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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

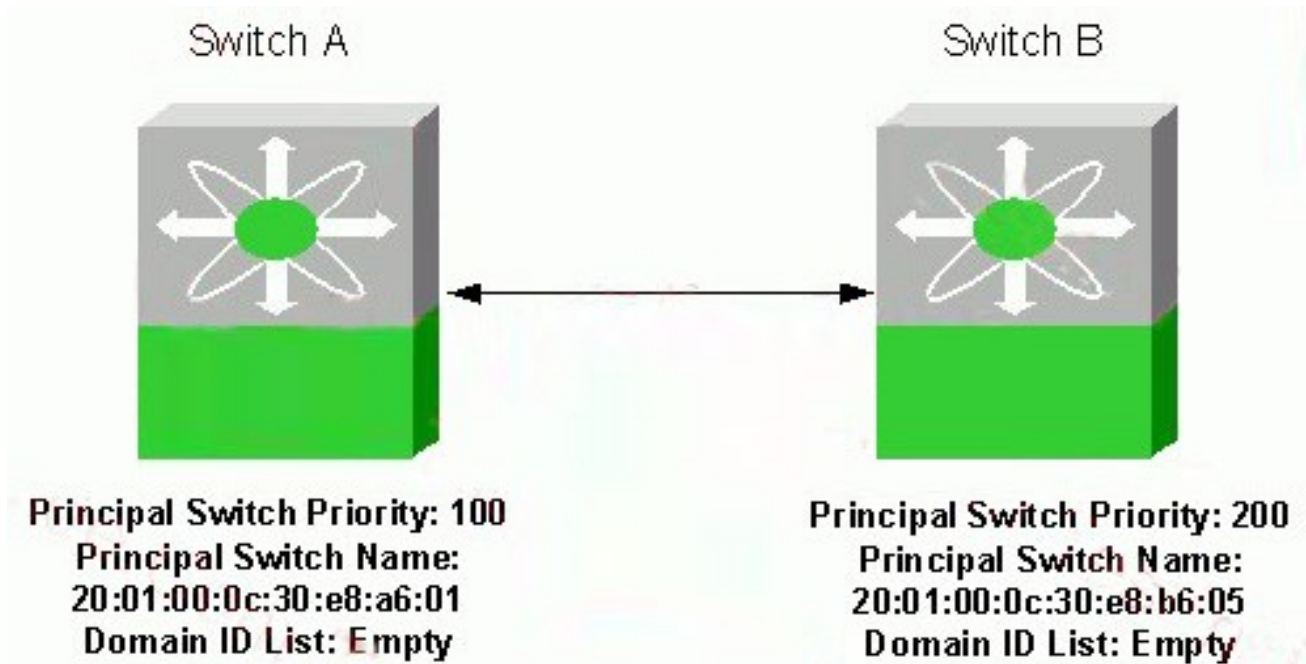
C. EFP

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