

HPE6-A45 Dumps

Implementing Aruba Campus Switching Solutions Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A network administrator needs to configure an AOS-Switch to classify traffic. Comparing QoS policy and global policy, what is one function that only a class-based QoS policy can fulfill?

- A. Apply a DSCP to HTTP traffic from some sources but not other sources.
- B. Apply a DSCP rather than an 802.1p value to classified traffic.
- C. Override the incoming DSCP in the received traffic.
- D. Override the DSCP or priority applied directly to an interface

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

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 switch

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

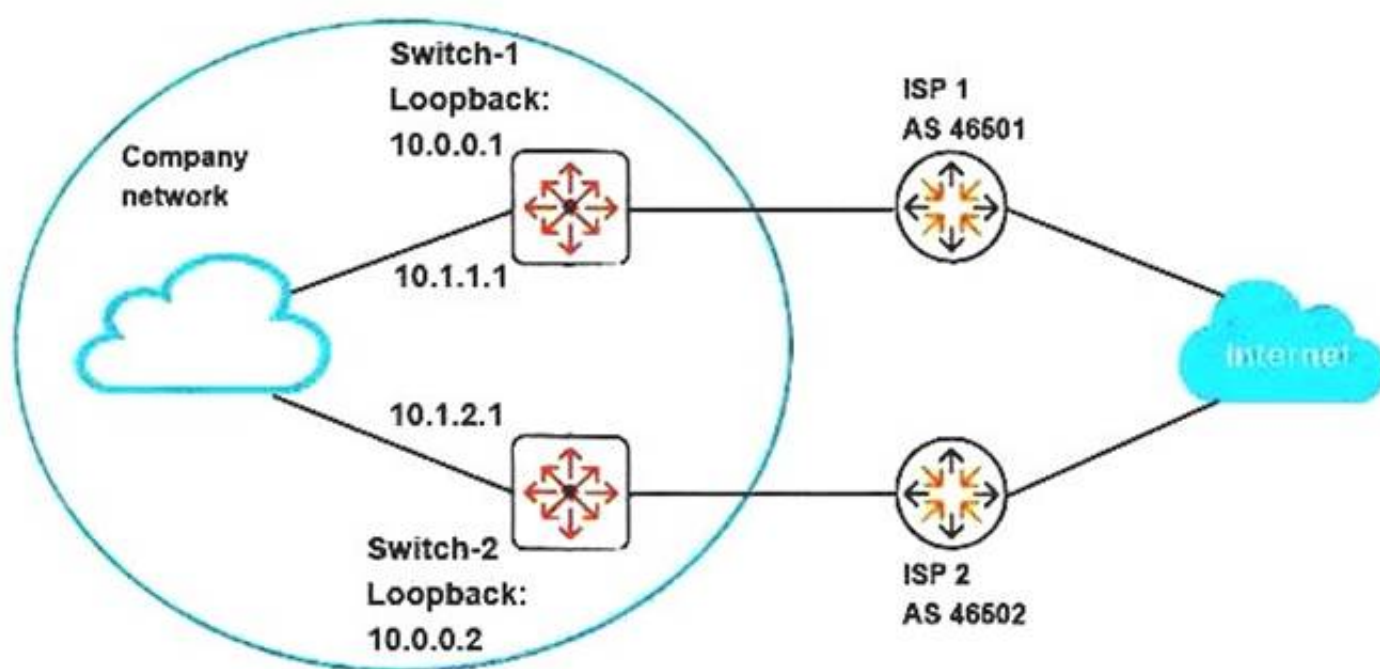


Exhibit 2

Switch-1# show ip bgp summary

Peer Information

Remote Address	Remote-AS	Local-AS	State	Admin Status
10.0.0.2	46500	46500	Connect	Start

Switch-1# show running-config router bgp

Running configuration:

```
router bgp 46500
  enable
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 remote-as 46500
  exit
```

Switch-2# show ip bgp summary

Peer Information

Remote Address	Remote-AS	Local-AS	State	Admin Status
10.0.0.1	46500	46500	Connect	Start

Switch 2# show running config router bgp

Running configuration:

```
router bgp 46500
  enable
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 46500
  exit
```

The network administrator needs to set up BGP between the two company switches, Switch-1 and Switch-2. The BGP connection does not establish. Based on the exhibits, what does the administrator need to do to fix the issue?

- A. Set the update source for the neighbor to the local loopback interface on each switch.
- B. Enter the network command for 10.0.0.0/24 in the router BGP mode on each switch.
- C. Enable the multihop option for the neighbor on each of the switches.
- D. Enable BGP on the interfaces that the switches use to reach each other

