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QUESTION & ANSWER

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Exam : **400-051**

Title : CCIE Collaboration

Version : DEMO

1.Company ABC is planning to migrate from MCS-hosted Cisco Unified Communications Manager applications to Cisco UC on UCS B-Series servers.
Which statement about installation media support is true for this migration?
A. The install log can be written to a USB flash drive that is attached to the UCS server.
B. The answer file that is generated by the Answer File Generator (platformConfig.xml) can be read from a USB flash drive to perform an unattended installation on the UCS server.
C. The Cisco Music on Hold USB audio sound card can be mapped to a virtual USB port on a VMware virtual machine on the UCS server.
D. The answer file that is generated by the Answer File Generator (platformConfig.xml) can be read from an FLP image that is mounted in a virtual floppy drive.
E. The Cisco Music on Hold USB audio sound card can be mapped to a virtual serial port on a VMware virtual machine on the UCS server.
Answer: D
Explanation:
Using the AFG will allow you to get this license mac before even touching the server. It is provided after filling in the main form of the AFG but it can also be found by looking at the last few lines of your platformconfig.xml file.
Once you have the xml files, you will need to map those to the floppy drive of the VM (no usb support on the VM OVA). There are many ways to do this. I simply use a freeware virtual floppy app that I drop the platformconfig.xml file on and then copy the*.flp image out to the datastore. I'll end up with a directory on my datastore called AFG that has the host named *.flp images that I will use during install. It also serves as archival of these files in the event the server needs to be re-imaged. This is important because the license mac will change if every parameter is not entered exactly as it was prior. If the license mac changes, you will have to go through the process of requesting new license files to be generated.
References: http://angryciscoguy.com/jello/cisco-answer-file-generator-to-the-rescue/

2.Which statement about the Cisco UC on UCS TRC and the third-party server specs-based virtualization support model is true?
A. Both the UC on UCS TRC and the third-party servers spec-based support models have rule-based approaches.
B. The UC on UCS TRC support model has a rule-based approach and the third-party servers spec-based support model has a configuration-based approach.
C. The UC on UCS TRC support model requires a high level of virtualization experience while the third-party server spec-based support model requires a low to medium level virtualization experience.
D. VMware vCenter is mandatory for the UC on UCS TRC support model but it is optional for the third-party server spec-based support model.
E. VMware vCenter is optional for the UC on UCS TRC support model but it is mandatory for the third-party server spec-based support model.
Answer: E
Explanation:
VMware vCenter is
- optional when deploying on UC on UCS Tested Reference Configuration hardware
- mandatory when deploying on UC on UCS Specs-based and Third-party Server Specs-based hardware.
- vCenter Statistics Level 4 logging is mandatory so that Cisco TAC is able to provide effective support.

- Click here for how to configure VMware vCenter to capture these logs. If not configured by default, Cisco
- TAC may request enabling these settings in order to provide effective support.
- Also note that enablement of specific VMware vSphere management features may require vCenter and/or a higher feature Edition of vSphere ESXi.
- Cisco Collaboration does not require its own dedicated vCenter.
- Note that when VMware vCenter is not required and is not used, then VMware vSphere ESXi's default management interface is its free/included VMware vSphere Client (formerly branded VI Client).
Reference: http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Unified_Communications_VMware_Requirements

3.Which definition is included in a Cisco UC on UCS TRC?
A. storage arrays such as those from EMC or NetApp, if applicable
B. configuration of virtual-to-physical network interface mapping
C. step-by-step procedures for hardware BIOS, firmware, drivers, and RAID setup
D. server model and local components (CPU, RAM, adapters, local storage) at the part number level
E. configuration settings and patch recommendations for VMware software
Answer: D
Explanation:
What does a TRC definition include?
- Definition of server model and local components (CPU, RAM, adapters, local storage) at the orderable part number level.
- Required RAID configuration (e.g. RAID5, RAID10, etc.) - including battery backup cache or SuperCap - when the TRC uses DAS storage
- Guidance on hardware installation and basic setup (e.g. click here).
    - Click here for detailed Cisco UCS server documentation regarding hardware configuration procedures.
    - Configuration of Virtual-to-physical network interface mapping is design-dependent and not included in TRC definition.
    - Configuration of adapters (such as Cisco VIC, 3rd-party CNA / NIC / HBA) is design-dependent and not included in TRC definition.
    - Configuration settings or step by step procedures for hardware BIOS, firmware, drivers, RAID setup are not included. Click here for detailed Cisco UCS server documentation.
- Design, installation and configuration of external hardware is not included in TRC definition, such as:
    - Network routing and switching (e.g. routers, gateways, MCUs, ethernet/FC/FCoE switches, Cisco Catalyst/Nexus/MDS, etc.)
    - QoS configuration of route/switch network devices
    - Cisco UCS B-Series chassis and switching components (e.g. Cisco UCS 6100/6200, Cisco UCS 2100/2200, Cisco UCS 5100)
    - Storage arrays (such as those from EMC, NetApp or other vendors)
- Configuration settings, patch recommendations or step by step procedures for VMware software are not included in TRC definition.
- Infrastructure solutions such as Vblock from Virtual Computing Environment may also be leveraged for configuration details not included in the TRC definition.
Reference:
http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/UC_Virtualization_Supported_Hardware#UC_on_UCS_Tested_Reference_

Configurations

4.Which definition is included in a Cisco UC on UCS TRC?
A. required RAID configuration, when the TRC uses direct-attached storage
B. configuration of virtual-to-physical network interface mapping
C. step-by-step procedures for hardware BIOS, firmware, drivers, and RAID setup
D. configuration settings and patch recommendations for VMware software
E. server model and local components (CPU, RAM, adapters, local storage) by name only; part numbers are not included because they change over time
Answer: A
Explanation:
Definition of server model and local components (CPU, RAM, adapters, local storage) at the orderable part number level.
- Required RAID configuration (e.g. RAID5, RAID10, etc.) - including battery backup cache or SuperCap - when the TRC uses DAS storage
- Guidance on hardware installation and basic setup.
  - Configuration of Virtual-to-physical network interface mapping is design-dependent and not included in TRC definition.
  - Configuration of adapters (such as Cisco VIC, 3rd-party CNA / NIC / HBA) is design-dependent and not included in TRC definition.
- Design, installation and configuration of external hardware is not included in TRC definition, such as:
  - Network routing and switching (e.g. routers, gateways, MCUs, ethernet/FC/FCoE switches, Cisco Catalyst/Nexus/MDS, etc.)
  - QoS configuration of route/switch network devices
  - Cisco UCS B-Series chassis and switching components (e.g. Cisco UCS 6100/6200, Cisco UCS 2100/2200, Cisco UCS 5100)
  - Storage arrays (such as those from EMC, NetApp or other vendors)
- Configuration settings, patch recommendations or step by step procedures for VMware software are not included in TRC definition.
- Infrastructure solutions such as Vblock from Virtual Computing Environment may also be leveraged for configuration details not included in the TRC definition.

5.Which capability is supported by Cisco Discovery Protocol but not by LLDP-MED?
A. LAN speed and duplex discovery
B. Network policy discovery
C. Location identification discovery
D. Power discovery
E. Trust extension
Answer: E
Explanation:
Cisco Discovery Protocol provides an additional capability not found in LLDP-MED that allows the switch to extend trust to the phone. In this case, the phone is now trusted to mark the packets received on the PC port accordingly. This feature can be used to off-load the switch because now it does not need to police the information being received from the phone.