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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, ACI Architecture and Design	18
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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three HTTP methods are supported by the Cisco APIC REST API for managing objects? (Choose three.)

A. GET

B. POST

C. DELETE

D. PATCH

E. TRACE

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

GET, **POST**, and **DELETE** are supported HTTP methods for Cisco APIC REST API operations. A GET request retrieves managed-object information. A POST request creates or modifies managed objects by submitting a configuration payload. A DELETE request removes a managed object from the APIC policy model.

The APIC REST API exposes the ACI object model through REST resources and supports JSON and XML representations. See the Cisco APIC REST API documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two external EPG subnet scope options are used for Layer 3 route control? (Choose two.)

A. Import Route Control

B. Export Route Control

C. Preferred Group

D. Hardware Proxy

E. Unknown Unicast Flooding

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Import Route Control and **Export Route Control** are used to control route exchange for external EPG subnets. Import Route Control identifies prefixes that can be imported from the external network into the tenant VRF. Export Route Control identifies prefixes that can be exported from the tenant VRF toward the external network.

These subnet scope settings are used with Layer 3 Outside connectivity and route-map policies to control the prefixes exchanged with external routing peers. See the Cisco ACI Layer 3 Networking Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the function of the OpFlex protocol policy element?

A. Stores statistical information

B. Learns and knows every device in the network

C. Resolves policy and configures network hardware/software

D. Captures and stores the user intent in policy

E. Limits device features

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

OpFlex resolves policy and configures network hardware/software. In Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure, the APIC expresses centrally defined application and connectivity intent as policy. OpFlex is the policy-control protocol used to communicate that policy to capable policy elements, such as Cisco ACI fabric switches and virtual-switch integration components. Rather than requiring the controller to prescribe every individual low-level configuration command, the protocol distributes the relevant abstract policy and associated state so that the receiving policy element can render and enforce it according to its local capabilities. This supports ACI's declarative operating model: administrators define the desired application behavior, including endpoint-group relationships, contracts, and other policy constructs, and the fabric implements the necessary forwarding, filtering, and related configuration in hardware or software.

The important function is therefore policy resolution and enforcement at the managed network element. This design enables the APIC to maintain centralized policy definition while allowing policy-capable devices to apply that intent in the data plane. Cisco describes ACI as a policy-driven solution in which APIC provides centralized automation and policy management; OpFlex is part of the mechanism that carries policy to infrastructure components. See Cisco's Application Centric Infrastructure overview and the Cisco ACI documentation on DevNet.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two roles can an endpoint group assume when a contract is applied? (Choose two.)

A. Consumer

B. Provider

C. Transit

D. Spine proxy

E. Route reflector

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An EPG can act as a **consumer** or a **provider** of a contract. A consumer EPG consumes the services defined by the contract, and a provider EPG provides those services. The contract and its subjects define the traffic that is permitted between the consumer and provider EPGs.

These roles allow Cisco ACI to express application connectivity in terms of service consumption and delivery instead of using port-based access control lists independently on every switch. See the Cisco APIC Basic Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 5

How many VLANs are supported by each Cisco ACI VMM?

A. 16 million

B. 64000

C. 32000

D. 16000

E. 8000

F. 4000

G. 1000

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

4000 is correct because a Cisco ACI Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) domain is designed to scale to approximately 4K VLANs. In ACI, the VMM domain associates with a VLAN pool whose allocation is used for dynamic virtual workloads, such as port groups created for VMware vCenter integration. This scale is commonly expressed as 4,000 VLANs in Cisco ACI design and scalability material, even though the underlying IEEE 802.1Q VLAN identifier space is conventionally described as up to 4,094 usable IDs. The VMM-domain figure is a platform scalability value and should be used when planning VLAN-pool capacity for virtual machine networking and EPG deployment. Ensure that the configured VLAN pool has a sufficiently broad, nonoverlapping allocation range for the expected number of dynamically provisioned virtual networks. Cisco's VMM integration documentation describes associating a VLAN pool with the VMM domain, while Cisco ACI verified scalability guidance presents the relevant platform-scale limits. See Cisco APIC Virtual Machine Networking Configuration Guide and Cisco ACI Verified Scalability Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the primary function of a VRF in a Cisco ACI tenant?

