Exam Questions HPE6-A45

Implementing Aruba Campus Switching Solutions Exam

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/HPE6-A45/

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show running-config vlan 2
Running configuration:
vlan 2
  ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group myACL in

Switch-1# show-list myACL
Access Control Lists

  Name: myACL
  Type: Extended
  Applied: Yes

SEQ  Entry
-----------------------------------------------------------------
1   Action: permit
    Src IP: 0.0.0.0       Mask: 255.255.255.255   Port(s):
    Dst IP: 0.0.00        Mask: 255.255.255.255   Port(s): eq 67
    Proto : UDP
    TOS   : -             Precedence: -

2   Action: permit
    Scr Ip: 0.0.0.0       Mask: 255.255.255.255   Port(s):
    Dst IP: 0.0.00        Mask: 255.255.255.255   Port(s): eq 53
    Proto : UDP
    TOS   : -             Precedence: -

3   Action: deny
    Scr Ip: 10.1.2.0       Mask: 0.0.0.255
    Dst IP: 10.1.0.0       Mask: 0.0.255.255       Port(s):
    Proto : IP
    TOS   : -             Precedence: -

4   Action: permit
    Scr Ip: 10.1.2.0       Mask: 0.0.0.255         Port(s):
    Dst IP: 0.0.0.0        Mask: 255.255.255.255   Port(s): eq 80
    Proto : TCP
    TOS   : -             Precedence: -


5   Action: permit
    Scr Ip: 10.1.2.0       Mask: 0.0.0.255         Port(s):
    Dst IP: 0.0.0.0        Mask: 255.255.255.255   Port(s): eq 443
    Proto : TCP
    TOS   : -             Precedence: -
```

A network administrator needs to alter myACL so that it permits all traffic that arrives in VLAN 2 and is destined to 10.1.10.0/24. Besides this change, the ACL must continue to act as it does now. The administrator plans this new rule: permit ip any 10.1.10.0/24

A. Apply the new rule without a rule ID to ensure that the switch applies the automatic processing order to it.
B. Resequence the ACL with more space, then add the new rule with a sequence ID before the ID for the current third rule.
C. Remove the ACL from the VLAN and re-apply it as an inbound VLAN ACL (VACL). Then, add the new rule with any ID higher than 2.
D. Enable ACL grouping on the switc
E. Add the new rule in anew AC
F. Then, group the new ACL with myAC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

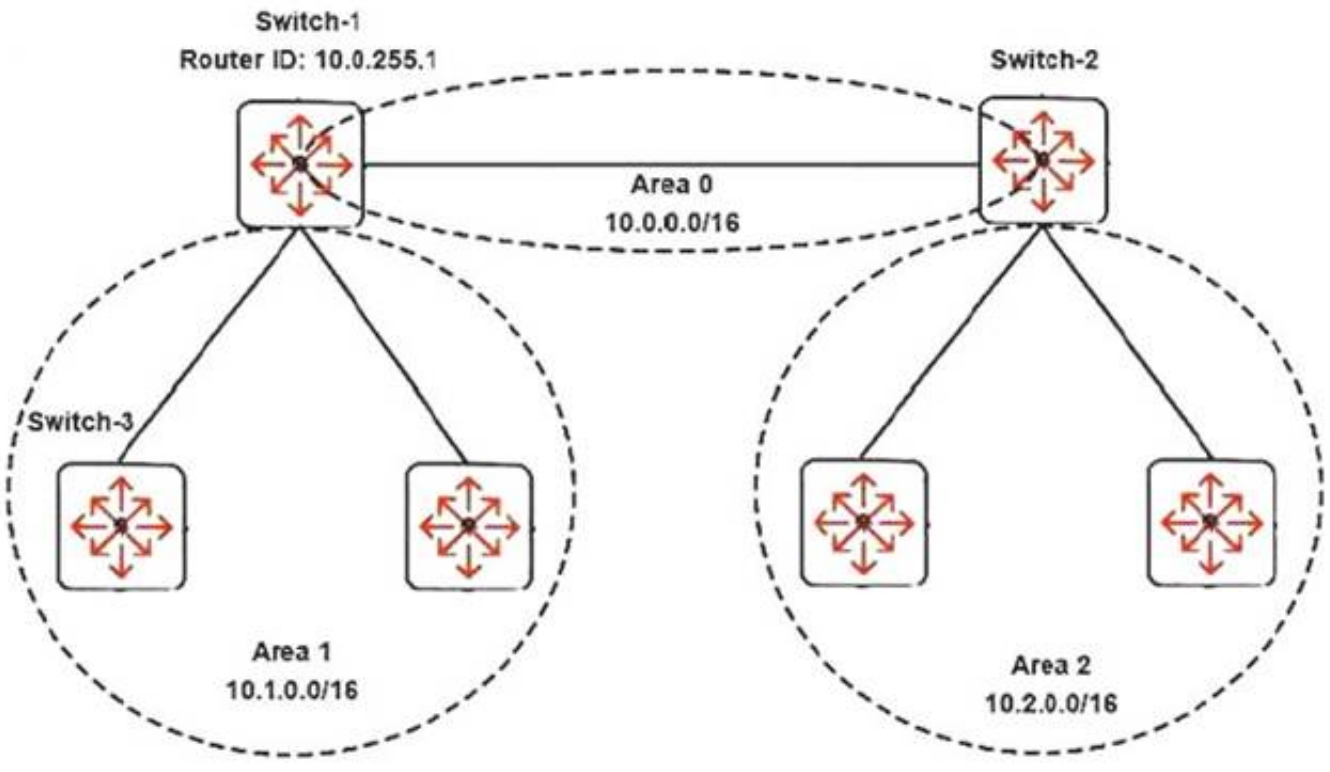


Exhibit 2

```
Former LSDB
Switch-3# show ip ospf link-state

 OSPF Link State Database for Area 0.0.0.1

                          Advertising
 LSA Type Link State ID   Router ID  Age  Sequence #  Checksum
 ------------ ------------------   ------------  -----  --------------  ----------------
 Router   10.0.0.1        10.0.255.1 1061 0x800001c3  0x00006343
 Router   10.1.0.3        10.1.255.3 1649 0x8000006a  0x000058cd
 Network  10.1.0.4        10.0.255.1 990  0x80000065  0x0000d69a
 Summary  0.0.0.0         10.0.255.1 162  0x800001b8  0x0000de9b
 Summary  10.0.0.0        10.0.255.1 1062 0x80000065  0x000087cc
 Summary  10.2.0.0        10.0.255.1 1062 0x80000065  0x0000431a

Current LSDB
Switch-3# show ip ospf link-state

 OSPF Link State Database for Area 0.0.0.1

                          Advertising
 LSA Type Link State ID   Router ID  Age  Sequence #  Checksum
 ------------ ------------------   ------------  -----  --------------  ----------------
 Router   10.0.0.1        10.0.255.1 1061 0x800001c3  0x00006343
 Router   10.1.0.3        10.1.255.3 1649 0x8000006a  0x000058cd
 Network  10.1.0.4        10.0.255.1 990  0x80000065  0x0000d69a
 Summary  0.0.0.0         10.0.255.1 162  0x800001b8  0x0000de9b
 Summary  10.0.0.0        10.0.255.1 1050 0x80000065  0x000087cc
```

A network administrator needs to understand why endpoints that use Switch-3 as their default router can no longer reach some resources. The exhibit shows the OSPF link state database (LSDB) on Switch-1 when the OSPF solution was first deployed and the current LSDB.
What is a likely place to find the issue?

A. in the connectivity status between Switch-3 and Switch-1
B. in the connectivity status between Switch-1 and Switch-2
C. in the Switch-1 OSPF Area 1 configuration settings
D. in the Switch-3 OSPF Area 1 configuration settings

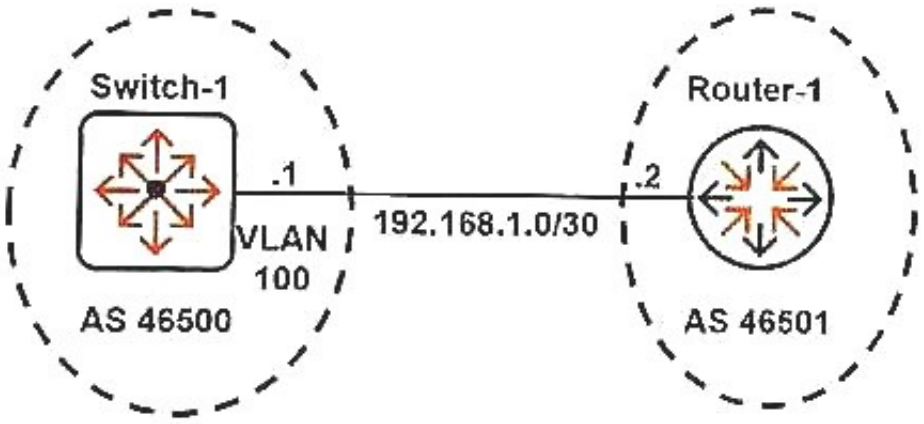
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
A company wants to implement role-based tunneled node on AOS-Switches. Which solution should be included in the plan to help apply the roles?

A. a RADIUS server, such as Aruba ClearPass
B. an SNMP server, such as Aruba AirWave
C. Aruba Mobility Manager (MM)
D. Aruba Meridian

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 runs BGP. What should the network administrator do to permit Switch-1 to establish a neighbor relationship with Router-1?

A. Configure 192.168.1.2 as a neighbor manually within the BGP context.
B. Specify 192.168.1.0/30 with the network command in the BGP context.
C. Enable BGP on VLAN 100.
D. Set the BGP AS number to 46501.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.

