Chapter 23: Quiz – Fabric Technologies (Answers) CCNPv8 ENCOR

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13. Which IGP is used in the automated underlay model of the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- **IS-IS**
- OSPF
- EIGRP
- BGP

Explanation: In an automated underlay model, the Cisco DNA Center LAN automation feature creates a Layer 3 routed access campus design through the use of IS-IS.

14. Which SD-Access functionality replaces manual device configuration with network device management by using Cisco DNA Center for faster, lower-risk deployment?

- **network automation**
- network assurance
- network virtualization
- policy enforcement

Explanation: Manual network configuration changes are slow and lead to misconfigurations. The SD-Access network automation functionality uses the Cisco DNA Center as a single point of automation, orchestration, and management of network device and service deployment.

15. What is a feature of the SD-Access control plane?

- **It is based on LISP.**
- It uses VXLAN encapsulation to perform MACin-IP encapsulation.
- It assigns Cisco TrustSec SGT tags to groups of users and end devices.
- It uses IS-IS for Layer 3 routed access.

Explanation: LISP is used to separate the identify (endpoint IP address) from its current location (network edge/border router IP address).

16. Which Cisco SD-WAN solution authenticates SD-WAN routers as they come online?

- **vSmart controller**
- vManage NMS
- vBond orchestrator
- Cloud OnRamp

Explanation: The vSmart controller is considered the brain of the Cisco SD-WAN solution and has pre-installed credentials to enable authentication of SD-WA routers as they come online.

17. Which Cisco DNA Center workflow provides tools, such as Dashboard and Client 360, to manage the SD-Access fabric?

- **assurance**
- design
- policy
- provision

Explanation: There are four workflows defined by Cisco DNA Center: design, policy, provision, and assurance. Cisco DNA assurance workflow provides the tools needed to manage the SD-Access fabric. These tools include Dashboard, Client 360, Devices 360, and Issues.

18. What are the three basic planes of operation in the SD-Access fabric? (Choose three.)

- **control**
- **data**
- **policy**
- management
- user
- access

Explanation: There are three planes of operation in the SD-Access fabric:

- Control plane, based on Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP)
- Data plane, based on Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN)
- Policy plane, based on Cisco TrustSec

19. In the SD-fabric overlay, which device role provides connectivity between external Layer 3 networks and the SDA fabric?

- **fabric border node**
- control plane node
- fabric edge node
- intermediate node

Explanation: There are five basic device roles in the SDA fabric overlay. The role of the fabric border node is to connect external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.

20. Which term is used for the overlay network in the Cisco SD-Access Architecture?

- **SD-Access fabric**
- controller layer
- VXLAN segment
- NFV infrastructure

Explanation: The overlay network provides policy-based network segmentation, host mobility, and enhanced security.

21. Which SD-WAN Solution Architecture component is a single pane of glass (GUI) for managing the Cisco SD-WAN solution?

- **vManage Network Management System**
- vSmart controller
- vBond orchestrator
- vAnalytics

Explanation: The Cisco SD-WAN solution has four main components:

- The vManage Network Management System (NMS) is the single pane of glass (GUI) for managing the SD-WAN solution.
- The vSmart controller acts as the brains of the solution.
- The SD-WAN routers involve vEdge and cEdge routers.
- The vBond orchestrator authenticates and orchestrates connectivity between SD-WAN routers and vSmart controllers.

22. Which term describes the traditional physical networking infrastructure that transports packets in the Cisco SD-Access Architecture?

- **underlay network**
- overlay network
- SD-Access fabric
- NFV infrastructure

Explanation: The underlay network for SD-Access consists of the hardware components making up the physical networking infrastructure that transports packets for the SD-Access fabric overlay.

23. Which layer of the Cisco SD-Access Architecture consists of the NCP, NDP, and ISE subsystems?

- **controller layer**
- management layer
- network layer
- physical layer

Explanation: The controller layer provides all of the management subsystems for the management layer using Cisco DNA Center and Cisco ISE. The subsystems at the controller layer are Cisco Network Control Platform (NCP), Cisco Network Data Platform (NDP), and Identity Services Engine (ISE).

24. What is the role of the Cisco Network Control Platform in the controller layer of the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- **to provide all the underlay and fabric automation and orchestration services for the physical and network layers**
- to analyze and correlate network events and identify historical trends
- to provide network operational status and other information to the management layer
- to provide all the identity and policy services for the physical layer and network layers

Explanation: There are three control layer subsystems in the Cisco SD-Access architecture.

- Cisco Network Control Platform (NCP) – provides underlay and fabric automation and orchestration
- Cisco Network Data Platform (NDP) – analyzes and correlates network events
- Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) – provides identity and policy services