



# 200-150

Introducing Cisco Data Center Networking

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**SUCCESS GUIDE TO CISCO CERTIFICATION**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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# Introduction to 200-150 Exam on Introducing Cisco Data Center Networking

A great way to start the Cisco Certified Network Associate Data Center (DCICN) preparation is to begin by properly appreciating the role that syllabus and study guide play in the Cisco 200-150 certification exam. This study guide is an instrument to get you on the same page with Cisco and understand the nature of the Cisco CCNA Data Center exam.

Our team of experts has composed this Cisco 200-150 exam preparation guide to provide the overview about Cisco Introducing Cisco Data Center Networking exam, study material, sample questions, practice exam and ways to interpret the exam objectives to help you assess your readiness for the Cisco DCICN exam by identifying prerequisite areas of knowledge. We recommend you to refer the simulation questions and practice test listed in this guide to determine what type of questions will be asked and the level of difficulty that could be tested in the Cisco CCNA Data Center certification exam.

## Cisco 200-150 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Introducing Cisco Data Center Networking
Exam Number	200-150 DCICN
Exam Price	\$300 USD
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	55-65
Passing Score	Variable (750-850 / 1000 Approx.)
Recommended Training	<a href="#">Introducing Cisco Data Center Networking (DCICN) v6.0</a>
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Sample Questions	<a href="#">Cisco 200-150 Sample Questions</a>
Practice Exam	<a href="#">Cisco Certified Network Associate Data Center Practice Test</a>

## Cisco 200-150 Exam Syllabus:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Data Center Physical Infrastructure	15%	1 Describe different types of cabling, uses, and limitations 2 Describe different types of transceivers, uses, and limitations 3 Identify physical components of a server and perform basic troubleshooting 4 Identify physical port roles 5 Describe power redundancy modes
Basic Data Center Networking Concepts	23%	1 Compare and contrast the OSI and the TCP/IP models 2 Describe classic Ethernet fundamentals a) Forward b) Filter c) Flood d) MAC address table 3 Describe switching concepts and perform basic configuration a) STP b) 802.1q c) Port channels d) Neighbor discovery d) [i] CDP d) [ii] LLDP e) Storm control
Advanced Data Center Networking Concepts	23%	1 Basic routing operations a) Explain and demonstrate IPv4/IPv6 addressing b) Compare and contrast static and dynamic routing c) Perform basic configuration of SVI/routed interfaces 2 Compare and contrast the First Hop Redundancy Protocols a) VRRP b) GLBP c) HSRP 3 Compare and contrast common data center network architectures a) 2 Tier b) 3 Tier c) Spine-leaf

Section	Weight	Objectives
		<p>4 Describe the use of access control lists to perform basic traffic filtering</p> <p>5 Describe the basic concepts and components of authentication, authorization, and accounting</p>
Basic Data Center Storage	19%	<p>1 Differentiate between file and block based storage protocols</p> <p>2 Describe the roles of FC/FCoE port types</p> <p>3 Describe the purpose of a VSAN</p> <p>4 Describe the addressing model of block based storage protocols</p> <p>a) FC</p> <p>b) iSCSI</p>
Advanced Data Center Storage	20%	<p>1 Describe FCoE concepts and operations</p> <p>a) Encapsulation</p> <p>b) DCB</p> <p>c) vFC</p> <p>d) Topologies</p> <p>d) [i] Single hop</p> <p>d) [ii] Multihop</p> <p>d) [iii] Dynamic</p> <p>2 Describe Node Port Virtualization</p> <p>3 Describe zone types and their uses</p> <p>4 Verify the communication between the initiator and target</p> <p>a) FLOGI</p> <p>b) FCNS</p> <p>c) active zone set</p>

## 200-150 Sample Questions:

**01. Which layer does the switch operate on?**

- a) network layer
- b) application layer
- c) data link layer
- d) session layer

**02. Which of the following two options are common components of a LAN?**

(Choose two.)

- a) router
- b) proxy server
- c) switch
- d) content server

**03. Which statement is not correct?**

- a) The core layer of the three-tier model serves as the campus-wide backbone connecting all other switch blocks together.
- b) The access layer of the three-tier model serves as a physical access point for the end stations or hosts to connect to the network or aggregation layer.
- c) The access layer provides a termination point for VLANs.
- d) None of the above are correct.

**04. Which one of the following options best describes the benefits of a tiered approach to network design?**

- a) a modular, scalable, and right-sized solution
- b) a solution that offers investment protection
- c) a solution that is easy to discuss and learn
- d) all of the above

**05. Please choose the correct statement regarding multilayer switches.**

- a) A multilayer switch combines the functionality of a switch and a router into a single device.
- b) Multilayer switches can forward frames and packets at wire speed by using ASIC hardware.
- c) A multilayer switch cannot route the traffic when the source and destination are in different VLANs.
- d) All of the above are correct.

**06. Which of the following defines a multilayer switch?**

- a) enables routing and proxy functionality on every packet switched
- b) combines functionality of a switch and router into a single device
- c) allows separate switching and stateful inspection per packet flow

**07. Which statement about the NAS is true?**

- a) The NAS device is dedicated to file sharing.
- b) The NAS device is directly connected to a front-end network.
- c) NAS devices respond to requests by providing portions of the file system.
- d) All of the above are correct.

**08. Which one of the following relationships describes the NFS architecture?**

- a) primary (for example, vHBA) / secondary (for example, NFS array storage processor)
- b) client (for example, ESXi host) / transparent (for example, NFS storage array)
- c) client (for example, ESXi host) and server (for example, NFS storage array)
- d) active (for example, primary storage array) / passive (for example, secondary storage array)

**09. Very similar to the OSI model used for networking, Fibre Channel also uses a "Fibre Channel layered model." How many layers are in this model?**

- a) 7 layers, just like the OSI model
- b) 5 layers, including 2 sub-layers similar to OSI's data link layer
- c) only 5 layers
- d) 2 layers that map perfectly to OSI's physical and data link layers

**10. An initiator is the consumer of storage, typically a server with an adapter card in it. What is the adapter called?**

- a) NIC
- b) Ethernet card
- c) HBA
- d) none of the above

### Answers to 200-150 Exam Questions:

Question: 01 Answer: c	Question: 02 Answer: a, c	Question: 03 Answer: c	Question: 04 Answer: d	Question: 05 Answer: d
Question: 06 Answer: b	Question: 07 Answer: d	Question: 08 Answer: c	Question: 09 Answer: c	Question: 10 Answer: a

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on [feedback@nwexam.com](mailto:feedback@nwexam.com)