



Free Cisco 300-620 DCACI Practice Questions

Shared by Boone on 13-08-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page



Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<fvTenant name="ACILab">
  <fvCtx name="pvn1"/>
  <fvBD name="bd1">
    <fvRsCtx tnFvCtxName="pvn1"/>
    <fvSubnet ip="10.1.100.1/24"/>
  </fvBD>
</fvTenant>
```

Which two objects are created as a result of the configuration? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- application profile
- B- attachable AEP
- C- bridge domain
- D- endpoint group
- E- VRF

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

The XML configuration snippet provided in the exhibit results in the creation of two objects within the Cisco ACI environment:

Bridge Domain (Option C): This is indicated by the XML element `<fvBD name='bd1'/>`, which defines a bridge domain with the name "bd1".

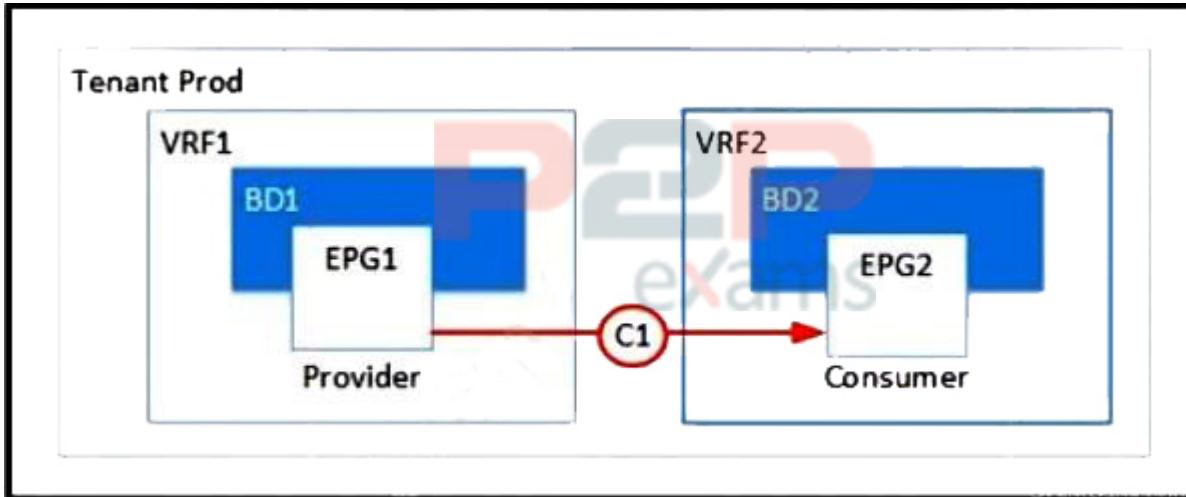
VRF (Option E): This is shown by the XML element `<fvCtx name='pvn1'/>`, which defines a Virtual Routing and Forwarding instance named "pvn1".

These objects are essential for network segmentation and routing within the ACI fabric, where the bridge domain represents a Layer 2 broadcast domain and the VRF is used for Layer 3 routing separation.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Which two configurations enable inter-VRF communication? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Set the subnet scope to Shared Between VRFs.
- B- Enable Advertise Externally under the subnet scope.
- C- Export the contract and import as a contract interface.
- D- Change the contract scope to Tenant.
- E- Change the subject scope to VRF.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

To enable inter-VRF communication, the following configurations are necessary:

[Set the subnet scope to Shared Between VRFs:](#) This allows the subnets to be shared across different VRFs within the same tenant or across tenants, enabling communication between EPGs that are in different VRFs1.

[Export the contract and import as a contract interface:](#) By exporting a contract from the provider tenant and importing it as a contract interface in the consumer tenant, you establish a

[relationship that allows for controlled communication between EPGs in separate VRFs or tenants1.](#)

[ACI Inter VRF/Tenant Route Leaking Configuration Example1](#)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which components must be configured for the BGP Route Reflector policy to take effect?

Options:

- A- spine fabric interface overrides and profiles
- B- access policies and profiles
- C- pod policy groups and profiles
- D- leaf fabric interface overrides and profiles

Answer:

D

Explanation:

[For the BGP Route Reflector policy to take effect, the components that must be configured are the leaf fabric interface overrides and profiles. These configurations are necessary to establish the route reflector relationships within the BGP protocol on the leaf switches](#)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer must perform a Cisco ACI fabric upgrade that minimizes the impact on user traffic and allows only permitted users to perform an upgrade. Which two configuration steps should be taken to meet these requirements?

Options:

- A- Divide Cisco APIC controllers into two or more maintenance groups.