```
radius-server key password
radius-server host 10.1.10.10 dyn-authorization
radius-server host 10.1.10.11 dyn-authorization
```

AOS-Switches will enforce 802.1X authentication on edge ports. The company has two RADIUS servers, which are meant to provide redundancy and load sharing of requests. The exhibit shows the planned RADIUS setting to deploy to the switches.
Which adjustment to the plan should administrators make in order to meet the customers' requirements?

A. Remove the dynamic authorization setting for both RADIUS servers.
B. Specify a different RADIUS dynamic authorization port for each of the RADIUS servers.
C. Specify one server on half of the switches and the other server on the other half of the switches.
D. Change the order in which the RADIUS servers are specified on half of the switche

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
Network administrators need to configure a BGP neighbor on an AOS-Switch. What defines the neighbor as an iBGP neighbor?

A. It has BGP synchronization enabled.
B. It has an AS number in the range 12 to 64535.
C. Its update source is set to a private company IP address.
D. Its remote-AS is the same as the AOS-Switch BGP A

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
What is a reason to implement port security on an AOS-Switch?

A. to simplify provisioning for devices such as IP phones or printers
B. to enhance the security of an 802.1X solution
C. to filter traffic at the edge, based on multiple criteria in the MAC header
D. to control management access to the switch CLI based on device, as well as user credentials

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch# show port-security
Port Security

 Port  Learn Mode           | Action      Eavesdrop  Prevention
 ----- --------------------+------------ ---------------------
 1/1   Limited-Continuous   | Send Alarm  Enabled

Switch# show loop-protect
 Status and Counters - Loop Protection Information

  Transmit Interval (sec)     : 5
  Port Disable Timer (sec)    : Disabled
  Loop Detected Trap          : Disabled
  Loop Protect Mode           : Port
  Loop Protect Enabled VLANs :

        Loop     Loop      Detected Loop  Time Since Rx           Port
  Port  Protect  Detected  on VLAN  Count Last Loop  Action       Status
  ----- -------  --------  -------- ----- ---------- ------------ -------
  1/1   Yes      No        NA       0                send-disable Down
```

An AOS-Switch connects to an unmanaged switch in a meeting room. The exhibit shows security settings for this port. Users report that they sometimes lose connectivity and then get it back.
Which best practice should network administrators follow to avoid issue?

A. The loop protection and port security actions should be set to match.
B. Eavesdrop prevention should be disabled when report security is in limited-continuous mode.
C. Port security and loop protection should not be enabled on the same port.
D. Loop protection should operate in VLAN mode, rather than port mode, when port security is enable

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

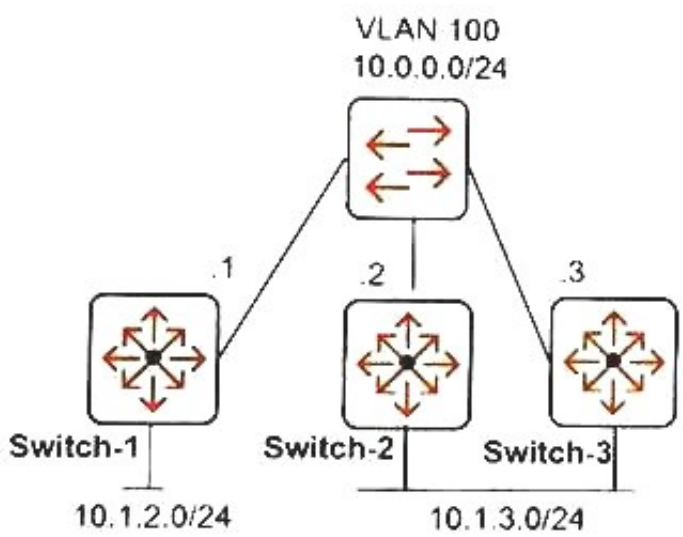


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-2# show log -r
E 09/02/17 04:50:23 02703 OSPF: AM1: ADJCHG: Neighbor with Router ID 10.0.0.1
            on vlan-100 moved to Down state - adjacency lost.
W 09/02/17 04:50:23 05076 bfd: AM1: BFD session 1 error NeighborSessionDown.
I 09/02/17 04:50:23 05080 bfd: AM1: Session 1 under OSPF changed to DOWN.
```

Exhibit 1 shows the topology for the network. The network administrator sees the log entries shown in Exhibit2. Which type of failure is indicated?

A. A link between Switch-1 and Switch-2 went dow
B. BFD detected the lost connectivity and behaved as expected.
C. Graceful restart helper was not enabled on Switvh-2, so BFD was unable to operate correctly, and the session was taken down.
D. A hardware issue caused a unidirectional link; BFD detected the issue at Layer 2 and prevented a broadcast storm.
E. BFD was set up incorrectly on Switch-2, so it caused Switch-2 to lose adjacency with Switch-1 rather than repair the session.

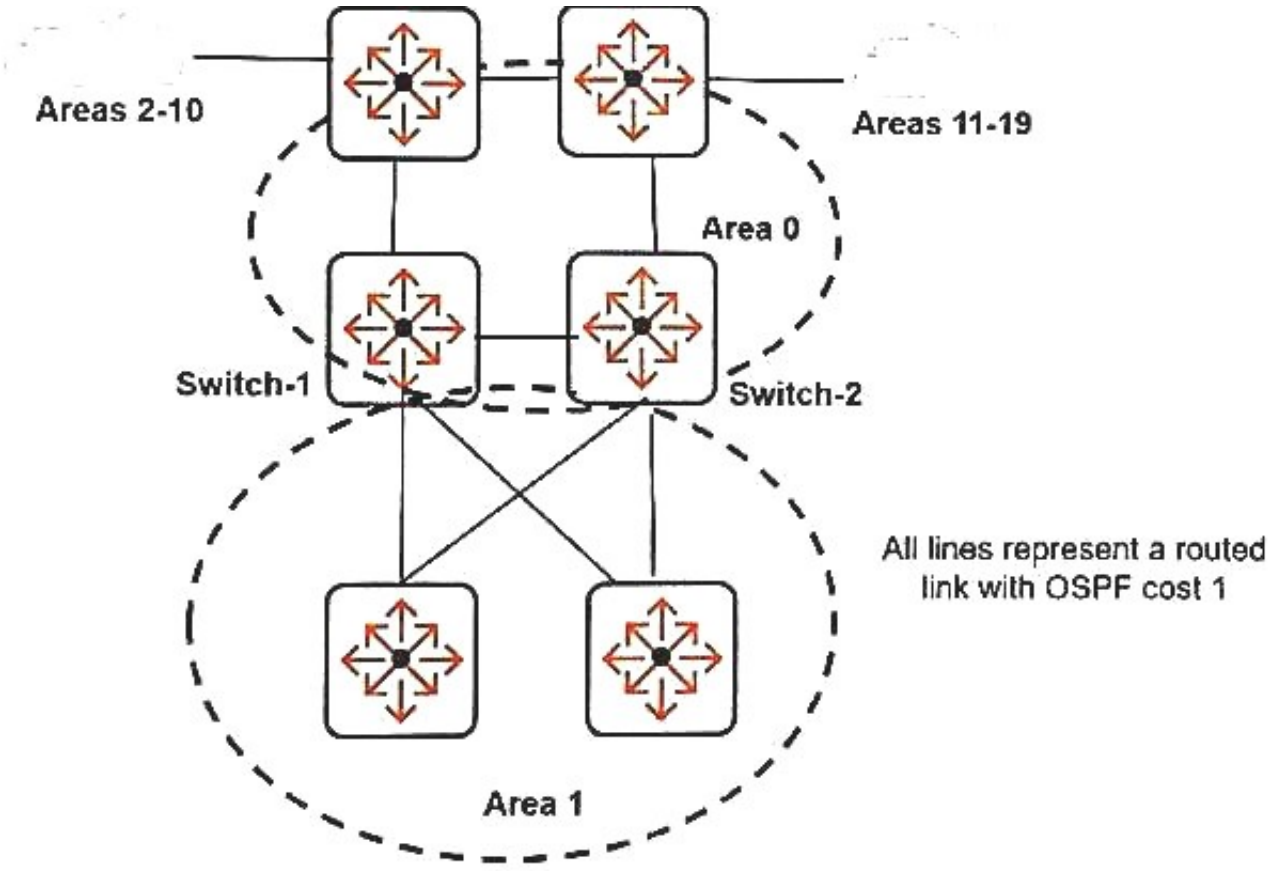
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
The security plan for AOS-Switches requires protection from incoming malware traffic: generated from a wormor virus-infected host.
Which feature should be implemented to provide the required protection?

A. DHCP snooping
B. connection-rate filtering
C. port security
D. proxy ARP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.



A company wants to change Area 1 shown in the exhibit from a stub area to a totally stub area. What will be one effect of this planned change?

A. Routing devices within Area 0 will temporarily lose adjacency with each other.
B. Switch-1 and Switch-2 will adjust the cost with which they advertise area 1 traffic in the backbone.
C. Some traffic from Area 1 to other areas will no longer follow the lowest cost path.
D. Endpoints within Area 1 will no longer be able to reach endpoints in other area

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

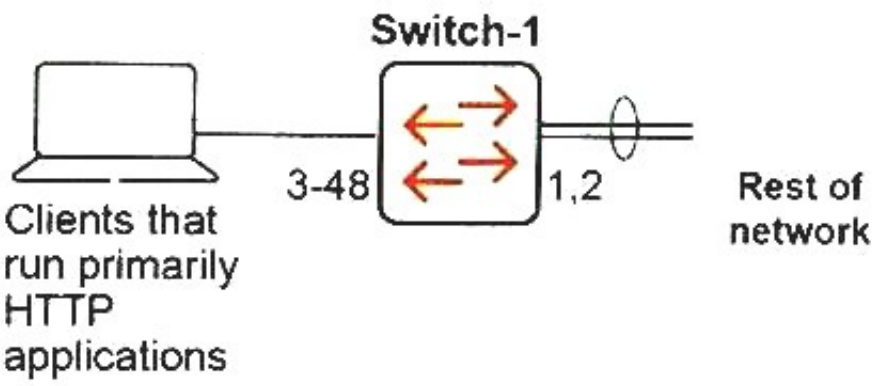


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1# show interface 1
 Status and Counters - Port Counters for port 1

 Name :
 MAC Address     : 00fd45-7dc65b
 Link Status     : Up
 Totals (Since boot or last clear) :
  Bytes Rx       : 34,990,702,682      Bytes Tx         : 5,817,550,183
  Unicast Rx     : 1,709,639,254       Unicast Tx       : 66,860,183
  Bcast/Mcast Rx: 63,100               Bcast/Mcast Tx   : 69,966
 Errors (Since boot or last clear) : h
  FCS Rx         : 0                   Drops Tx         : 0
  Alignment Rx   : 0                   Collisions Tx    : 0
  Runts Rx       : 0                   Late Colln       : 0
  Giants Rx      : 0                   Excessive Colln  : 0
  Total Rx Errors : 0                  Deferred Tx      : 0
 Others (Since boot or last clear) :
  Discard Rx     : 0                   Out Queue Len    : 0
  Unknown Protos : 0
 Rates (5 minute weighted average) :
  Total Rx (bps) : 901,341,923         Total Tx (bps)   : 151,774,422
  Unicast Rx (Pkts/sec) : 71,920       Unicast Tx (Pkts/sec) : 7,461
  B/Mcast Rx (Pkts/sec) : 10           B/Mcast Tx (Pkts/sec) : 11
  Utilization Rx:90.13 %               Utilization Tx   : 15.17 %
```

Network administrators are alerted to high interface utilization on a switch by a management solution. They examine the utilization on the uplink interfaces several times an hour during problem times. The exhibit shows output typical of times of congestion. The administrators want to allocate bandwidth fairly and reduce congestion on the uplinks.
What could help meet these requirements?