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

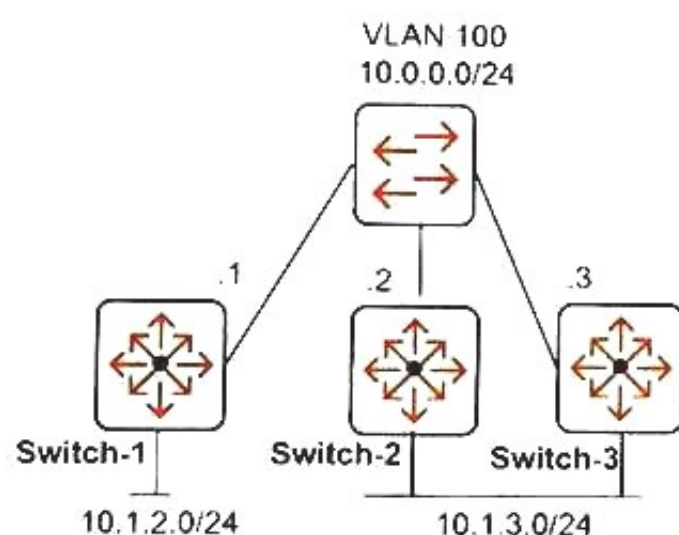


Exhibit 2

```
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 down
- B. BFD detected the lost connectivity and behaved as expected.
- C. Graceful restart helper was not enabled on Switch-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 6

The security plan for AOS-Switches requires protection from incoming malware traffic: generated from a worm or 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 7

An AOS-Switch enforces 802.1X. It receives an Access-Accept with this HPE VSA from its Radius server: Attribute Name and ID = HPE-User-Role (25) Value = contractor

The switch then rejects the client. What is one requirement for the switch to accept the message and authorize the client?

- A. The initial user role must be set to the factory default permit any role.
- B. User role authorization must be enabled globally on the switch.
- C. An aaa authentication local user group must have the contractor name.
- D. The RADIUS server settings must permit dynamic authorization

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

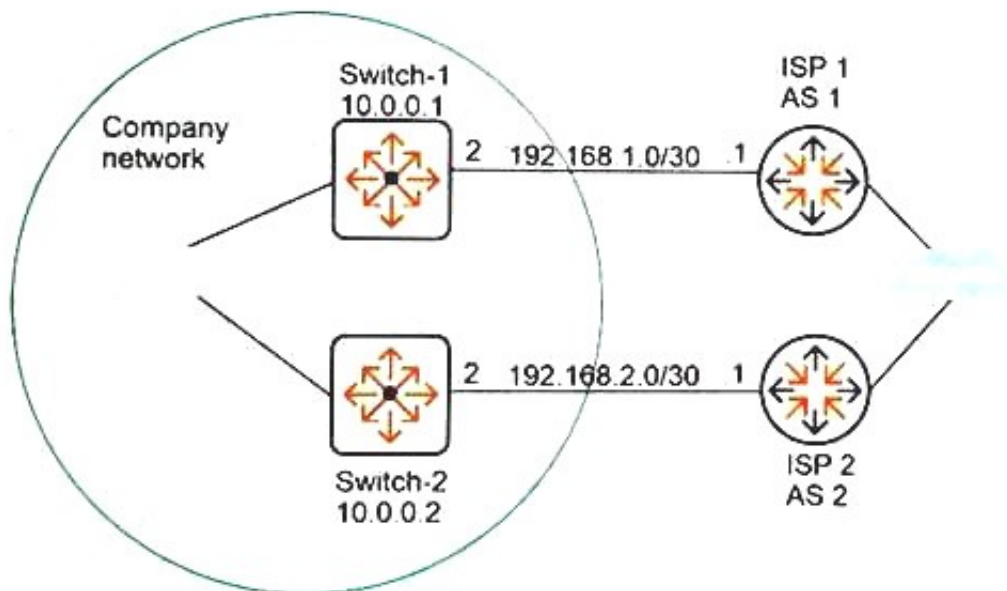


Exhibit 2

Former state

```
Switch-1# show ip bgp
Local AS: 46500 Local Router-id : 10.0.0.1
BGP Table Version : 30
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, i - internal, e - external,
s- stale
Origin codes: i - IGR, e - EGR, ? - incomplete
Network      Nexthop      Metric      LocalPref      Weight      AsPath
-----
*> 198.51.100.0/24      0      32768      i
* i 198.51.100.0/24    10.0.0.2      0      100      0      i
* i 192.0.2.0/24      192.168.2.1      0      100      0      2 3 i
*>e 192.0.2.0/24      192.168.1.1      0      0      1 3 i
*>i 203.0.113.0/24    192.168.2.1      0      100      0      2 i
* e 203.0.113.0/24    192.168.1.1      0      0      1 2 i
```

Current state