- B- Grant tenant-ext-admin access to a user who performs an upgrade
- C- Combine all switches into an upgrade group.
- D- Divide switches into two or more maintenance groups.
- E- Grant the fabric administrator role to a user who performs an upgrade.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

To perform a Cisco ACI fabric upgrade that minimizes the impact on user traffic and allows only permitted users to perform an upgrade, the following configuration steps should be taken:

[Divide Cisco APIC controllers into two or more maintenance groups: This step involves organizing the APIC controllers into separate maintenance groups to allow for a phased upgrade process, reducing the impact on user traffic5.](#)

[Divide switches into two or more maintenance groups: This step involves organizing the switches into separate maintenance groups, which allows for a controlled and phased upgrade process, minimizing the impact on the network during the upgrade5.](#)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer must configure a service graph for the policy-based redirect to redirect traffic to a transparent firewall. The policy must be vendor-agnostic to support any firewall appliance, Which two actions accomplish these goals? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Set the Service Type to Other.
- B- Set Promiscuous Mode to True.
- C- Set Function Type to L2.
- D- Set Managed to True.
- E- Set Context Aware to Single.

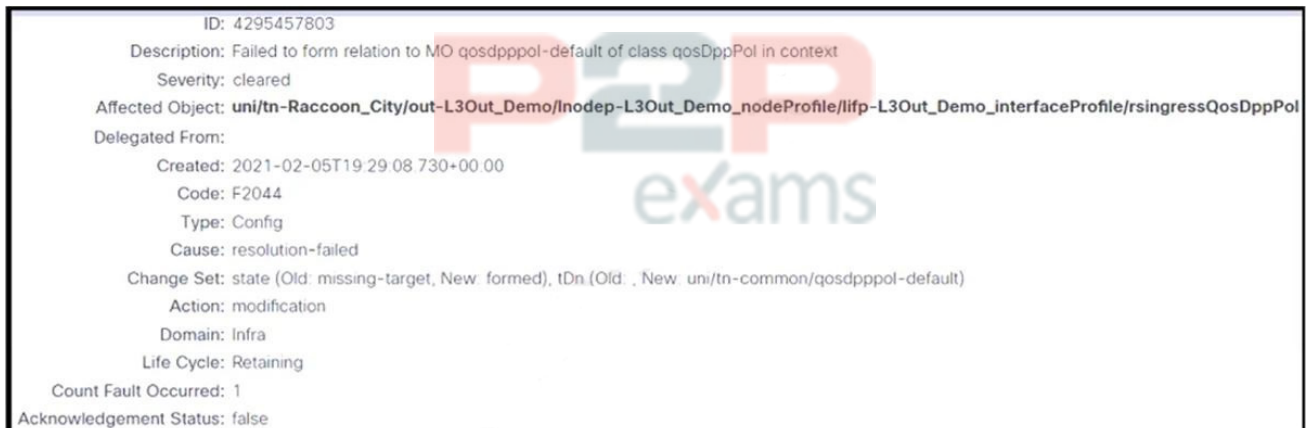
Answer:

A, C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures an L3Out but receives the error presented. Which action clears the fault?

Options:

- A- Acknowledge the QoS-related error.
- B- Associate a custom QoS class.
- C- Create a custom QoS policy.
- D- Set the QoS policy to Level 3.

Answer:

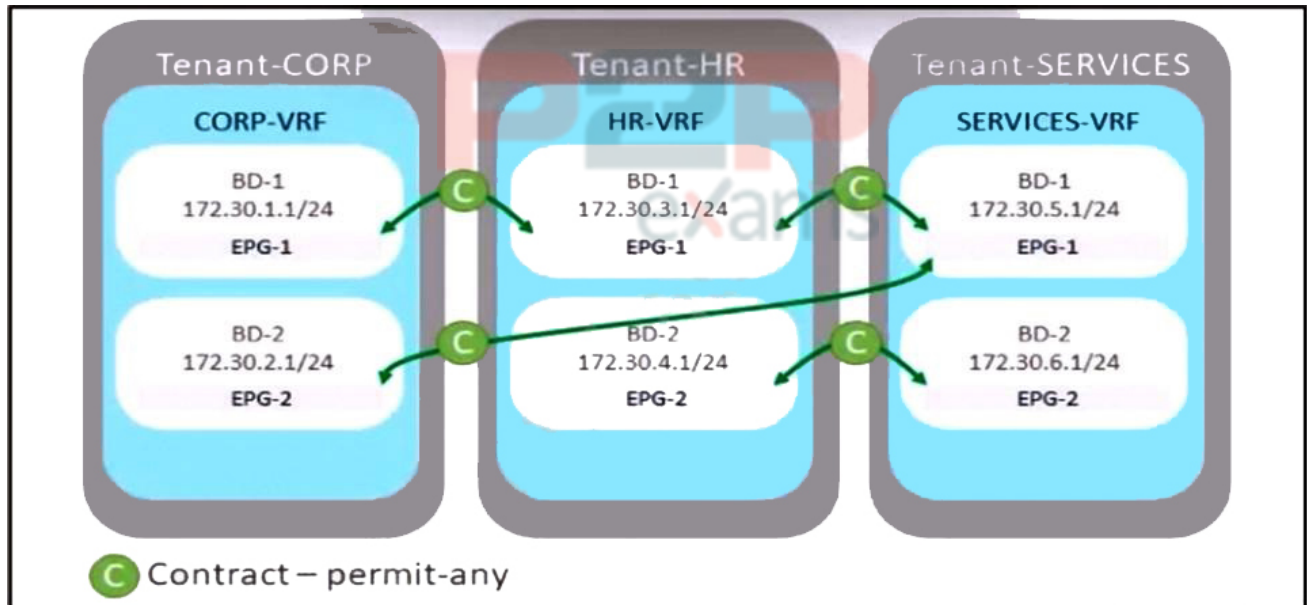
C

Explanation:

When configuring an L3Out in Cisco ACI and encountering a QoS-related error, creating a custom QoS policy is often necessary to clear the fault. This involves defining a QoS policy that meets the specific requirements of the L3Out configuration and applying it to the relevant interfaces or globally within the fabric. The custom QoS policy should be designed to prioritize traffic appropriately and ensure that the necessary QoS settings are in place for the L3Out connections1.

[Cisco ACI L3Out Configuration Examples1](#)**Question 7****Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A company merges three of its departments: CORP, HR, and SERVICES. Currently, the connectivity between departments is achieved by using VRF route leaking. The requirement is to redesign the Cisco ACI networking architecture to communicate between EPGs and BDs from any tenant without configuring contracts or VRF route leaking. Which configuration meets these criteria?

Options:

- A- Configure an unenforced VRF in the user tenant and map all required EPGs to it.
- B- Implement an enforced VRF in the common tenant and map all required BDs to it.
- C- Configure an enforced VRF in the user tenant and map all required EPGs to it.