A. a per-queue rate limit on interfaces 1 and 2
B. an outbound rate limit on each edge port
C. a broadcast rate limit on each edge port
D. an outbound rate limit on interfaces 1 and 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18
Refer to the exhibit.

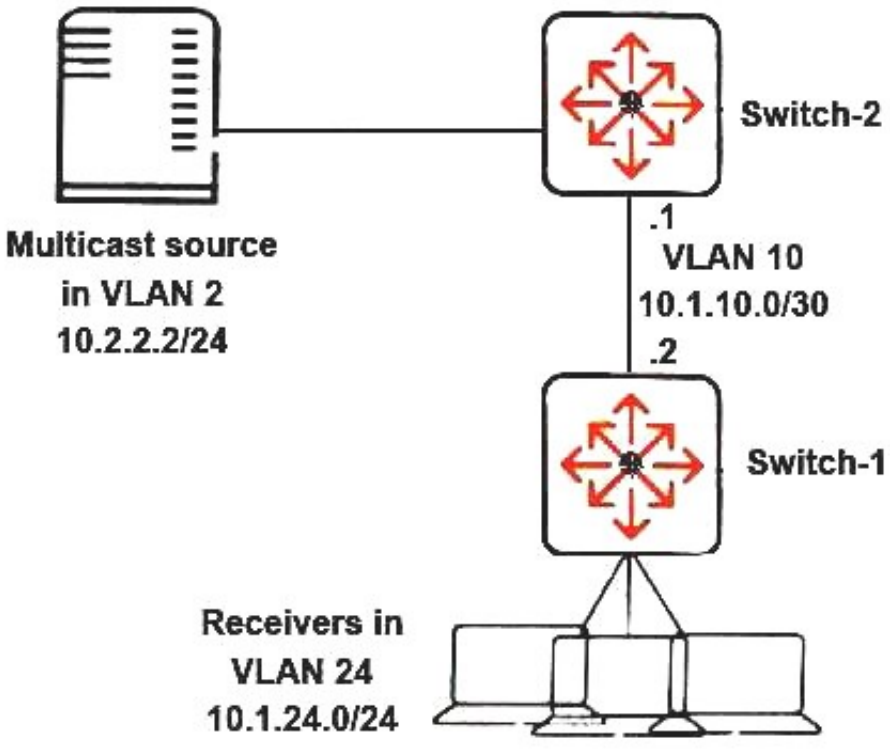
```
Switch-1# show link-keepalive
Status and Configuration - UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD)

Keepalive Retries   : 4
Keepalive Interval  : 5000 ms
Keepalive Mode      : forward-then-verify
              Physical       Keepalive Adjacent       UDLD
Port  Enabled Status         Status    Switch         VLAN
----- ------- -------------  --------- -------------  -------
A23   Yes     up             failure   00fd45-653ae9  untagged
```

Switch-1 and Switch-2 connect on interface A23. The switches experience a connectivity issue. The network administrator sees that both switches show this interface as up. The administrator sees the output shown in the exhibit on Switch-1.
What is a typical issue that could cause this output?

A. asymmetric routing introduced by a routing protocol
B. an issue with VLAN mismatch
C. mismatched subnet mask on the VLAN for the link
D. a jumbo frame mismatch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
Refer to the exhibit.



Network administrators want the network to use PIM-DM to route multicasts from Server 1 to receivers in VLAN 24. Which protocols should the administrators enable on which VLANs on Switch-1?

A. PIM-DM on VLAN 24; IGMP and PIM-DM on VLAN 10
B. IGMP on VLAN 24; IGMP on VLAN 10
C. IGMP on VLAN 24; PIM-DM on VLAN 10
D. IGMP and PIM-DM on VLAN 24; PIM-DM on VLAN 10
E. IGMP and PIM-DM on VLAN 24; PIM-DM on VLAN 10

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
A network administrator needs to create a backplane stack with four AOS-Switches. The administrator wants to choose which switch becomes the commander. Which procedure meets those needs?

A. Boot all of the switches at the same time and then connect the backplane stacking link
B. Then, access the desired commander, and make sure it has member ID 1.
C. Configure backplane switches settings on each switch while disconnecte
D. Make sure the desired commander has priority value 1. Then, connect the switches.
E. Boot up the desired commander first and make sure stacking is enabled on i
F. Then, connect the stacking links and boot the other switches.
G. Configure backplane switching settings on each switch while disconnecte
H. Make sure the desired commander has member ID 1. Then, connect the switches.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27
A company has a wireless Aruba solution and wired users that connect to AOS-Switches. The company wants deep insight into the types of applications that wired users run. The company also wants more control over the traffic. What can the company do to meet these goals?

A. Use tunneled node to send traffic through an Aruba Mobility Controller
B. Configure extended IP ACLs on the AOS-Switches to filter the traffic.
C. Configure RMON receives on the switches.
D. Set up remote traffic mirroring between the AOS-Switches and Aruba Mobility Controller

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29
An administrator wants to ensure that an AOS-Switch forwards all traffic that it receives on interface 1 with high priority.
- Switches should also communicate the high priority to other switches across the traffic path.
- The switch has type of service disabled.
- The administrator plans to apply 802.1p priority 5 to interface 1.
What should the administrator check to ensure that the configuration will work properly?

A. Interface 1 receives traffic with a tag.
B. The AOS-Switch is configured to use eight queues.
C. The forwarding path for the traffic uses VLAN tags.
D. An 802.1p-to-DSCP map exists for priority 5.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
Network administrators need to track when traffic matches deny entry in an ACL applied to a port. They want the alert to be sent to a syslog server that is already set up to send logs.
What should administrators do to enable alerts?

A. Specify the log option for the ACL entry, and enable ACL debugging.
B. Set the debug destination to session, and enable ACL debugging.
C. Enable ACL debugging, and enable SNMP port security traps.
D. Specify the log option for the ACL entry, and enable SNMP port security trap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 33
A company has AOS-switches, Aruba ClearPass, and Aruba AirWave. A network administrator needs to find the source of a performance issue that often occurs at the start of the day and early in the afternoon. Which action is likely to give the administrator the most useful information for the investigation?

A. Access the Network Device view on ClearPass.
B. Use the configuration audit tool on AirWave.
C. View the current running config on each switch.
D. View usage patterns on the switches on AirWav

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34
A network uses MSTP and has AOS-Switches at the access layer. The company wants edge ports on the access layer switches to meet these criteria:
They prevent all rogue switches that run STP, RSTP, or MSTP from connecting to the network.
If a rogue switch connects and is then replaced by a proper endpoint, the port recovers automatically without IT staff involvement.
How should the network administrator set up the edge ports to meet these requirements?

A. Enable loop protection with a timeout period.
B. Enable BPDU filtering.
C. Enable both root guard and BPDU protection.
D. Enable BPDU protection with a timeout perio

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37
Which technologies can prevent split brain in a VSF fabric that includes Aruba 2930F switches?

A. ARP MAD or OOBM MAD
B. VLAN MAD or ARP MAD
C. OOBM MAD or LLDP MAD
D. LLDP MAD or VLAN MAD

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39
A customer wants to authenticate AOS-Switch managers to a RADIUS server. The CIO wants to assign different rights to different management users for granular control over their rights and privileges. What must the network administrator enable on the AOS-Switches to ensure they comply with this plan?

A. RADIUS-based command authorization
B. a manager and operator password
C. authentication login privileges
D. SNMPv3 and SNMPv3 restricted acces

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40
A network administrator sets up MAC-Auth and captive portal to Aruba ClearPass on AOS-Switches. The solution seems to work for most guests. However, some guests open their browsers and are not redirected to the captive portal. How should the administrator address the likely cause of the issue?

A. Set the RADIUS server time window to 0 because some guest computers likely have the incorrect system time.
B. Replace MAC-Auth on switch ports with Web-Auth because this authentication method offers more reliability with captive portal.
C. Reconfigure the captive portal URL hash key on some of the switches, which likely have the wrong password.
D. Replace expired certificates on the switches and set their usage to captive portal since some guests have an HTTPS homepage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show running-config router ospf
router ospf
   area 0.0.0.1 stub 1
   area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
   area backbone
   enable
   exit

Switch-1# show ip ospf interface
  OSPF Interface Status

IP Address Status  Area ID  State Auth-type Cost Pri Passive
---------- ------ --------- ----- --------- ---- --- -------
10.1.1.1   enabled 0.0.0.1   DR      none    1     1  no

<-output omitted->

Switch-2# show running-config router ospf
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1
  enable
  exit

  Switch-2# show ip ospf interface
  OSPF Interface Status

  IP Address Status  Area ID  State Auth-type Cost Pri Passive
  ---------- ------ --------- ----- --------- ---- --- -------
  10.1.1.1   enabled 0.0.0.1   DR      none    1     1  no