```
Switch-1 (config)# show ip bgp
Local AS: 46500 Local Router-id : 10.0.0.1
BGP Table Version : 30
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, i - internal, e - external,
s- stale
Origin codes: i - IGR, e - EGR, ? - incomplete
Network      Nexthop      Metric      LocalPref      Weight      AsPath
-----
*> 198.51.100.0/24      0      32768      i
* i 198.51.100.0/24    10.0.0.2      0      100      0      i
*>i 192.0.2.0/24      192.168.2.1      0      100      0      2 3 i
* e 192.0.2.0/24      192.168.1.1      0      0      1 4 3 i
*>i 203.0.113.0/24    192.168.2.1      0      100      0      2 i
* e 203.0.113.0/24    192.168.1.1      0      0      1 2 i
```

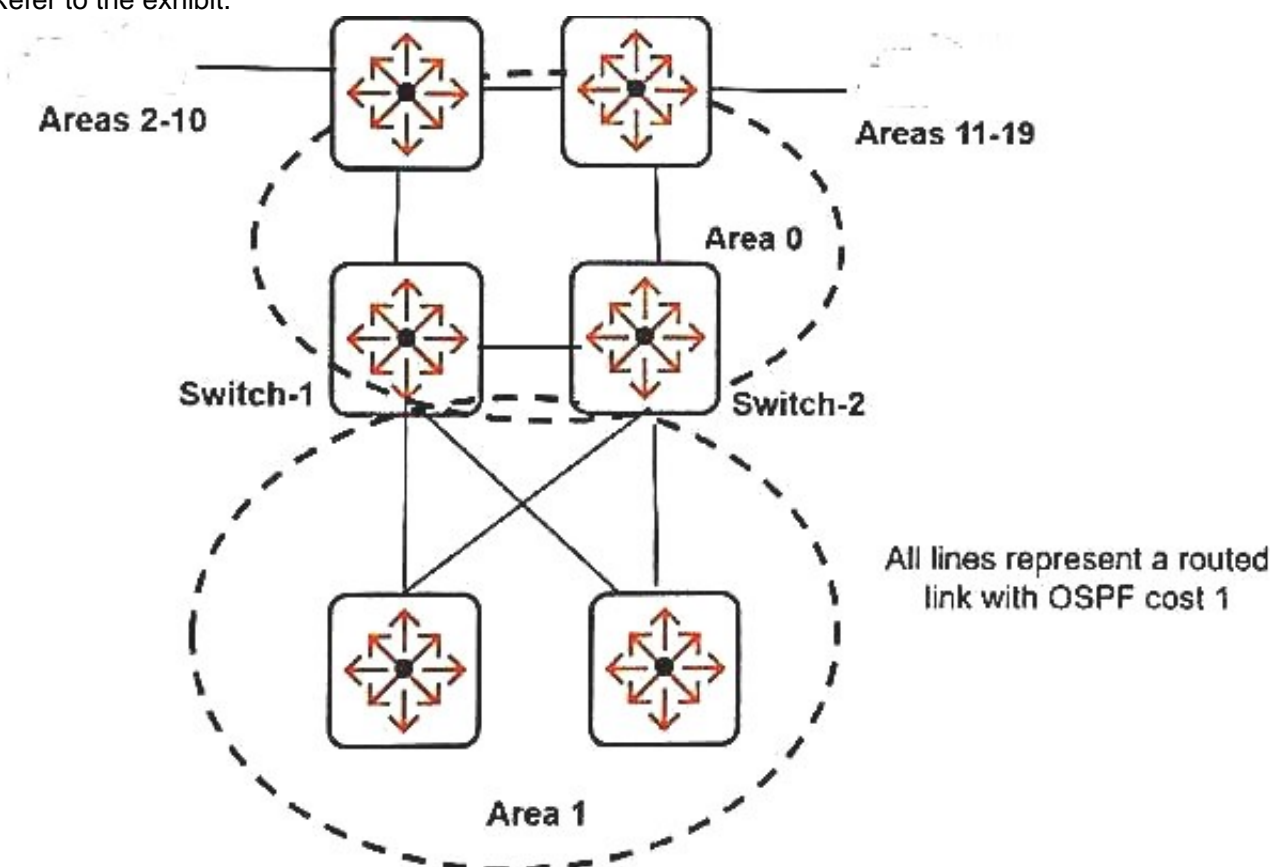
Exhibit 1 shows a portion of the BGP routing table when the BGP solution was first deployed. Exhibit 2 shows the same portion at the current time. What can explain the current state?

- A. Due to changes in the private network, Switch-1 can no longer reach 192.168.2.1.
- B. Switch-1 can no longer reach ISP 1 at 192.168.1.1.
- C. Due to changes at ISP 1, Switch-1 now selects a different best route.
- D. An administrator has applied a route map on Switch-1 that filters advertised route

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

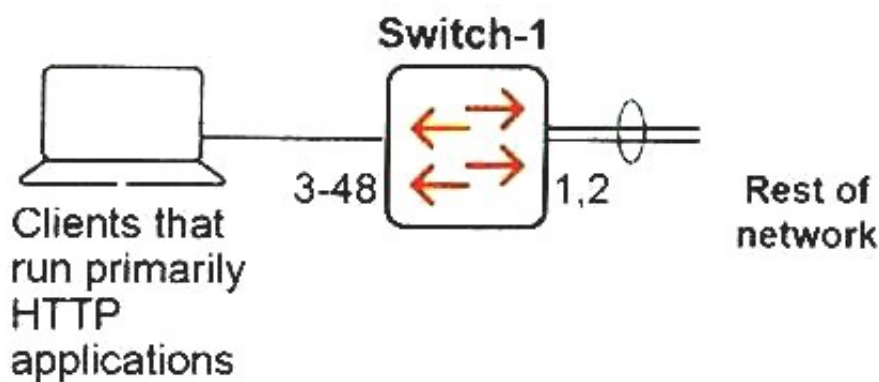


Exhibit 2

```
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.

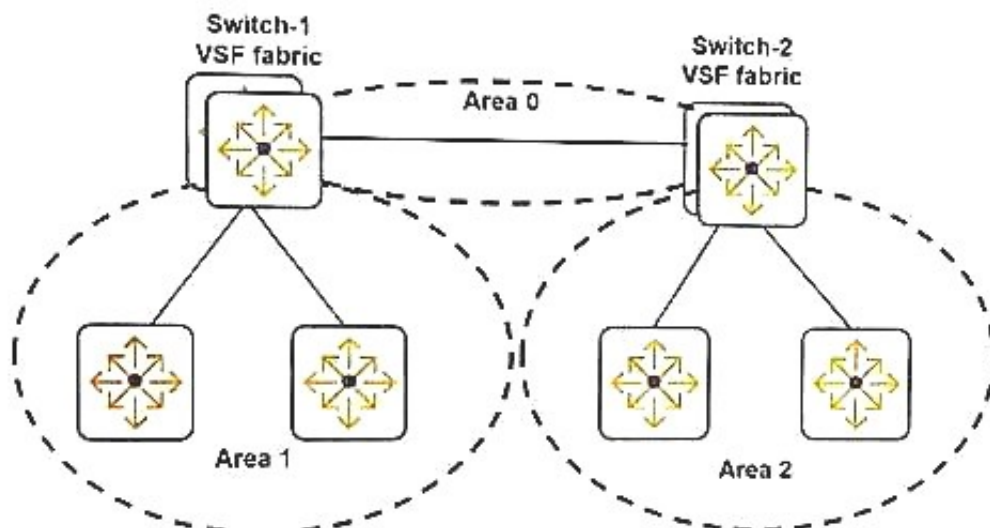
What could help meet these requirements?

