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Dell SONiC Deploy Exam

EMC D-SNC-DY-00

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Dell SONiC Overview	4
Topic 2, Dell SONiC Installation	8
Topic 3, Dell SONiC Configuration	48
Topic 4, Dell SONiC Operations	4
Total	64

QUESTION NO: 1

A policy-based routing policy is applied to an ingress interface. Its class map matches traffic sourced by a group of voice servers, and the matching policy action sets a next-hop address toward a dedicated Internet link.

Which two forwarding outcomes are correct? Select two.

A. Matching voice-server traffic can use the policy-defined next hop.

B. The policy is evaluated on the ingress interface where it is attached.

C. All traffic is discarded when it does not match the class map.

D. BGP must be configured before the policy can set a next hop.

E. The policy is evaluated only after egress interface selection.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Policy-based routing is evaluated as packets enter the interface where the policy is applied. For traffic that matches the configured class, the policy can set a next hop that differs from the next hop selected by the ordinary routing-table lookup. Traffic that does not match the policy class is not automatically discarded; it can continue through normal forwarding behavior. PBR does not require BGP and is not applied only after packets leave the egress interface.

QUESTION NO: 2

How many port channels can be assigned to a single port?

A. 8

B. 2

C. 4

D. 1

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A single physical port can be assigned to **1** port channel. In Dell SONiC, a port channel is a link aggregation group, commonly configured with LACP, that combines multiple compatible physical interfaces into one logical interface. Although a port channel may contain multiple member ports, each individual physical interface has only one aggregation membership at a given time. This provides an unambiguous logical-interface association for forwarding, LACP state negotiation, and operational configuration. Before a physical interface can be used in a different port channel, its current channel-group association must be removed or changed. Dell's SONiC port-channel configuration guidance shows physical interfaces being associated with a single port-channel interface through their channel-group configuration. This behavior is also consistent with standard link aggregation operation: a link aggregation member belongs to one aggregator, ensuring predictable distribution of traffic across the aggregated links. See Dell Technologies' How to Configure Port Channels and the Dell Enterprise SONiC documentation portal at Dell Enterprise SONiC.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two things does the no vrrp 100 address-family ipv6 command delete?

A. Identifier

B. Interface

C. Version

D. Address-family

E. Authentication

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

The command `no vrrp 100 address-family ipv6` removes the IPv6 address-family configuration associated with VRRP group 100 and deletes that VRRP identifier's IPv6-specific instance from the interface configuration. The value `100` is the VRRP virtual-router identifier used to distinguish the redundant virtual router group. Specifying `address-family ipv6` scopes the removal to the IPv6 VRRP configuration rather than applying it to a different address family. Consequently, the relevant configuration objects removed by this command are the identifier for the selected IPv6 VRRP instance and its address-family configuration. VRRP uses a virtual-router identifier to associate participating routers with the same virtual router; this identifier is a core element of VRRP operation, as described in the VRRP specification. Dell Enterprise SONiC exposes VRRP configuration through its command-line interface, where the `no` form removes the corresponding configured hierarchy. See the VRRP Version 3 RFC for the virtual-router identifier model and Dell's Enterprise SONiC documentation portal for product documentation and CLI references.

QUESTION NO: 4

How many ports are in each port-group on the S5200 series switches?

A. 2

B. 6

C. 4

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

4 is correct. Dell S5200-series switch interfaces are organized into port-groups containing four physical ports. This grouping is significant when configuring interface breakout and related port-mode settings: ports within the same four-port hardware group share the relevant underlying SerDes and lane resources. Therefore, understanding the four-port grouping helps administrators plan breakout configurations and avoid attempting combinations that the platform hardware cannot support concurrently. The S5200 family includes high-density data-center switches whose supported physical-interface behavior and port-layout details are documented in the platform installation and hardware documentation available through Dell Support. Consult the documentation for the specific S5200 model and installed software release before making port-mode changes, because supported speeds and breakout mappings can vary by model and interface type. Dell's S5200 product documentation is available through the Dell Support documentation page for the S5248F-ON, and family-level platform information is available from the Dell S5200 Series product page.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

In what order should these commands be entered to configure an access port in SONiC CLI if the required VLAN is already configured?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Enter the commands in this order:

```
configure terminal
interface ethernet 1/1
```

```
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 20
exit
```

`configure terminal` enters global configuration mode.
`interface ethernet 1/1` enters configuration mode for the target physical port.
`switchport mode access` makes the port an access (untagged) switchport.
`switchport access vlan 20` places the access port in the already-existing VLAN 20.
`exit` leaves interface configuration mode.

Replace `ethernet 1/1` and VLAN `20` with the interface and VLAN required by the task.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

What is the correct order of steps for data flow in asymmetric IRB frame encapsulation?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct order:

1. Ingress VTEP performs a route lookup based on the destination IP address.
2. Ingress VTEP encapsulates the packet with VXLAN and sends it on the appropriate VNI segment.
3. Egress VTEP determines that the host is local to the VNI and switches the packet.
4. Egress VTEP bridges the packet after decapsulation.

In asymmetric IRB, routing occurs at the ingress VTEP. The ingress VTEP selects the destination L2 VNI, encapsulates the routed packet in VXLAN, and sends it to the remote VTEP. The egress VTEP identifies the local destination VNI, removes the VXLAN encapsulation, and bridges/forwards the frame toward the locally attached host.