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```
Nexus# show glbp
Ethernet2/6 – Group 1
State is Up
1 state change(s), last state change(s)
00:02:53
Virtual IP address is 10.1.2.7
Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
Redirect time 600 sec, forwarded time-out
14400 sec
Preemption disabled
Active is unknown
Standby is unknown
Priority 100 (configured)
Weighting 100 (configured 100),
Thresholds: lower 1, upper 100
Load balancing: round-robin
Group members:
0015.1758.19AE (10.1.2.6) local
There are no forwarders
```

A.   The currently active router remains active.B.   It depends on the priority value that is configured active on the router.C.   The Cisco Nexus switch becomes the active virtual gateway after 600 seconds.D.   It depends on the weighting values that are configured active on the router. Answer: AExplanation:GLBP prioritizes gateways to elect an active virtual gateway (AVG). If multiple gateways have the same priority, the gateway with the highest real IP address becomes the AVG. The AVG assigns a virtual MAC address to each member of the GLBP group. Each member is the active virtual forwarder (AVF) for its assigned virtual MAC address, forwarding packets sent to its assigned virtual MAC address.The AVG also answers Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the virtual IP address.Load sharing is achieved when the AVG replies to the ARP requests with different virtual MAC addresses.Note: Packets received on a routed port destined for the GLBP virtual IP address terminate on the local router, regardless of whether that router is the active GLBP router or a redundant GLBP router. This termination includes ping and Telnet traffic. Packets received on a Layer 2 (VLAN) interface destined for the GLBP virtual IP address terminate on the active router. QUESTION 56Which function does the graceful restart feature allow a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series router to perform? A.   Perform a rapid route convergence.B.   Initialize a standby supervisor transparently when one is present.C.   Remain in the data forwarding path through a process restart.D.   Maintain a management connection throughout a router restart. Answer: CExplanation:Graceful Restart and Non Stop Routing both allow for the forwarding of data packets to continue along known routes while the routing protocol information is being restored (in the case of Graceful Restart) or refreshed (in the case of Non Stop Routing) following a processor switchover. When Graceful Restart is used, peer networking devices are informed, via protocol extensions prior to the event, of the SSO capable routers ability to perform graceful restart. The peer device must have the ability to understand this messaging. When a switchover occurs, the peer will continue to forward to the switching over router as instructed by the GR process for each particular protocol, even though in most cases the peering relationship needs to be rebuilt. Essentially, the peer router will give the switching over router a "grace" period to re-establish the neighbor relationship, whilecontinuing to forward to the routes from that peer.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/high-availability/solution_overview_c22-487228.html
QUESTION 57In policy-based routing, which action is taken for packets that do not match any of the route-map statements? A.   forwarded after the egress queue empties on the outbound interfaceB.   forwarded using the last statement in the route mapC.   forwarded using the closest matching route-map statementD.   forwarded using destination-based routing Answer: DExplanation: Each entry in a route map contains a combination of match and set statements. The match statements define the criteria for whether appropriate packets meet the particular policy (that is, the conditions to be met). The set clauses explain how the packets should be routed once they have met the match criteria.You can mark the route-map statements as permit or deny. You can interpret the statements as follows:If the statement is marked as permit and the packets meet the match criteria, the set clause is applied. One of these actions involves choosing the next hop. If a statement is marked as deny, the packets that meet the match criteria are sent back through the normal forwarding channels, and destination-based routing is performed. If the statement is marked as permit and the packets do not match any route-map statements, the packets are sent back through the normal forwarding channels, and destination-based routing is performed.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/unicast/configuration/guide/l3_cli_nxos/l3pbr.pdf
QUESTION 58What must be enabled on the interface of a multicast-enabled device to support the Source Specific Multicast
feature? A.   IGMP version 3B.   IGMP version 2C.   IGMP version 1D.   PIM Answer: AExplanation:IGMP is the Internet
Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards track protocol used for hosts to signal multicast group membership to routers. Version 3 of
this protocol supports source filtering, which is required for SSM. To run SSM with IGMPv3, SSM must be supported in the Cisco
IOS router, the host where the application is running, and the application itself. IGMP v3lite and URD are two Cisco-developed
transition solutions that enable the immediate development and deployment of SSM services, without the need to wait for the
availability of full IGMPv3 support in host operating systems and SSM receiver applications. IGMP v3lite is a solution for
application developers that allows immediate development of SSM receiver applications switching to IGMPv3 as soon as it becomes
available. URD is a solution for content providers and content aggregators that enables them to deploy receiver applications that are
not yet SSM enabled (through support for IGMPv3). IGMPv3, IGMP v3lite, and URD interoperate with each other, so that both
IGMP v3lite and URD can easily be used as transitional solutions toward full IGMPv3 support in hosts.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2/ip/configuration/guide/fipr_c/1cfssm.html QUESTION 59Which two statements
about implementing Cisco NPV and NPIV on a Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch are true? (Choose two.) A.   STP must run inside
the FP network.B.   All VLANs must be in the same mode, CE, or FP.C.   FP port can join the private and nonprivate VLANs.D.
Only F and M series modules can run FabricPath.E.   These require an enhanced Layer 2 license to run. Answer: BEExplanation:
With the Nexus 5x00 switch, FCoE functionality is a licensed feature. After the license is installed, FCoE configuration can be
completed.http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2030048&seqNum=4 QUESTION 60What is the Overlay Transport
Virtualization site VLAN used for? A.   to allow the join interfaces at different sites to communicateB.   to detect devices at the site
that are not capable of OTVC.   to allow multiple site AEDs to communicate with each otherD.   to detect other OTV edge devices
in the site Answer: DExplanation:The edge device performs OTV functions: it receives the Layer 2 traffic for all VLANs that need
to be extended to remote locations and dynamically encapsulates the Ethernet frames into IP packets that are then sent across the
transport infrastructure. It is expected that at least two OTV edge devices are deployed at each data center site to improve the
resiliency.http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/DCI/whitepaper/DCI3_OT V_Intro/DCI_1.html
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