- 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 10

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

NEW QUESTION 13

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 15

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 18

Which switches can be deployed in a mesh topology for backplane stacking?

- A. Aruba 2920 switches
B. Aruba 2930F switches
C. Aruba 2930M switches
D. Aruba 3810 switches

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vlan 20
  name "TunneledEndpoints"
  ip address 10.1.20.10 255.255.255.0
  jumbo
  exit
```

A network administrator needs to deploy AOS-Switches that implement port-based tunneled node. Their Aruba controller has IP address 10.1.10.5/24. The architect has assigned tunneled-node endpoints to VLAN 20.

What is one issue with the current configuration planned for VLAN 20 on the switch?

- A. VLAN 20 must have GRE enabled on it.
B. VLAN 20 cannot have an IP address.
C. VLAN 20 must have an IP address in the same subnet as the controller.
D. VLAN 20 must not enable jumbo frame

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

What is a reason to create a virtual link between two OSPF routers?

- A. to permit OSPF to operate between two routers that also run VRRP
B. to create a connection between two areas that are not directly connected to Area 0
C. to permit an OSPF adjacency between two VSF fabrics
D. to monitor connectivity with the neighbor, but not exchange the routing table

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

A company wants to implement 802.1X authentication to authenticate client devices on AOS-Switch ports. The company has a RADIUS server that uses PEAP MSCHAP-v2 for the authentication method. What is one task administrators should complete before they implement the plan?

- A. Set up an isolated VLAN in the network for the 802.1X communications.
B. Install personal certificates on client devices.
C. Configure DHCP services on the AOS-Switches for pre-authenticated clients.

D. Ensure client devices trust the RADIUS server certificat

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

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 30

The security policy for a company requires that switches use SNMPv3 and accept all read-only SNMPv2c messages. The network administrator enables SNMPv3. Which additional action should the network administrator take to comply with this policy?

- A. Disabled SNMPv3 inform timeouts.
- B. Enable SNMPv3 only operation.
- C. Enable SNMPv3 restricted mode.
- D. Disable SNMPv1/v2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

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 35

Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator configures connection rate filtering on interface 1 with the throttle action. Device 1 crosses the threshold and triggers the action. What does the switch do?

- A. It temporarily drops all IP traffic from Device 1 only.
- B. It temporarily drops all IP traffic on interface 1.
- C. It drops all IP traffic from Device 1 until the host is manually unblocked.
- D. It drops all IP traffic on interface 1 until the interface is manually unblocke

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show running-config interface 5
```

Running configuration:

```
interface 5
  rate-limit all in percent 30
  untagged vlan 2
  loop-protect
  exit
```

```
Switch-1# show running-config vlan 20
```

Running configuration:

```
vlan 20
  untagged 1-20
  dhcp-snooping
  arp-protect
  exit
```

The exhibit shows configurations for interface 5 and VLAN 20. Note that DHCP snooping and ARP protection are also enabled.

A network administrator finds that interface 5 on an AOS-Switch is disabled. The administrator re-enables the interface, but it shuts down again. What should the administrator investigate?

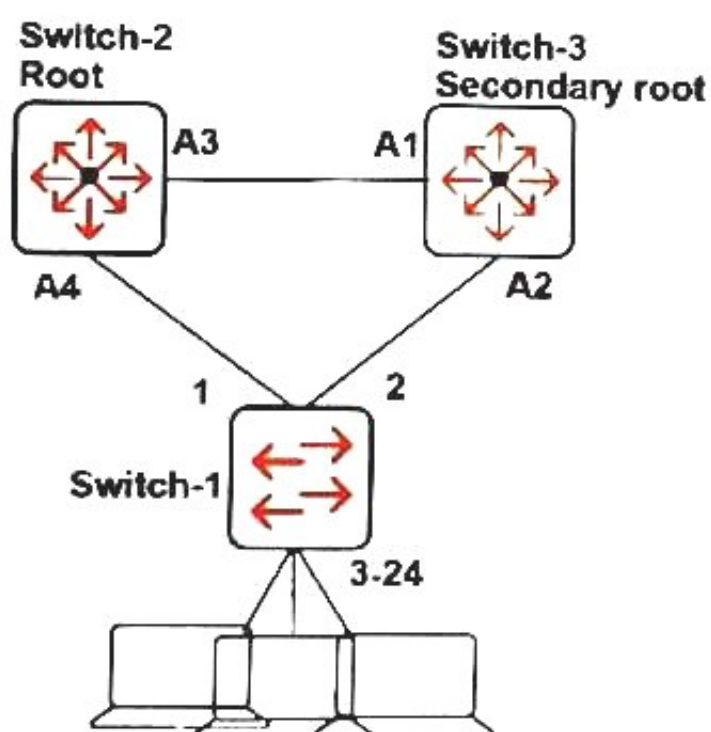
- A. a device that sends too much unicast traffic
- B. rogue DHCP server
- C. a loop on the interface
- D. a device that sends unauthorized ARP messages

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit



A network administrator wants to add the protections of root guard to the network. Based on the spanning tree topology, on which ports should the network administrator implement root guard?

