel path. A TI zone provides that deterministic tunnel association for the devices or flows in scope, preventing the accelerated traffic from being distributed in a manner that could disrupt ordered delivery and acceleration behavior. The zone is configured as part of the FCIP extension design and is especially important where redundant or parallel FCIP tunnels are available between the same sites. Broadcom's Fabric OS Extension documentation describes tunnel isolation zoning and its use with FCIP tunnel configurations, while the Fabric OS Administration documentation provides the general zoning concepts used to implement it. See the Fabric OS Extension User Guide and the Fabric OS Administration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 13

You have purchased a Fabric Vision license for your new Brocade 6520 switch.

Which three features are enabled with this license? (Choose three.)

A. Flow Monitor

B. MAPS

C. UltraScale Inter Chassis Links

D. ClearLink Diagnostic port to another Brocade Gen 5 FC switch

E. ClearLink Diagnostic port to a third party Host Bus Adapter

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

The Fabric Vision license for a Brocade 6520 enables the monitoring, policy-based alerting, and diagnostic capabilities represented by **Flow Monitor**, **MAPS**, and **ClearLink Diagnostic port to a third party Host Bus Adapter**. Flow Monitor is a Flow Vision capability that provides detailed visibility into selected traffic flows, allowing administrators to observe flow performance and identify congestion or abnormal behavior at a granular level. MAPS (Monitoring and Alerting Policy Suite) continuously evaluates switch, port, and fabric health against defined thresholds and policies, then generates alerts or performs configured corrective actions when a condition is detected. These capabilities provide proactive operational monitoring rather than relying only on manual review of counters and logs.

Fabric Vision also incorporates ClearLink Diagnostics through Diagnostic Ports (D_Ports). On supported Gen 5 hardware such as the 6520, D_Port testing can validate the physical link to a supported third-party HBA by running optical, electrical, and link-integrity diagnostics. This helps establish that the switch-to-host connection is healthy before it is placed into normal production use. Broadcom describes Fabric Vision as the suite that combines monitoring, alerting, and diagnostic functions for Fibre Channel SAN operations; see Broadcom Fabric Vision and the Broadcom Fibre Channel switch documentation and product resources.