Testpassport 問題集

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Exam : **350-040**

Title : Storage Networking

Version : Demo

1. In Cisco MDS, how is a pWWN assigned to a dynamically assigned iSCSI?

A. by the system

B. by the user in the configuration of the iSCSI target

C. by the iSCSI host

D. created with iSCSI host name, iSCSI driver, and Connection ID

E. by the storage system attached to Fibre Channel

Answer: A

2. Which of these TCP ports does iSNS use?

A. 3205

B. 3225

C. 3226

D. 3325

Answer: A

3. Is the iSNS client supported on VRRP interfaces?

A. yes

B. no

C. only when the storage_services_enabler_pkg license is enabled on the switch

D. only on Cisco IPS line cards

Answer: B

4. Can Cisco Fabric Services be used to distribute iSCSI initiator configurations?

A. yes

B. no

C. only when the SAN_EXTN_OVER_IP_18_4 license is installed on the switch

D. only when ENTERPRISE_PKG is installed on the switch

Answer: A

5. Which of these is used to identify the special characters used in Fibre Channel encoding?

A. K28.5

B. 8B/10B

C. 3B/4B

D. D28.5

E. idle

Answer: A

6. Which three of these Fibre Channel words are known as primitive signals? (Choose three.)

A. NOS

B. R_RDY

C. CLS

D. LIP

E. IDLE

Answer: BCE

7. What set of primitive signals is valid for arbitrated loop?

A. NOS, LOS, LR, LRR

B. SOF, EOF, ABTS, ACK

C. LIFA, LIPA, LIHA, LISA

D. LIP, LR, LRR, SOF

E. CLS, OPN, ARB

Answer: E

8. If a Fibre Channel interface is receiving an NOS pattern on its interface, what pattern will the interface

be transmitting?

A. OLS

B. LR

C. LRR

D. IDLE

E. NOS

Answer: A

9. Fibre Channel Protocol is a protocol consisting of several layers. What are these layers, in order from FC-0 to FC-4?

A. Media, Encode and Decode, Framing and Control, Common Services, Upper Level Protocol

B. Encode and Decode, Media, Framing and Control, Common Services, Upper Level Protocol

C. Framing and Control, Encode and Decode, Media, Common Services, Upper Level Protocol

D. Upper Level Protocol, Common Services, Framing and Control, Encode and Decode, Media

E. Media, Framing and Control, Encode and Decode, Common Services, Upper Level Protocol

Answer: A

10. All of these are functions of LIP except which one?

A. reinitialize a loop

B. perform passive attachment to loop

C. indicate loop receiver failure

D. indicate which port to reset on loop

E. acquire an AL_PA

Answer: B

11. What Fibre Channel header field indicates the frame is a Link Control frame?

A. R_CTL

B. CS_CTL

C. TYPE

D. F_CTL

E. DF_CTL

Answer: A

12. What Fibre Channel transport functions can be found at the FC-2 level?

A. Exchange Operation, Information Unit, and Sequence

B. Session, Exchange, and Information Unit

C. Sequence, Frame, and Flow Control

D. Sequence, Frame, and Information Unit

E. Exchange Management, Link Control, and Flow Control

Answer: C

13. What ordered set is used to determine the class of a frame?

A. COF

B. SYN

C. SOF

D. TYP

E. LIP

Answer: C

14. Which configuration command enables all discovered storage to be available for iSCSI?

A. iscsi virtual-target all

B. iscsi target enable fc

C. fc-target import iscsi

D. enable fc targets dynamic

E. iscsi import target fc

Answer: E

15. What is the function of the Link Reset Protocol within the Link Control Facility?

A. it is part of the LIP process

B. it is used only for Class 1 connection removal

C. it is used to arbitrate on loops to recover from loss of synchronization

D. it is used following a link failure and controls the NOS and LOS substates

E. it is used following a link timeout or connection error and controls the LR and LRR substates

Answer: E

16. What is the correct configuration to place initiator ABC.icq into VSANs 3 and 66 exclusively?

A. iscsi initiator name ABC.iqn

vsan 3 66

B. iscsi initiator name ABC.iqn

no vsan 1

vsan 3 - 66

C. iscsi initiator name ABC.iqn

no vsan 1

vsan 3

vsan 66

D. iscsi initiator name ABC.iqn

vsan member vsan 3

vsan 66

E. iscsi initiator name ABC.iqn

vsan member vsan 3,66

Answer: C

17. During principal switch selection and domain ID assignment, all frames are flooded to a destination ID

of what well-known Fibre Channel address?

