

DUMPS ARENA

Implementing Aruba Campus Switching solutions

HP HPE6-A45

Version Demo

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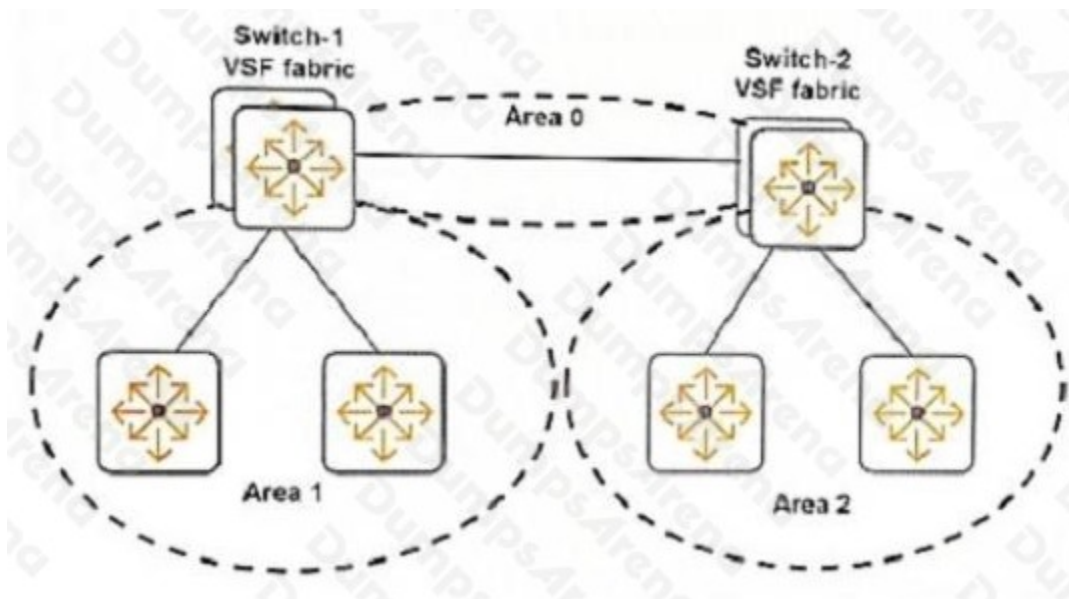
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QUESTION NO: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The routing switches shown in the exhibit run OSPF on the links between each other. The commander in the Switch-1 VSF fabric goes down. Traffic is disrupted for several seconds.

What should a network administrator do to support a faster failover in a similar situation?

- A. Configure echo mode BFD on the VLAN that connects Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- B. Add VRRP on the VLAN between Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- C. Configure graceful restart, or nonstop OSPF, on Switch-1 and Switch-2, with a proper timer.
- D. Create a redundant virtual link between Switch-1 and Switch-2.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 2

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 login and aaa authentication ssh enable, which allows the switch to accept all RADIUS VSAs.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 3