  <-output omitted->
```

Why are these switches unable to achieve adjacency?

A. Switch-1 and Switch-2 use different area types for Area 1.
B. Switch-2 does not support every area that Switch-1 does.
C. The area range is incorrect on Switch-1 and missing on Switch-2.
D. They have the same priority and cannot elect a Designated Router (DR).

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49
An AOS-Switch needs to be configured to support tunneled node in role-based mode. The Mobility Controller administrators tell the switch administrators that the AOS-Switch will integrate with a cluster of Mobility Controllers. The cluster virtual IP address is 10.1.1.10.
How should switch administrator integrate the AOS-Switch with the cluster?

A. Double-check the settings with the Mobility Controller administrators because the planned configuration is incomplete with the switch settings.
B. Configure the virtual IP address as the tunneled-node-server address, tunneled node will work, but the clustering features will not provide redundancy.
C. Configure the virtual IP address as the tunneled-node-server addres
D. The switch will automatically learn controller IP addresses to which to tunnel various traffic.
E. Configure the virtual IP address for the primary tunneled-node-server and an actual controller IP address for the backup tunneled-node-server in order to receive redundancy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53
A network administrator wants to use an ACL, acl1, to control traffic from devices in VLAN 12 as the traffic is routed out of VLAN 12. The ACL should not control traffic within the VLAN.
Which keyword should the administrator enter at the administrator enter at the end of this command: Switch(config)# vlan 12 ip access-group acl1

A. in
B. out
C. vlan-in
D. vlan-out

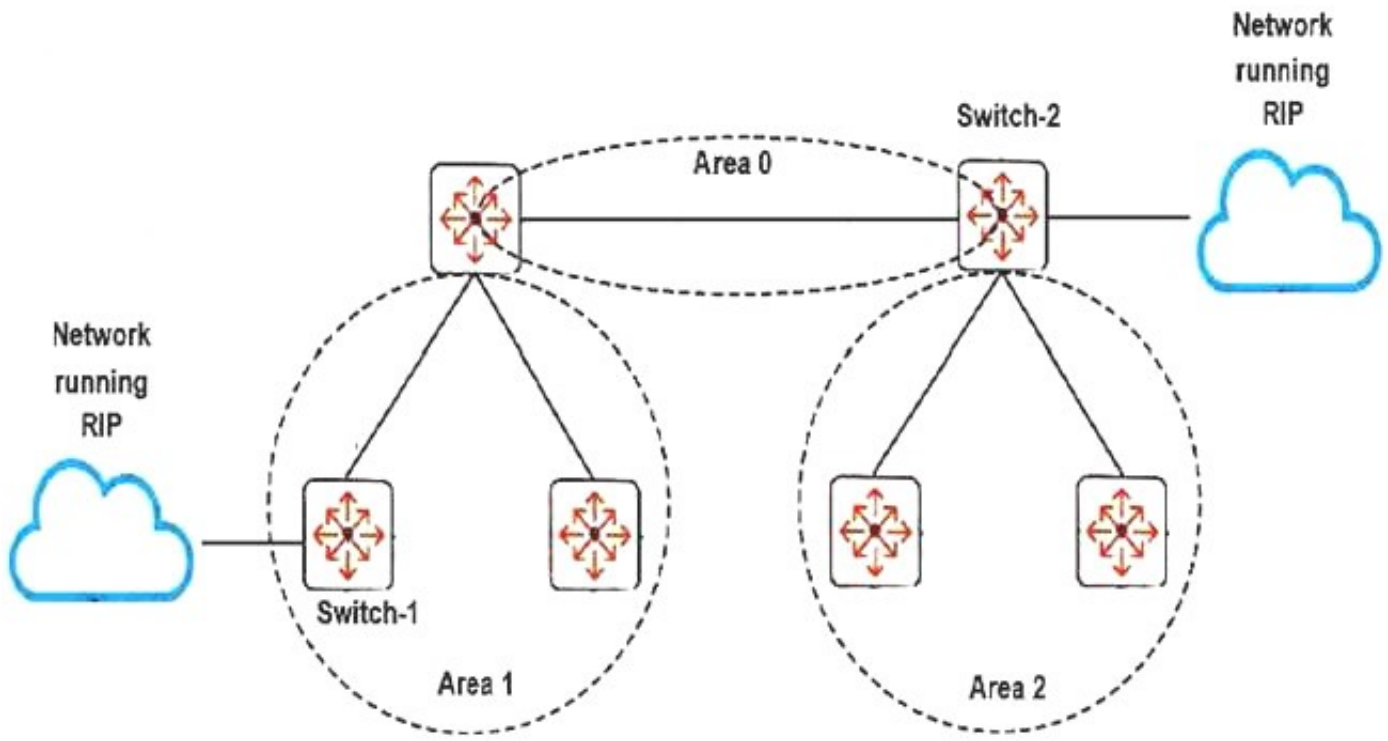
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57
Two AOS-Switches are directly interconnected. The network administrator wants to prevent broadcast storms and other Layer 2 issues that could occur if there is physical damage to a cable.
Which technology should the administrator implement on the connected switch interfaces?

A. MAC Lockdown
B. Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
C. Spanning Tree Root Guard
D. Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58
Refer to the exhibit.



Both Switch-1 and Switch-2 redistribute RIP routes into OSPF. The network administrator wants routers in Area 1 to receive the redistributed routes from Switch-1 but not from Switch-2.
What should the administrator do to achieve this goal?

A. Configure Area 1 as a stub area, with no summaries on Switch-2.
B. Configure Area 1 as a stub area, and import the routes with a low metric on Switch-2.
C. Configure Area 1 as a Not So Stubby Area (NSSA) on all routing devices in Area 1.
D. Configure a subnet range for Area 1 on Switch-2, and set the no-advertise optio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61
What is the minimum requirement for a device to pass local MAC authentication (LMA) on an AOS-Switch?

A. The device MAC address matches a default MAC group, which is enabled but not necessarily associated with a profile.
B. The device MAC address matches a MAC group, address, OUI, or range that is associated with an LMA profile.
C. The device MAC address matches a default MAC group that is associated with an LMA profile.
D. The device MAC address matches a configured MAC group, address, OUI, or range, which is not necessarily associated with a profile.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

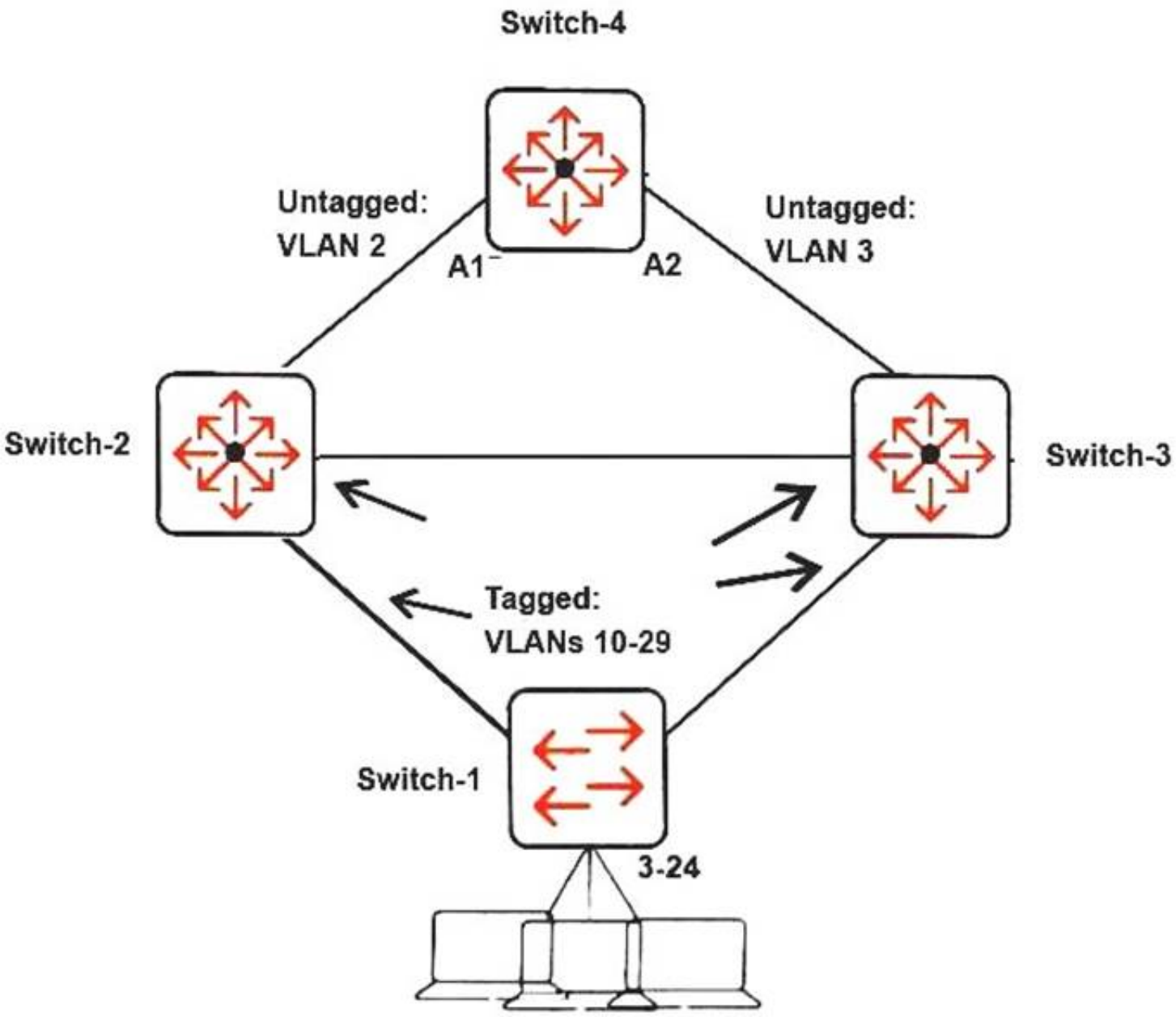


Exhibit 2
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree config-name “exam” Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29 Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree config-name “exam” Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19 Switch- 2(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29 Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree priority 0 Switch-2(config)# spanning- tree instance 1 priority 0 Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 priority 1 Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree config-name “exam” Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19 Switch- 3(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29 Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree priority 1 Switch-3(config)# spanning- tree instance 1 priority 1 Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 priority 0 Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree config-name “exam” Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19 Switch- 4(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29
The network administrator enters the commands shown in Exhibit 2. What is the spanning tree status on A1 and A2?

A. Both A1 and A2 forward traffic.
B. A1 blocks traffic, and A2 forwards traffic.
C. Both A1 and A2 block traffic.
D. A1 forwards traffic, and A2 blocks traffi

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67
AOS-Switches authenticate guests to ClearPass with captive portal. An administrator notices that some guests are unable to reach the captive portal page. What will resolve this issue?

A. Permit DNS on the ClearPass Portal
B. Permit DHCP on the ClearPass Portal.
C. Permit HTTP or HTTPS on the ClearPass Portal.
D. Permit Allow All MAC-Auth on the ClearPass Porta

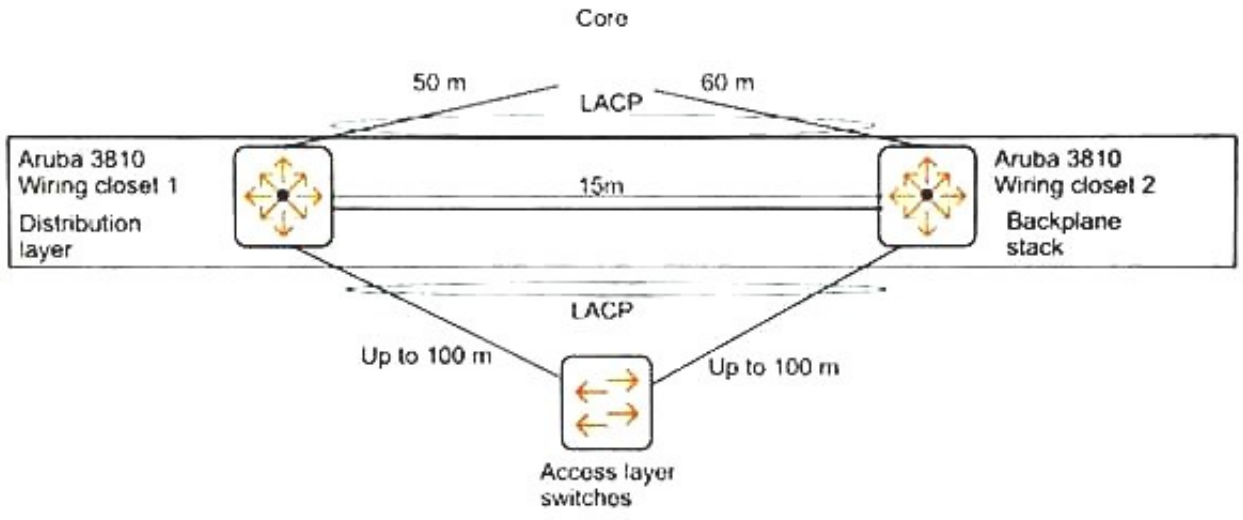
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68
An AOS-Switch needs to use captive portal to integrate with an Aruba ClearPass Guest solution. The solution should allow guests to connect their own devices to the network, be redirected to a portal, log in, and be granted access transparently.
What is one setting administrators should configure for this solution?

A. ClearPass should be defined as the enhanced Web Auth (EWA) server.
B. RADIUS MAC-Auth should be enabled on the guest ports.
C. Web-Auth should be enabled on the guest ports.
D. BYOD redirect should be enabled globall

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 72
Refer to the exhibit.



A company requires distribution layer switches that can provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 redundancy. The exhibit shows the proposal for these switches. Which change to the proposal will help meet the company's requirements?

A. The proposed switches should be replaced with switches such as the Aruba 2930M to support the backplane stacking technology.
B. VRRP should be implemented instead of backplane stacking to support the Layer 3 redundancy requirements.
C. Link aggregations should be established without LACP to support the Layer 2 redundancy requirements and backplane stacking limitations.
D. The proposed switches should be replaced with switches that support VSF to support the required distance between stack members.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

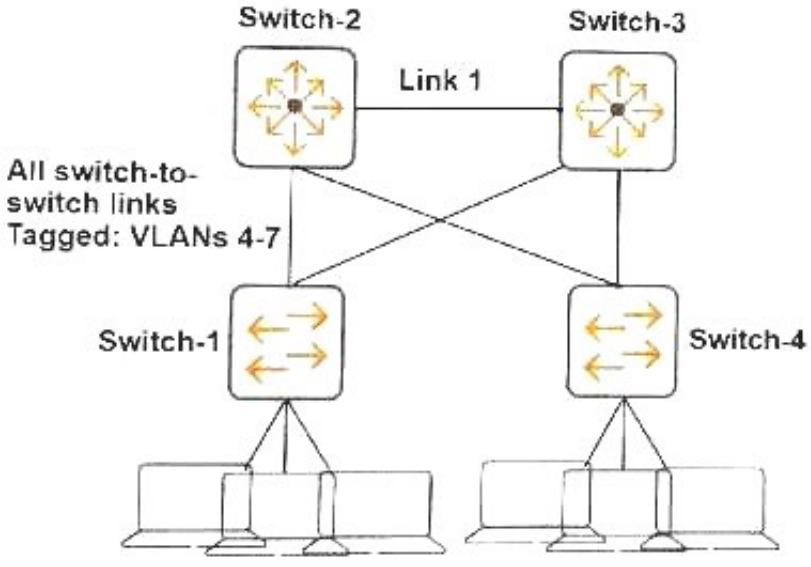


Exhibit 2.