- D- Implement an unenforced VRF in the common tenant and map all required BDs to it.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

[To enable communication between EPGs and BDs from any tenant without the need for contracts or VRF route leaking, the best approach is to implement an unenforced VRF within the common tenant. By doing so, all bridge domains that are associated with this VRF will be able to communicate with each other without additional configurations. This method simplifies the network architecture and reduces the complexity associated with contract management and VRF route leaking¹.](#)

[Cisco ACI Contract Guide White Paper¹](#)

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer is extending an EPG out of the ACI fabric using static path binding. Which statement about the endpoints is true?

Options:

- A- Endpoints must connect directly to the ACI leaf port.
- B- External endpoints are in a different bridge domain than the endpoints in the fabric.
- C- Endpoint learning encompasses the MAC address only.
- D- External endpoints are in the same EPG as the directly attached endpoints.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

[When extending an EPG out of the ACI fabric using static path binding, it is true that external endpoints are in the same EPG as the directly attached endpoints⁸. This means that traffic received on a statically bound leaf port with a specific VLAN ID is mapped to the EPG, and the same policies applied to directly attached endpoints are enforced on the external endpoints⁸.](#)

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two actions extend a Layer 2 domain beyond the ACI fabric? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- extending the routed domain out of the ACI fabric
- B- creating a single homed Layer 3 Out
- C- creating an external physical network
- D- extending the bridge domain out of the ACI fabric
- E- extending the EPG out of the ACI fabric

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

[The two actions that extend a Layer 2 domain beyond the ACI fabric are extending the bridge domain out of the ACI fabric \(Option D\) and extending the EPG out of the ACI fabric \(Option E\)](#)[34. Extending the bridge domain involves creating a Layer 2 outside connection, while extending the EPG involves statically assigning a port with a VLAN ID to an EPG](#)[34.](#)

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Cisco ACI fabric is integrated with VMware VDS. The fabric must apply a security policy to check the integrity of traffic out of the network adapter. Which action must be taken to drop the .. when the ESXi host discovers a mismatch between the actual source MAC address transmitted by the guest operating system and the effective MAC address of the virtual machine?

Options:

- A- Reject MAC changes.
- B- Accept forged transmits.
- C- Accept MAC changes.
- D- Reject forged transmits.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-7DC6486F-5400-44DF-8A62-6273798A2F80.html>



To Get Premium Files for 300-620 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/300-620>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/cisco/pdf/300-620>

20%
DISCOUNT

P2P
exams