A. FF.FF.FA

B. FF.FF.FB

C. FF.FF.FC

D. FF.FF.FD

E. FF.FF.FE

Answer: D

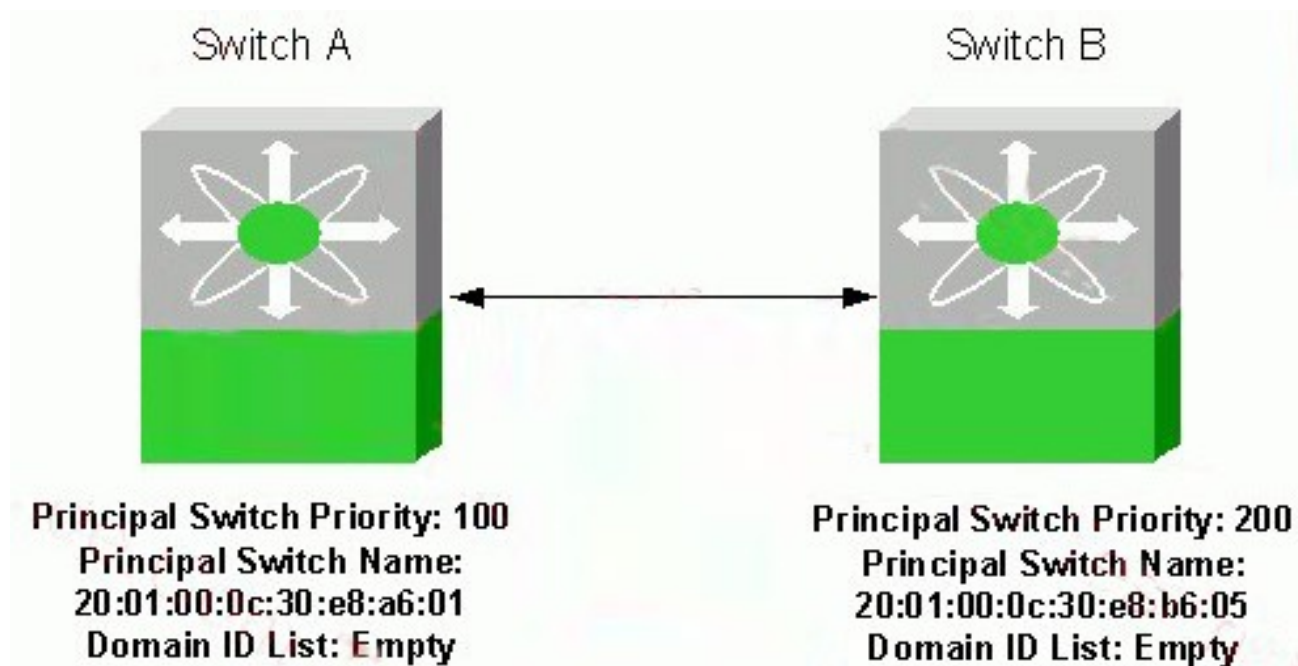18. What SW_ILS frame is used to perform principal switch selection?

A. RDI

B. DIA

C. EFP

D. ELP

E. ESC

Answer: C

19. Refer to the exhibit. The fabric containing Switch A is merging with the fabric containing Switch B. Which switch will become the principal switch, and why?

A. Switch A, because its principal switch priority value is lower

B. Switch B, because its principal switch priority value is higher

C. Switch A, because its principal switch WWN is lower

D. Switch B, because its principal switch WWN is higher

E. not enough information has been given

Answer: A

20. Which two events will trigger a port to start a Link Initialization Protocol procedure? (Choose two.)

A. the power is turned on

B. a LOGO ELS command is received

C. an internal reset is performed

D. an interface SHUT command is issued

E. an RSCN is received

Answer: AC

21. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Fabric logins are sent to destination FC-ID 0xFFFFFA.