- A. 3-24
- B. 1 and 2
- C. A1 and A2
- D. 2 and A3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

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 47

A network administrator applies the ACL shown in the exhibit. Which source IP address does the myList ACL deny?

```
Switch-1# show access0list myList
```

```
Access Control Lists
```

```
Name: myList
```

```
Type: Standard
```

```
Applied: Yes
```

```
SEQ  Entry
```

```
-----  
10   Action: permit  
      IP      : 10.1.0.0      Mask:  0.0.0.127
```

```
20   Action: deny  
      IP      : 10.1.0.0      Mask:  0.0.0.255
```

```
30   Action: permit  
      IP      : 10.1.0.0      Mask:  0.0.3.255
```

- A. 10.1.0.10
- B. 10.1.1.10
- C. 10.1.2.10
- D. 10.2.1.10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

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 54

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 address
- 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 55

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show ip route
```

IP Route Entries

Destination	Gateway	VLAN	Type	Sub-Type	Metric	Dist
-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10.0.1.0/30	10.0.1.2	10	connected		1	110
10.0.2.0/30	10.0.2.2	20	connected		1	110
192.0.2.0/25	10.0.2.1	10	ospf	InterArea	2	110
192.0.2.128/25	10.0.1.1	20	ospf	InterArea	2	110
192.168.1.0/30	192.168.1.2	100	connected		1	0
127.0.0.0/8	reject		static		0	0
127.0.0.1/32	lo0		connected		1	0

```
Switch-1# show running-config router bgp
```

```
router bgp 46500
  network 192.0.2.0 24
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 46501
```

What must the network administrator do on Switch-1 to enable this switch to advertise 192.0.2.0/24 to the router at 192.168.1.1?

- A. Redistribute OSPF routes into the BGP process
- B. Enter a static route to 192.0.2.0/24 to the black hole.
- C. Enter the network 192.168.1.0/24 command in the BGP context.
- D. Enable eBGP multihop to the 192.168.1.1 neighbo

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

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 59

A network administrator plans to apply DSCP 46 to all traffic on a port. What is required for this configuration to work?

- A. The port has trust set to default.
- B. A DSCP map that sets 46 to a priority value.
- C. The port has trust set to DSCP.
- D. A QoS policy selects traffic with DSCP 46.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63

A network administrator applies port security to a port with the `send-alarm` action. What does the switch do if it detects traffic from an unauthorized MAC address on the port?

- A. It disables the port, but sends no SNMP trap.
- B. It forwards the traffic, and it logs an event.
- C. It blocks the traffic, but sends no SNMP trap.
- D. It blocks the traffic, and it sends an SNMP tra

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

Network administrators want to gain insight into network utilization, traffic patterns, and the types of applications in use across the network over the long term. Which technology can help them achieve this goal?

- A. RMON
- B. sFlow
- C. SNMP traps
- D. DiffServ

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

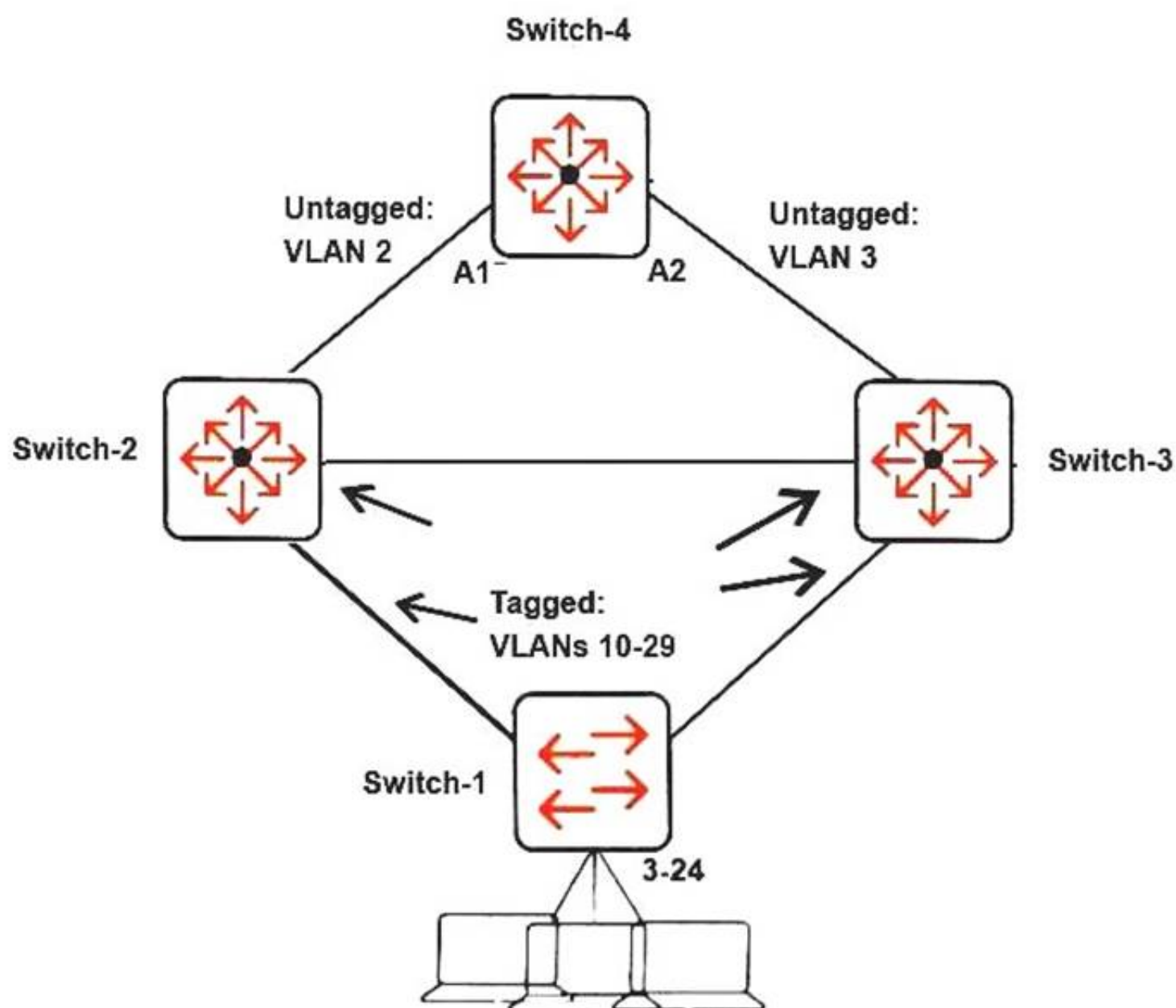


Exhibit 2