A. Provides an isolated Layer 3 routing context

B. Defines a VLAN encapsulation range

C. Connects a leaf switch to a spine switch

D. Defines Layer 4 to Layer 7 service insertion

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Provides an isolated Layer 3 routing context is correct. A VRF in Cisco ACI contains the Layer 3 routing information for a tenant or application environment. Bridge domains are associated with a VRF so that their configured subnets can participate in the same routing context.

Separate VRFs maintain separate routing and forwarding tables, allowing overlapping IP address space to be used in different tenant contexts when required. A bridge domain defines Layer 2 forwarding behavior, whereas a VRF provides the Layer 3 routing boundary. See the Cisco ACI Layer 3 Networking Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which bridge domain setting restricts endpoint IP learning to IP addresses within the configured bridge domain subnets?

A. Enforce Subnet Check

B. ARP Flooding

C. Preferred Group

D. Route Target Control

E. Endpoint Retention

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Enforce Subnet Check is correct. When Enforce Subnet Check is enabled on a bridge domain, Cisco ACI learns endpoint IP addresses only when the addresses belong to subnets configured on that bridge domain. This helps prevent endpoints from advertising or learning unauthorized IP addresses in the bridge-domain forwarding context.

The configured bridge-domain subnets also commonly provide the default gateway addresses for endpoints and establish the IP prefixes that are valid in the associated VRF. See the Cisco ACI Layer 3 Networking Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements about the Cisco ACI Layer 4 to Layer 7 service integration are true? (Choose two.)

A. Cisco ACI fabric cannot detect when a server detaches from the network.

B. Cisco ACI fabric cannot detect when a new server attaches to the network.

C. When an endpoint detaches from the Cisco ACI fabric, the Cisco APIC cannot notify the Layer 4 to Layer 7 service to dynamically remove configuration.

D. When an endpoint detaches from the Cisco ACI fabric, the Cisco APIC can notify the Layer 4 to Layer 7 service to dynamically remove configuration.

E. When a new endpoint attaches to the Cisco ACI fabric, the Cisco APIC can notify the Layer 4 to Layer 7 service to dynamically add additional configuration.

F. When a new endpoint attaches to the Cisco ACI fabric, the Cisco APIC cannot notify the Layer 4 to Layer 7 service to dynamically add additional configuration.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Cisco ACI Layer 4 to Layer 7 service integration can use APIC service-device packages and device-management capabilities to synchronize service configuration with endpoint lifecycle events. Therefore, “When an endpoint detaches from the Cisco ACI fabric, the Cisco APIC can notify the Layer 4 to Layer 7 service to dynamically remove configuration.” is correct. After APIC learns that an endpoint is no longer present, integration-aware service devices can be notified through the configured service interface so that endpoint-specific objects, such as pool members or related service configuration, can be withdrawn dynamically.

Likewise, “When a new endpoint attaches to the Cisco ACI fabric, the Cisco APIC can notify the Layer 4 to Layer 7 service to dynamically add additional configuration.” is correct. APIC learns endpoints in the fabric and, where the selected Layer 4 to Layer 7 device package supports this behavior, can communicate endpoint additions to the service appliance. This enables the appliance configuration to track application endpoint changes without requiring manual updates for each attachment or detachment. The behavior is part of ACI’s policy-driven service insertion and Layer 4 to Layer 7 device integration model. Cisco documents service-device packages, service graphs, and APIC-driven Layer 4 to Layer 7 configuration in the Cisco APIC Layer 4–Layer 7 Services Configuration Guide and provides related ACI documentation at Cisco APIC support documentation.