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

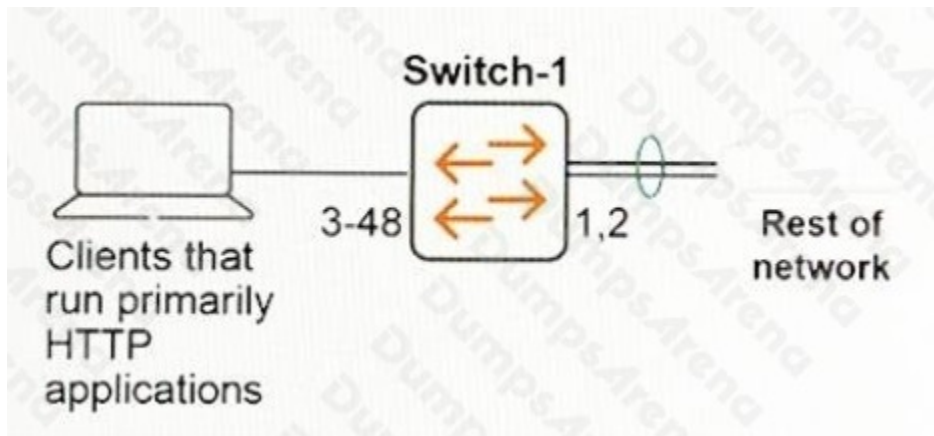


Exhibit 2

```
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

QUESTION NO: 4

A network administrator needs to set up an AOS-Switch to use port-based tunneled node for connected devices. However, the administrator wants the switch to forward traffic without tunneling if it cannot reach a tunneled-node server.

What should the administrator do?

- A. Apply the tunneled-node profile to ports, and set the local-switching-fallback option.
- B. Make sure that the switch has an IP address on the untagged VLAN assigned to the ports.
- C. Configure a local switching profile on the Mobility Controller that acts as tunneled-node server.
- D. Set the switch to role-based tunneled node, and make sure it uses the default initial user role.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5

What is one difference between BPDU protection and root guard?

- A. BPDU protection works with RPVST+, RSTP, and MSTP. Root guard works with RSTP or MSTP, but not RPVST+.
- B. 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.
- C. BPDU protection is typically implemented on edge ports, but root guard is typically implemented on uplinks with the root port role.
- D. BPDU protection drops BPDUs received on a port, but does not block the port. Root guard blocks the port if it receives a BPDU.

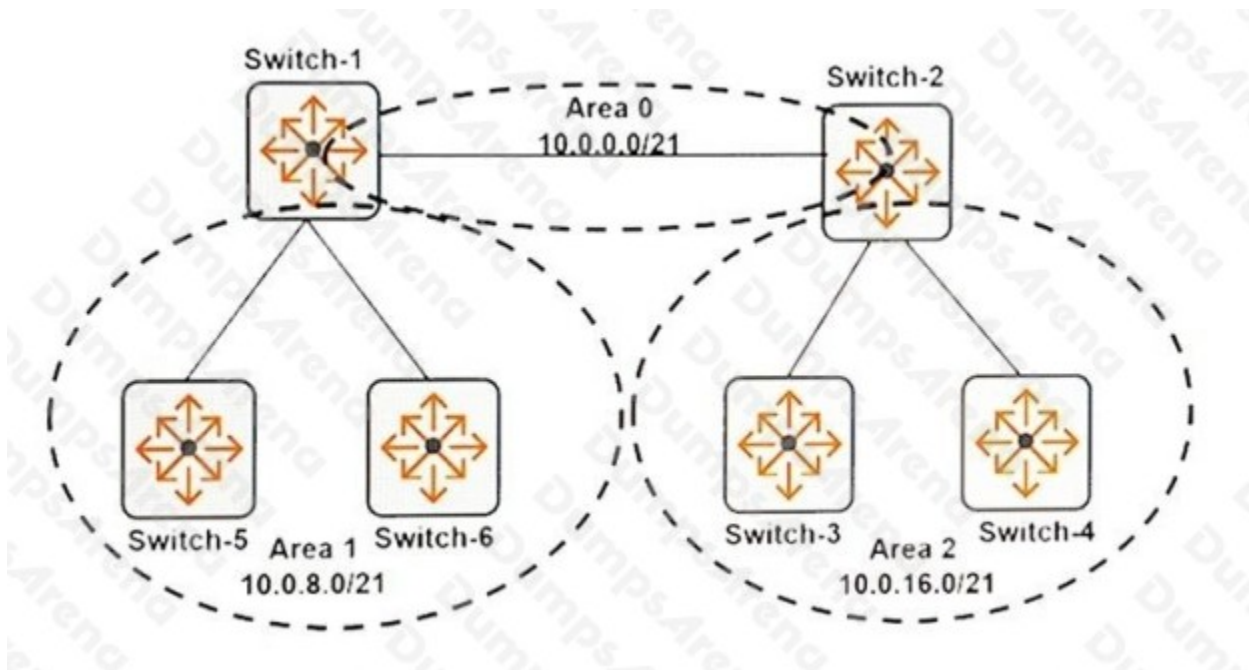
ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Reference: <http://ericleahy.com/index.php/bpdu-guard-bpdu-filter-root-guard-loop-guard-udld/>

QUESTION NO: 6

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

QUESTION NO: 7

Which situation requires an AOS-Switch interface to support MAC-based VLANs?

- A. The interface has an extended MAC ACL applied to it in the outbound direction, and it uses VLAN ID as one of the criteria for rules.
- B. The interface has an extended MAC ACL applied to it in the inbound direction, and it has multiple tagged VLAN assignments.
- C. The interface is configured to support Local MAC Authentication (LMA), authenticates endpoints against a non-default MAC group, and limits the address count to 1.
- D. The interface is configured to support 802.1X in user-based mode, connects to more than one endpoint at a time, and users are assigned to different dynamic VLANs.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 8**

A network administrator needs to configure VRRP on VLAN 2 on two AOS-Switches. Which two settings must match on both switches?

- A. the physical IP address and priority
- B. the VRID and priority
- C. the virtual IP address and the physical IP address
- D. the VRID and the virtual IP address

ANSWER: D**QUESTION NO: 9**

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

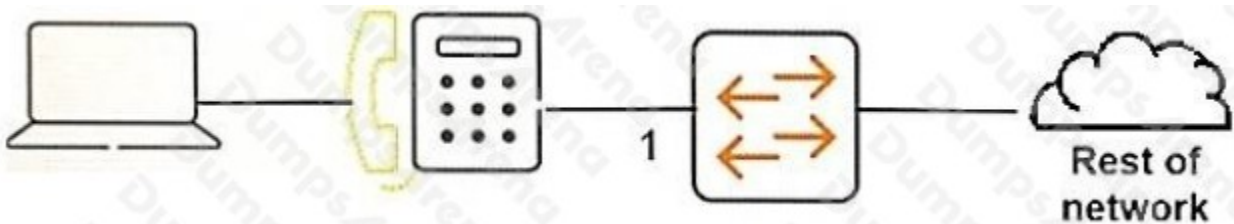


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1(config)# show running-config interface 1
Running configuration:
interface 1
  untagged vlan 2
  aaa port-access authenticator
  exit
```