```
Switch-2# display vrrp
 IPv4 Standby Information:
     Run Mode        : Standard
     Run Method      : Virtual Mac
 Total number of virtual routers : 4
 Interface  VRID  State   Run  Adver  Auth  Virtual
                          Pri  Timer  Type    IP
 ------------------------------------------------------
 Vlan4      4     Master  254   1     None   10.1.4.1
 Vlan5      5     Backup  100   1     None   10.1.5.1
 Vlan6      6     Master  254   1     None   10.1.6.1
 Vlan7      7     Backup  100   1     None   10.1.7.1

Switch-3# display vrrp
 IPv4 Standby Information:
     Run Mode        : Standard
     Run Method      : Virtual Mac
 Total number of virtual routers : 4
 Interface  VRID  State   Run  Adver  Auth  Virtual
                          Pri  Timer  Type    IP
 ------------------------------------------------------
 Vlan5      4     Master  100   1     None   10.1.4.1
 Vlan4      5     Backup  254   1     None   10.1.5.1
 Vlan7      6     Master  100   1     None   10.1.6.1
 Vlan6      7     Backup  254   1     None   10.1.7.1
```

The company wants to minimize congestion on Link 1. Which spanning tree implementation meets this goal?

A. Instance 1 = VLANs 4-5 Instance 2 = VLANs 6-7Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 2priority = 0
B. Instance 1 = VLANs 4,6 Instance 2 = VLANs 5,7Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 2priority = 0
C. Instance 1 = VLANs 4,6 Instance 2 = VLANs 5,7Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 3 instance 2 priority = 1
D. Instance 1 = VLANs 4-5 Instance 2 = VLANs 6-7Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 3 instance 2priority = 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80
Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

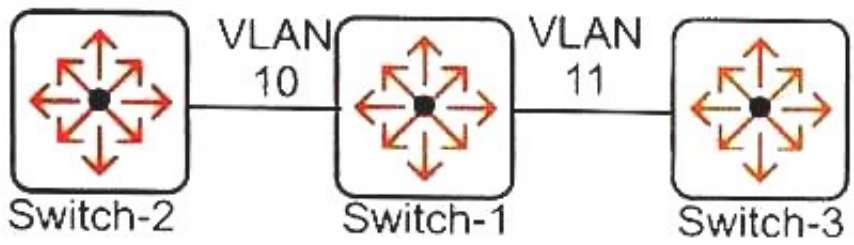


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain10
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain10 key 1 key-string password10
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain11
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain11 key 2 key-string password11
Switch-1(config)# vlan 10
Switch-1(vlan10)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain10
Switch-1(vlan10)# vlan 11
Switch-1(vlan11)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain11

Switch-2(config)# key-chain chain10
Switch-2(config)# key-chain chain10 key 1 key-string password100
Switch-2(config)# vlan 10
Switch-2(vlan10)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain10

Switch-3(config)# key-chain chain1
Switch-3(config)# key-chain chain1 key 2 key-string password11
Switch-3(config)# vlan 11
Switch-3(vlan11)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain1
```

The network administrator configures the commands shown in Exhibit 2. Which mismatch will cause an issue?

A. the mismatch between the key IDs specified in chain10 and chain11 on Switch-1
B. the mismatch between the key-strings in the chains for VLAN 10 and VLAN 11 on Switch-1
C. the mismatch between the chain names associated with VLAN 11 on Switch-1 and on Switch-3
D. the mismatch between the key-strings associated with VLAN 10 on Switch-1 and on Switch-2

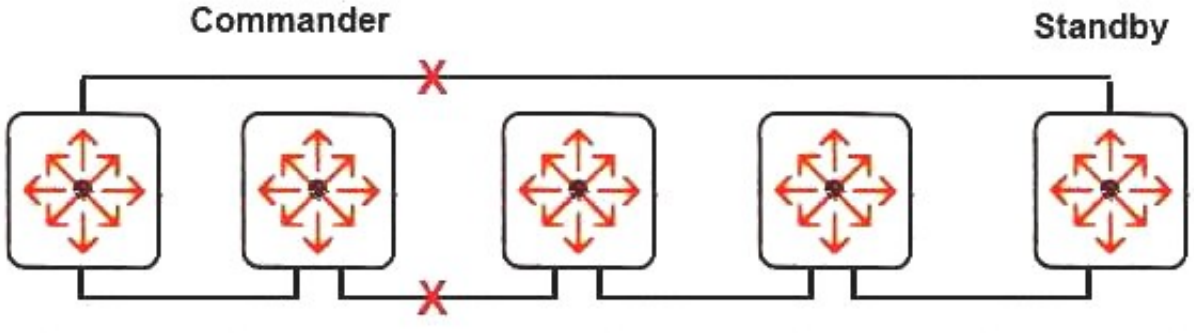
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82
A company starts to have issues with too many rules in the dynamic ACLs applied to AOS-Switch ports. Administrators decide to remove some of the common rules from the dynamic ACLs and enforce them in an ACL applied to the users' VLAN instead.
What is one rule that administrators should keep in mind to ensure that the new ACLs control traffic as they expect?

A. ACLs applied to VLANs cannot control ICMP traffic, do the dynamic ACLs must include the ICMP rules.
B. Administrators should add an explicit deny at the end of the dynamic ACLs, so traffic will hit VLAN ACL.
C. Traffic must be permitted by both the dynamic ACL and the VLAN ACL in order to be permitted.
D. If a port supports multiple clients, every dynamic ACL applied to one client filters traffic for all client

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85
Refer to the exhibit.

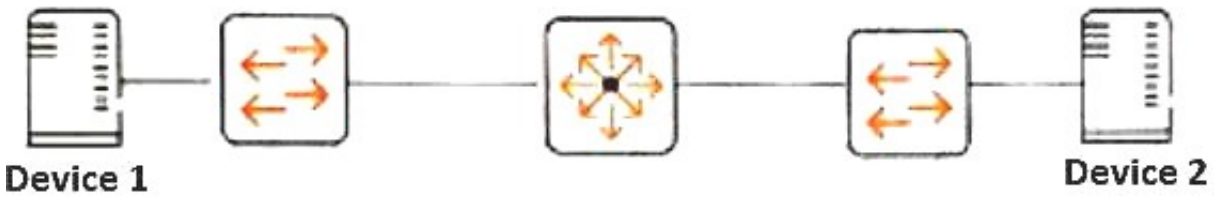


An administrator created a backplane stack with the plug-and-play method, and did not alter the default backplane stacking settings. Later, two backplane stacking links failed, as shown in the exhibit.
What happens to the backplane stack after the failures?