```
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
```

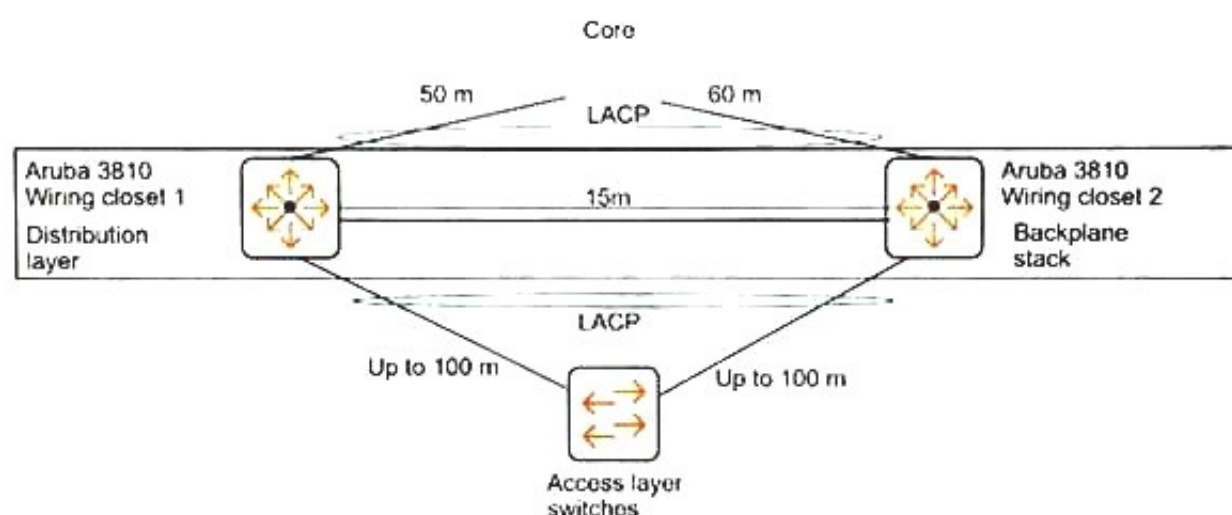
The network administrator enters the commands shown in Exhibit 2. What is the spanning tree status on A1 and A2?

- 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 traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

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 72

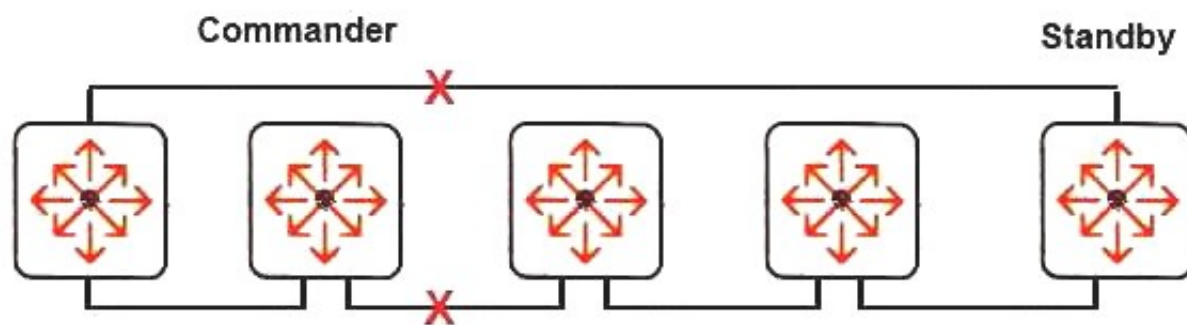
A company has a Unified Communications and Collaboration (UCC) solution. Users run softphones on their desktops and laptops. The UCC solution is configured to use a certain range of Layer 4 ports for VoIP traffic. The user devices connect to AOS-Switches. A network administrator needs to configure the AOS-Switches to prioritize only the VoIP traffic. Where can the administrator configure a DSCP value to meet this goal?

- A. in a global UDP port-based QoS policy
B. on the interfaces through which the VoIP traffic is forwarded