The IP phone in the exhibit is set up to complete 802.1x authentication to the network. How can the network administrator prevent a user on the computer from receiving network access without authentication?

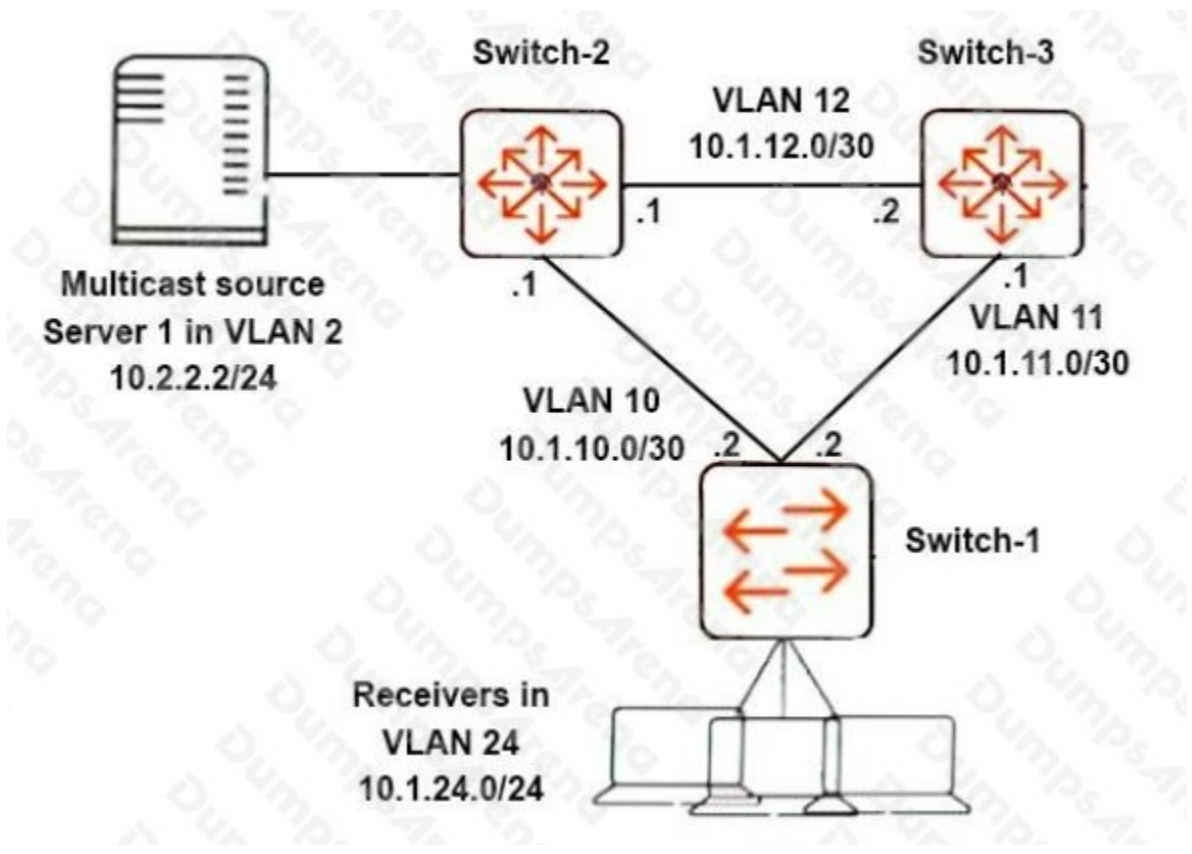
- A. Set an 802.1X client limit of 2 on interface 1.

- B. Set up the MAC filter on interface 1.
- C. Enable static mode port security on interface 1.
- D. Enable MAC-based VLANs on interface 1.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 10

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