A. The standby becomes the commander of its fragment, which remains activ
B. The fragment with the commander becomes inactive.
C. The fragment that contains the commander operates at Layer 2 and layer 3, and the other fragment operates at layer 2 only.
D. The fragment that contains the commander remains active, and the fragment with the standby member is disabled.
E. The standby becomes the commander of its fragmen
F. Both fragments remain active and operate at both Layer 2 and Layer 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator sets up prioritization for an application that runs between Device 1 and Device 2. However, the QoS for the application is not what the administrator expects.
How can the administrator check if the network infrastructure prioritizes traffic from Device 1 and Device 2?

A. Run a packet capture on Device 2, run the application, and look in the packet capture for a high value DSCP in the IP header.
B. Set up RMON alarms on the switches that trigger when a high number of packets are droppe
C. Then, run the application and check for the alarm.
D. Clear interface statistics on the switche
E. Then, run the application and check the interface queue statistics for the switch-to-switch links.
F. Run a packet capture on Device 1, run the application, and look in the packet capture for a high value DSCP in the IP header.

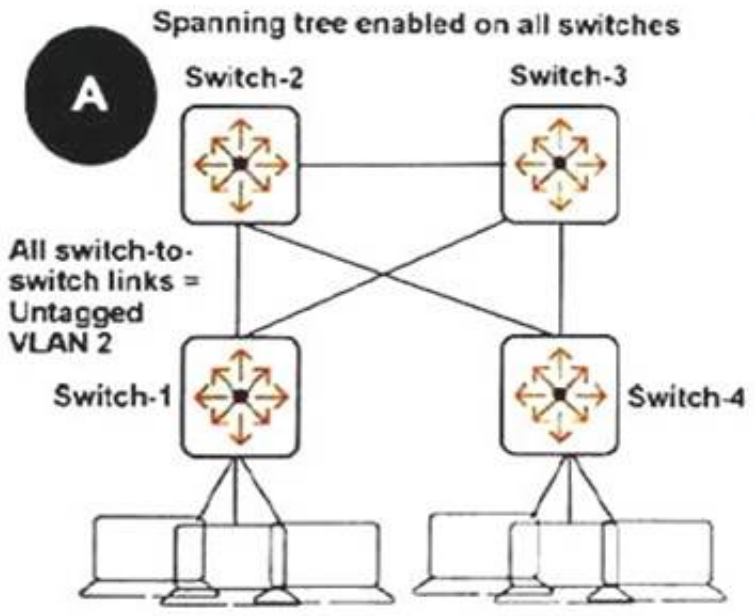
Answer: A

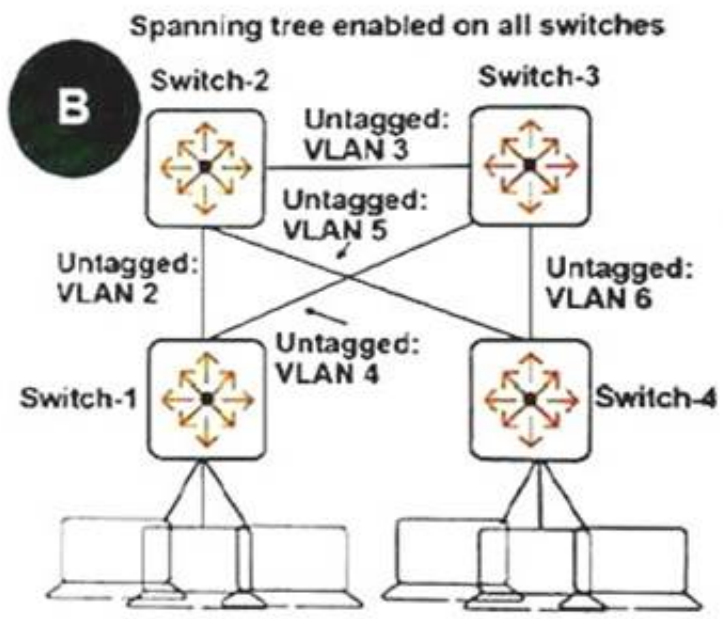
NEW QUESTION 89
A company has AOS-Switches deployed at sites with inexperienced IT staff. The main office network administrators want to track if configurations change on branch switches.
What should be set up for this purpose?

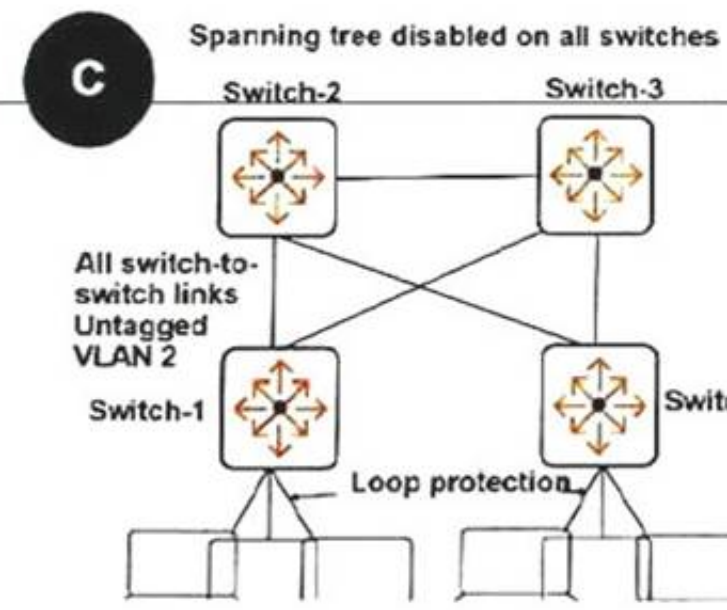
A. an SNMP trap
B. an RMON alarm
C. an IP SLA profile
D. an auto-config server

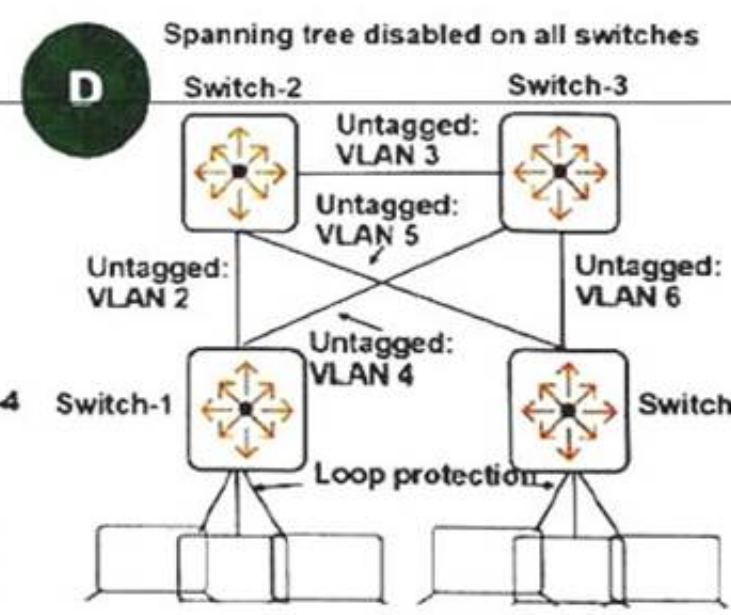
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91
Refer to the exhibit.







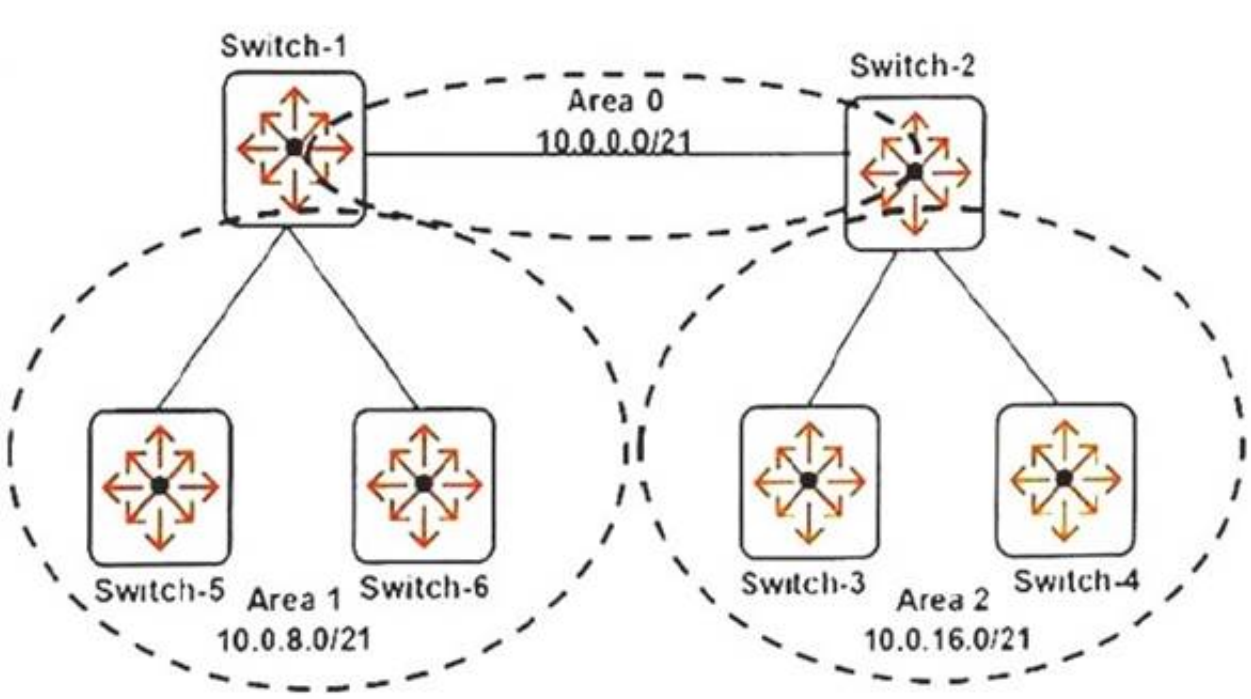


Every switch in the exhibit will route traffic. The company requires a topology in which failover for switch-to-switch links is exclusively handled by the routing protocol and occurs as quickly as possible. Which topology should the administrator use?

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator wants to summarize routes as much as possible in between areas. What is the correct range to specify for the router OSPF Area 2 command on Switch-2?

A. 10.0.0.0/20
B. 10.0.0.0/21
C. 10.0.8.0/21
D. 10.0.16.0/21

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 99
What is one difference between BPDU protection and root guard?

