

Questions

1. Which plane of operation within the Cisco SD-Access fabric leverages Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) tunneling?
 - A. Control Plane
 - B. Data Plane
 - C. Management Plane
 - D. Orchestration Plane

2. In a typical SD-Access implementation, which type of device would act as a Location ID Separation Protocol (LISP) server for mapping node locations within the network?
 - A. Fabric Edge Node
 - B. Fabric Intermediate Node
 - C. Fabric Border Node
 - D. Fabric Control Plane Node

Questions and Answers

1. Which plane of operation within the Cisco SD-Access fabric leverages Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) tunneling?
 - A. Control Plane
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 - C. Management Plane
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Answer: B

Explanation: The SD-Access data plane uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) tunneling to create the virtual SD-Access overlay network. This is UDP-based communication, meaning any device with a valid IP address has the ability to receive and forward the information. The VXLAN encapsulation allows for the creation of multiple virtual networks within the overlay, where separate policies can be applied and enforced.

Video Reference: 1.4.1 Overview of SD-Access Technologies

2. In a typical SD-Access implementation, which type of device would act as a Location ID Separation Protocol (LISP) server for mapping node locations within the network?
 - A. Fabric Edge Node
 - B. Fabric Intermediate Node
 - C. Fabric Border Node
 - D. Fabric Control Plane Node

Answer: D

Explanation: In an SD-Access implementation, a Fabric Control Plane Node acts as a LISP server, containing a database used to resolve node locations. LISP is used to create two separate device identity tags; the endpoint identifier (EID) and the routing locator (RLOC). The Fabric Control Plane Node resolves these identity tags using the local LISP database, allowing SD-Access to map the network accurately with node and client locations.

Video Reference: 1.4.2 SD-Access Implementation