B. Fabric logins are sent to destination FC-ID 0xFFFFFC.

C. FSPF HLO packets are sent from source FC-ID 0xFFFFFD.

D. FC-ID 0xFFFFFA is reserved for the management server.

E. Name server logins are sent to destination FC-ID 0xFFFFFD.

Answer: CD

22. In which of these situations will a fabric zone merge failure occur between fabric A and fabric B?

A. the active zone sets in both fabric A and fabric B are an exact match before the merge is attempted

B. the active zone set in fabric A has more zones than the active zone set in fabric B

C. a zone in fabric A contains three members, while a zone with the same name in fabric B contains four members

D. zone names used in fabric A are 10 characters, while the zone names in fabric B contain fewer than 10 characters

E. a zone name in fabric A is different from a zone name in fabric B but the zone members in the two zones are the same

Answer: C

23. The Class 2 class of service always uses end-to-end acknowledgments (ACK, BSY or RJT) for every data frame. What else is true of Class 2?

A. It is an "unreliable" datagram service that does not guarantee fixed latency or in-order delivery.

B. It is a "reliable" datagram service that guarantees fixed latency and in-order delivery.

C. It is a "reliable" datagram service that does not guarantee fixed latency but guarantees in-order delivery.

D. It is a "reliable" datagram service that does not guarantee fixed latency or in-order delivery.

Answer: D

24. What makes the R_CTL field valuable to Extended Link Services?

A. It uses hex'03' for all request frames and hex'02' for all reply frames.

B. It uses hex'02' for all request frames and hex'03' for all reply frames.

C. It uses hex'00' for all request frames and hex'01' for all reply frames.

D. It uses hex'02' for all request and reply frames (the ILS request and reply frames are not differentiated by the R_CTL field).

E. It does not have a fixed value and the value depends on the specific Internal Link Service.

Answer: B

25. The Domain Identifier Assigned (DIA) SW_ILS command indicates which two of these? (Choose two.)

A. a principal switch has been selected and the upstream neighbor switch has been assigned a domain identifier

B. the principal switch selection and address assignment phase has been completed and the fabric is operational

C. the receiving switch can proceed to request a domain identifier

D. the principal switch selection has been started, but a principal switch has not been identified yet

E. a Request Domain Identifier SW_ILS frame has been received by the principal switch

Answer: AC

26. Which two of these are effects of a BF SW_ILS? (Choose two.)

A. It causes a disruptive reconfiguration of the fabric.

B. It causes a non-disruptive reconfiguration of the fabric.

C. It causes a new principal switch selection to happen.

D. It causes all the assigned addresses in the fabric to be changed, while avoiding traffic loss by holding data traffic.

E. It helps to resolve overlapping domain identifiers.

Answer: BC

27. Which two of these statements about the R_T_TOV are true? (Choose two.)

A. It is a timer with a default value of 100 ms that is used by the receiver logic to detect loss of synchronization.

B. It is a timer with a default value of 100 ms that it is used for detecting protocol error conditions.

C. Its values is two times that of E_D_TOV, and it is used as the timeout value for determining when to reinstate a Recovery_Qualifier.

D. It is negotiated between the N_Port and the fabric during the fabric login as one of the common service parameters exchanged.

E. It is used to time events occurring on a single link.

Answer: AE

28. Which three of these statements about the E_D_TOV are correct? (Choose three.)

A. It is a timer with a default value of 100 ms that is used by the receiver logic to detect loss of synchronization.

B. It is a timer with a default value of two seconds that is used for detecting protocol error conditions.

C. It is a timer used as the timeout value for determining when to reinstate a Recovery_Qualifier.

D. During fabric login, it is negotiated by the N_Port and the fabric as one of the common service parameters exchanged.

E. It represent a limit on the amount of time within which an action can be taken after the transmission of consecutive data frames within a single sequence.

Answer: BDE

29. Which three of these are attributes of the 8B/10B encoding scheme used by Fibre Channel? (Choose three.)

A. facilitates a sufficient number of one-to-zero transitions to enable clock recovery

B. maintains DC balance

C. detects all transmission errors

D. provides variable bit, byte, and word rates

E. generates special characters beyond the eight-bit code space

Answer: ABE

30. What is the purpose of the Open Fiber Control system?

A. It defines the flow control mechanism for Fibre Channel.

B. It defines the mechanism by which Fibre Channel switches communicate with Gbics.

C. It defines a safety mechanism for shutting down laser data links.

D. It defines the distance limitations for different types of lasers.

E. It specifies the maximum bit error rate for Fibre Channel links.

Answer: C