C. on the interfaces that connect to the user devices
D. on the VLAN to which the user devices are assigned

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

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.

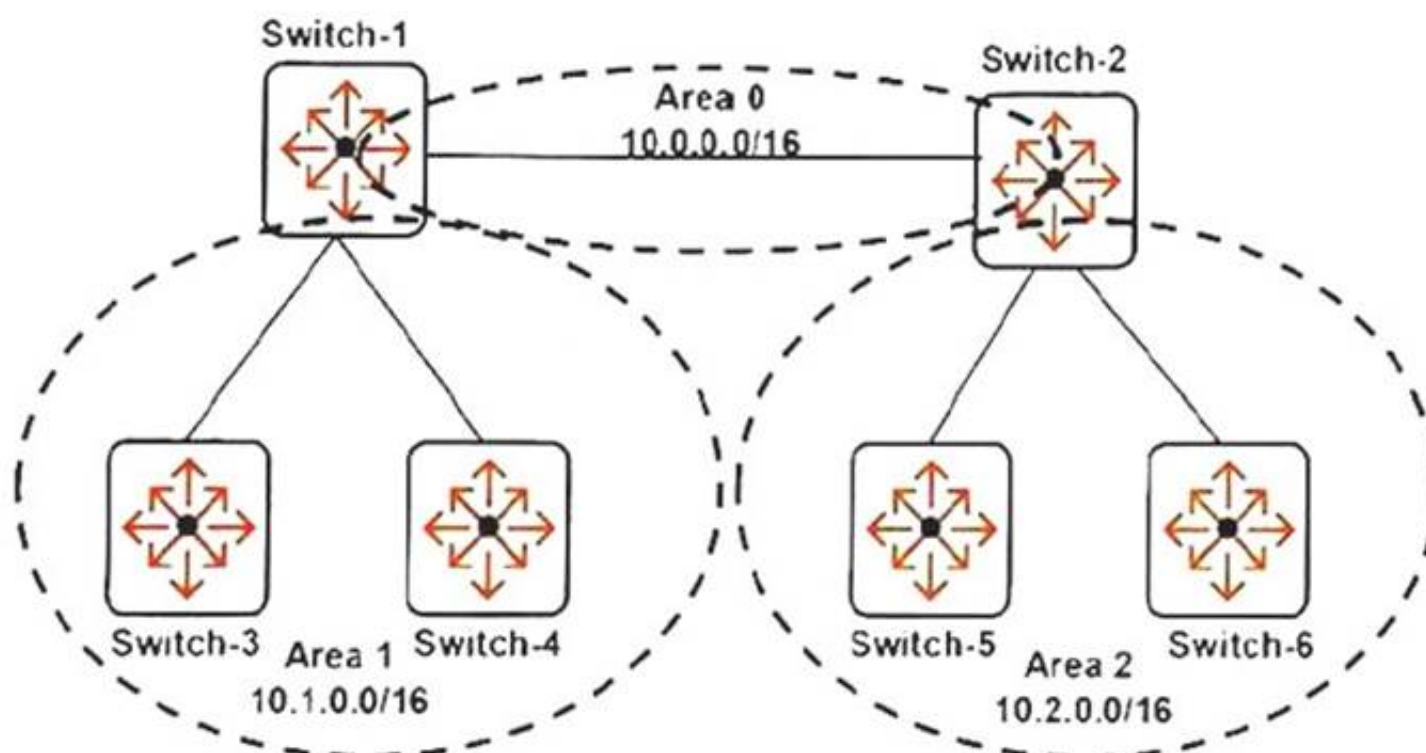
What happens to the backplane stack after the failures?

- A. The standby becomes the commander of its fragment, which remains active
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 fragment
F. Both fragments remain active and operate at both Layer 2 and Layer 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

Refer to the exhibit.



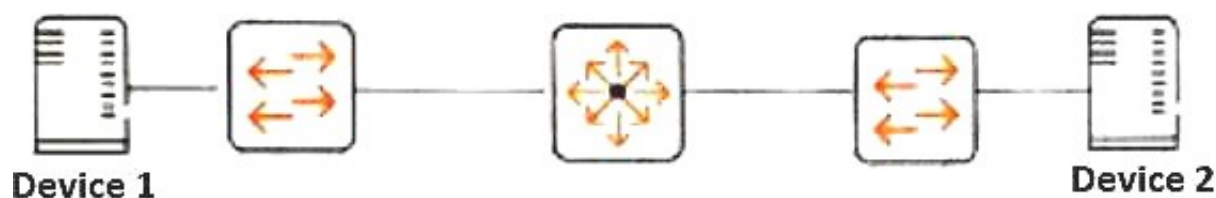
Switch-2, Switch-5, and Switch-6 currently have many OSPF routes to Area 1 networks. The network administrator wants to replace these routes with a single aggregated route to 10.1.0.0/16 on each switch. Where should the administrator specify the 10.1.0.0/16 range?