A. BPDU protection works with RPVST+, RSTP, and MST
B. Root guard works with RSTP or MSTP, but not RPVST+.
C. BPDU protection blocks a port if it receives any BPDU, but root guard blocks a port only if the BPDU indicates a better root path.
D. BPDU protection is typically implemented on edge ports, but root guard is typically implemented on uplinks with theroot port role.
E. BPDU protection drops BPDUs received on a port, but does not block the por
F. Root guard blocks the port if it receives a BPDU.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104
A company has AOS-Switches, Aruba ClearPass, and Aruba AirWave. A network administrator needs to set up a new switch with the same settings found on other switches in the company.
Which action is likely to be the most useful to perform the task?

A. View usage patterns on the switches on AirWave.
B. Retrieve the running config from ClearPass.
C. Use the configuration audit tool on AirWave.
D. Access the Network Device view on ClearPas

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109
A company wants to implement RADIUS authentication of all managers who log in to AOS-Switches via SSH.
The RADIUS server also sends VSAs that indicate which commands users can enter, and switches must honor these.
What must the administrator do to meet the company's requirements?

A. Set the command access level to manager mode; also set RADIUS for aaa authentication ssh login and aaa authentication ssh enable.
B. Set RADIUS for aaa authentication ssh login, also enable authentication privilege-login mode, which allows the switch to accept all RADIUS VSAs.
C. Set command authorization to RADIUS, also set RADIUS for aaa authentication ssh login and aaa authentication ssh enable.
D. Set RADIUS for aaa authentication ssh enable, which allows the switch to accept all RADIUS VSA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

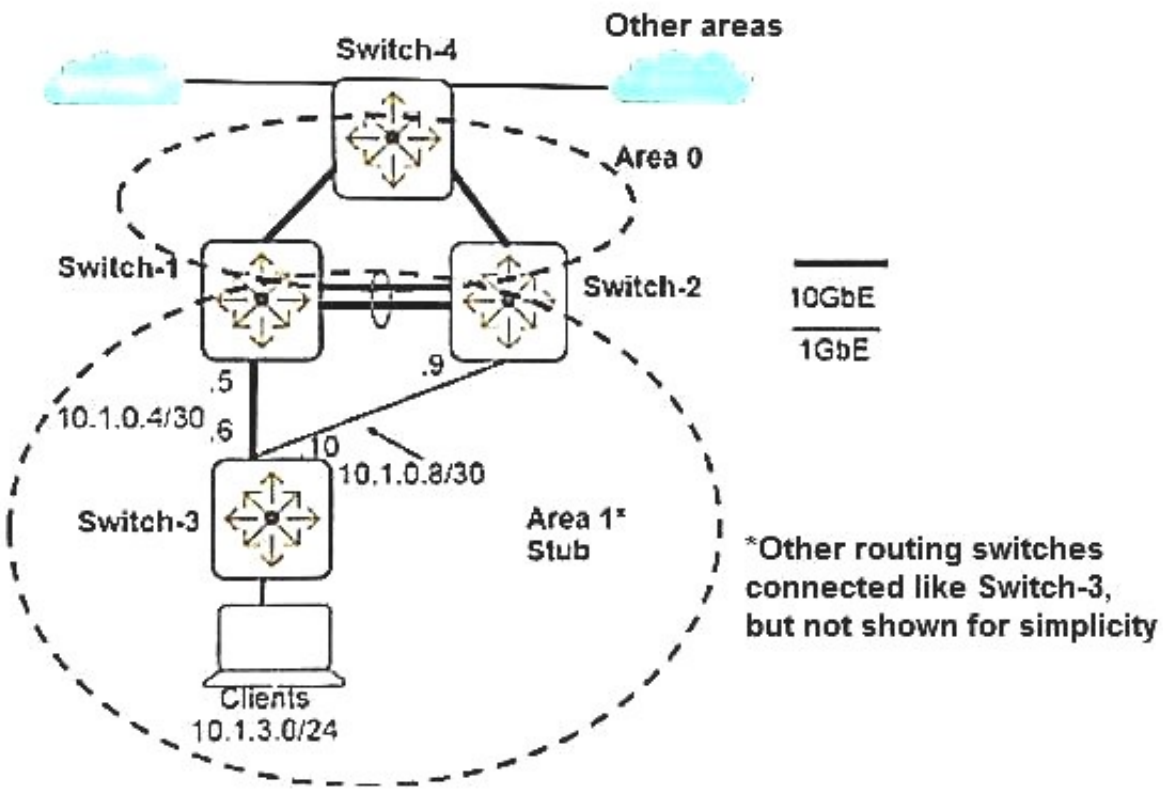


Exhibit 2.

```
Switch-3(config)# show ip route
IP Route Entries
Destination      Gateway     VLAN Type        Sub-Type   Metric     Dist.
---------------- --------    ---------- ---------- -------    ------
0.0.0.0/0        10.1.0.5    104  ospf        InterArea  2          110
0.0.0.0/0        10.1.0.9    108  ospf        InterArea  2          110
10.1.0.4/30      ToSwitch-1  104  connected              1          0
10.1.0.8/30      ToSwitch-2  108  connected              1          0
10.1.3.0/24      Clients     130  connected              1          0
10.1.4.0/24      10.1.0.5    104  ospf        IntraArea  3          110
10.1.4.0/24      10.1.0.9    108  ospf        IntraArea  3          110
10.2.0.0/16      10.1.0.5    104  ospf        InterArea  2          110
10.2.0.0/16      10.1.0.9    108  ospf        InterArea  2          110
127.0.0.0/8      reject           static               0          0
127.0.0.1/32     lo0              connected            1          0
```

The exhibits show the current operational state for routes on Switch-3. The company wants Switch-3 to prefer the link to Switch-1 over the link to Switch-2 for all intra-area, inter-area, and external traffic. What can the network administrator do to achieve this goal?

A. Set the OSPF cost on VLAN 108 higher than 1 on Switch-2 and Switch-3.
B. Set the OSPF administrative distance on Switch-2 higher than 110.
C. Set the OSPF area type to normal on all of the switches in Area 1.
D. Set the cost in the OSPF Area 1 stub command higher than 1 on Switch-2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

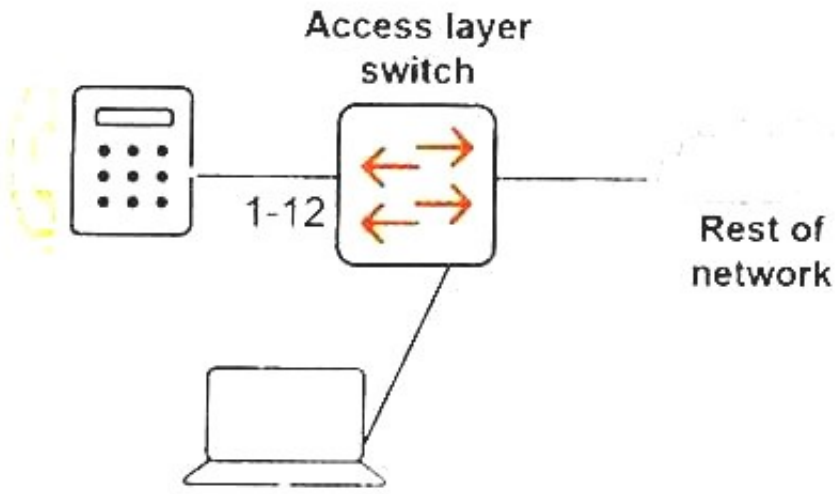


Exhibit 2

```
Switches partial running-config

aaa port-access local-mac mac-group "myphones"
  mac-oui 2c4138
  exit
aaa port-access local-mac profile "myphones"
  vlan untagged 3
  cos 5
  exit
aaa port-access local-mac apply profile "myphones" mac-group
"myphones"
aaa port-access local-mac 1-12
```

A company does not require authentication for security, but AOS-Switches are set up to use local MAC authentication (LMA) to assign the correct VLAN and priority to IP phones. IP phones and computers belong to different VLANs. Each device is supposed to connect to a specific port, but sometimes users connect their devices to the wrong ports and cannot receive access without help from IT.
How can a network administrator configure the switches to eliminate this issue?

A. Set the address limit to 2 on the switch ports that apply LMA.
B. Create a user role that applies the user VLAN, and set this role as the initial role.
C. Add the MAC addresses for computers to the myPhones MAC group.
D. Apply LMA to all edge switch ports, and set the unauth VLAN to the user VLA

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 120
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

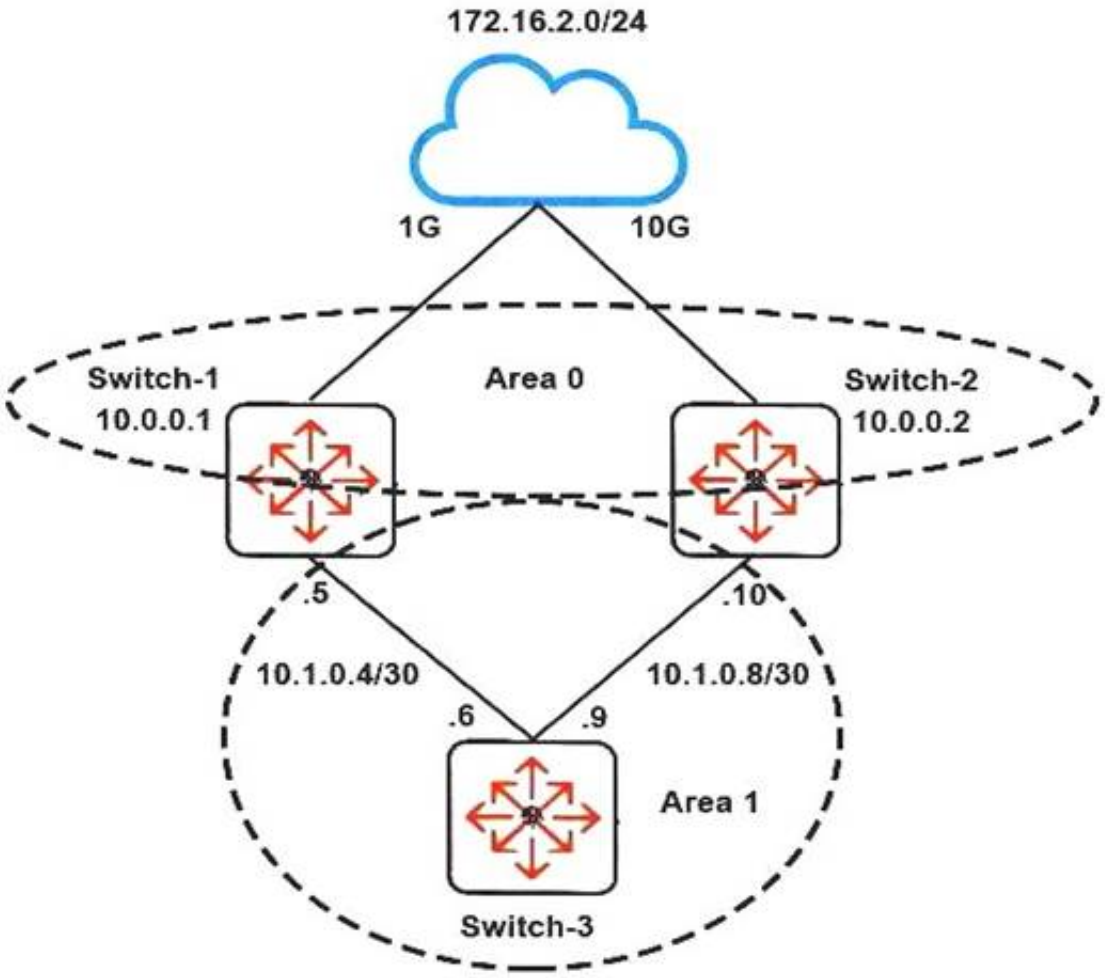

172.16.2.0/24
1G
10G
Switch-1
10.0.0.1
Area 0
Switch-2
10.0.0.2
.5
.10
10.1.0.4/30
10.1.0.8/30
.6
.9
Area 1
Switch-3

Exhibit 2.

```
Switch-3 partial running-config
vlan 104
  ip address 10.1.0.6 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf 10.1.0.6 area 0.0.0.1
  untagged a1
vlan 108
  ip address 10.1.0.10 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf area 0.0.0.1
  untagged a2
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1

Switch-3# show ip ospf external-link-state detail
OSPF External LSAs

LSA Age: 24
LSA Type: 0x5 (AS External LSA)
Advertising Router : 10.0.0.1
Link State ID : 172.16.0.0
LSA Sequence : 0x80000001
LSA Checksum : 0x7966
LSA Option Bits : E=0 MC=0 N/P=0 EA=0 DC=0
LSA Metric : 10
Bit E : 1 (External Metric Type2)
Forwarding Address : 0.0.0.0
External Route Tag : 0

LSA Age: 30
LSA Type : 0x5 (AS External LSA)
Advertising Router : 10.0.0.2
Link State ID : 172.16.0.0
LSA Checksum : 0x7966
LSA Metric : 10
Bit E : 1 (External Metric Type2)
Forwarding Address : 0.0.0.0
External Route Tag : 0
```

The exhibits show the current operational state for routes on Switch-3 to send all traffic to 172.16.0.0/16 through Switch- 2 during normal operation.
Which single configuration change creates the desired behavior?

A. Set a cost in the redistribute static command on Switch-2 to change the external LSA metric.
B. Change the OSPF external metric type to 1 on Switch-1, and set a cost on Switch-3 VLAN 104.
C. Change the OSPF external metric type to 1 on Switch-1, and set a cost on Switch-3 VLAN 108.
D. Set a cost in the redistribute static command on Switch-1 to change the external LSA metri

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121
What must an OSPF router do when it receives a link state update?

A. It must participate in a new election for the Designated Router and Backup DR.
B. It must initiate a graceful restart timer.
C. It must re-establish adjacency with its Designated Router and Backup DR.
D. It must run the shortest path first algorith

Answer: D

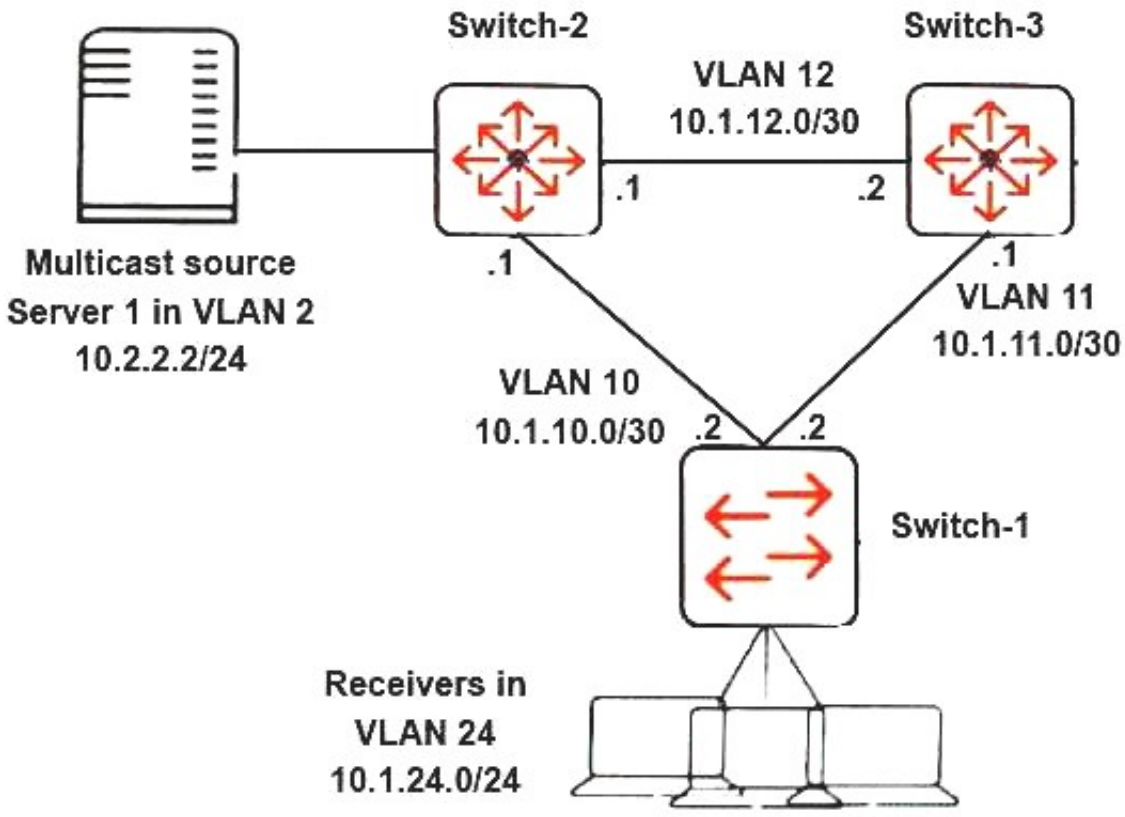
NEW QUESTION 126
Network administrators decide to change OSPF Area 1 to a stub area in order to solve some performance issues. No routes are redistributed into area 1.
What is one implication of making this change?

A. Endpoints in Area 1 will no longer be able to reach external networks.
B. Routing devices in area 1 will no longer exchange Type 1 and Type 2 LSAs with each other.
C. Endpoints in Area 1 will no longer be able to reach endpoints in other areas.

D. Routing devices in area 1 will temporarily lose adjacency while the change is mad

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128
Refer to the exhibit.



Network administrators set up PIM-DM to route multicast traffic from Server 1 to clients in VLAN 24. The multicasts are not active now, but the administrators want to determine which path the multicasts will take.
What should the administrators check to help them calculate this path?

A. If Switch-2 or Switch-3 has the highest IP address on a VLAN that runs PIM-DM.
B. If Switch-2 or Switch-3 is listed as an RP in the Switch-1 RP set
C. What the next hop is for the unicast route that Switch-1 uses to reach 10.2.2.2
D. If the Switch-2 DR priority on VLAN 10 is higher than the Switch-3 DR priority on VLAN 11

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 129
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1(config)# display vrrp
IPv4 Standby Information:
Run Mode: Standard
Run Method : Virtual MAC
Total number of virtual routers : 3
Interface VRID State Run Adver Auth Virtual
Pri Timer Type IP
------------------------------------------
Vlan2 2 Backup 100 1 None 10.1.2.1

Switch-2(config)# display vrrp
IPv4 Standby Information:
Run Mode : Standard
Run Method : Virtual MAC
Total number of virtual routers : 3
Interface VRID State Run Adver Auth Virtual
Pri Timer Type IP
------------------------------------------
Vlan2 2 Master 254 1 None 10.1.2.1
```

Switch-1 and Switch-2 are configured to provide VRRP in VLAN 2. Based on the output, what will happen when a client in VLAN 2 sends an ARP request for its default gateway IP address?

A. Only Switch-2 will respond, and it will respond with its own MAC address.
B. Only Switch-2 will respond, and it will respond with the virtual MAC address for VRID 2.
C. Both Switch-1 and Switch-2 will respond, and both will respond with the virtual MAC address for VRID 2.
D. Both Switch-1 and Switch-2 will respond, and each will respond with its own MAC Addres

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

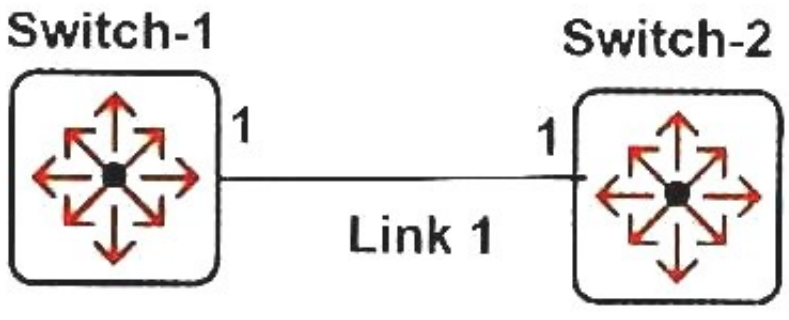


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1 (config)# link-keepalive interval 10
Switch-1 (config)# link-keepalive retries 2
Switch-1 (config)# interface 1 link-keepalive

Switch-2 (config)# link-keepalive interval 10
Switch-2 (config)# link-keepalive retries 2
Switch-2 (config)# interface 1 link-keepalive
```

The network administrator enters the commands shown in Exhibit 2, and Switch-1 and Switch-2 exchange keepalive messages. What is the expected behavior if Switch-1 later fails to receive keepalive messages from Switch-2?

A. Switch-1 disables interface 1 for 10 seconds, and then re-enables i
B. The same process repeats twic
C. If the issue persists, the switch disables the interface permanently.
D. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 disables interface 1, and the interface stays disabled until the issue is fixed.
E. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 sends SNMP traps, and Link 1 stays up until the issue is fixed.
F. Switch-1 disables interface 1 for 10 seconds and then re-enables i
G. The interface continues to be reenabled and disabled every 10 seconds until the issue is fixed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135
.....

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