- A. in the Switch-2 OSPF Area 2 configuration
B. in the Switch-1 OSPF Area 0 configuration
C. in the Switch-1 OSPF Area 1 configuration
D. in the Switch-2, Switch-5, and Switch-6 OSPF global configuration

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79

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.

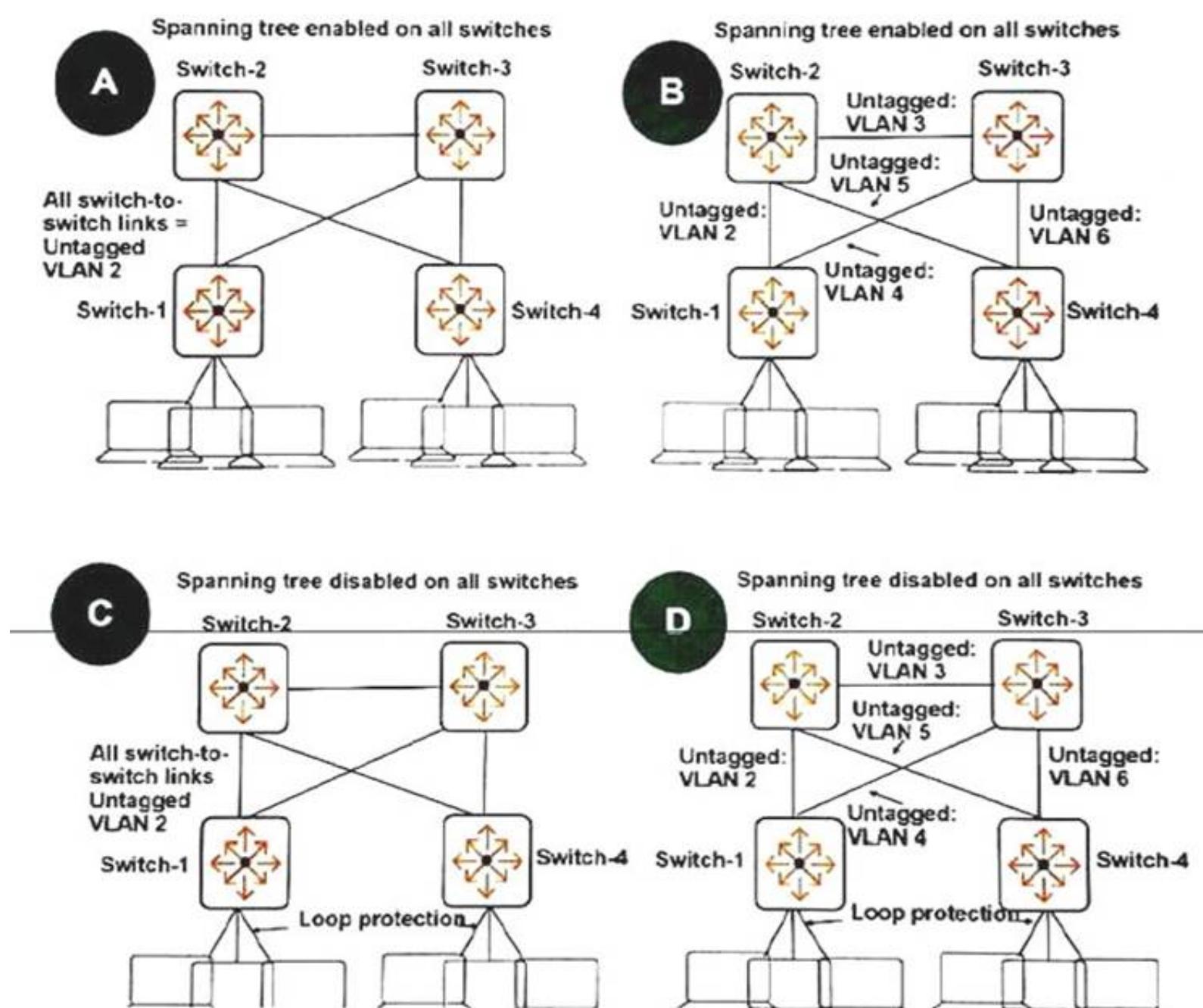
How can the administrator check if the network infrastructure prioritizes traffic from Device 1 and Device 2?

- 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 dropped.
- C. Then, run the application and check for the alarm.
- D. Clear interface statistics on the switches.
- 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 81

Refer to the exhibit.



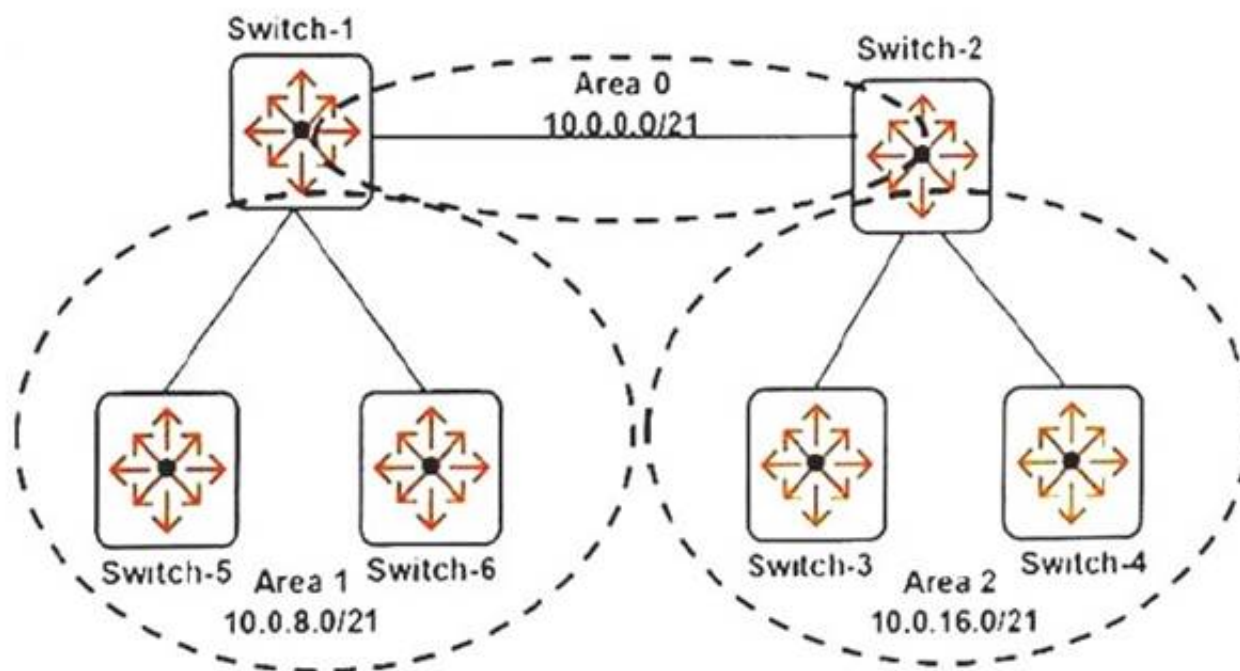
Every switch in the exhibit will route traffic. The company requires a topology in which failover for switch-to-switch links is exclusively handled by the routing protocol and occurs as quickly as possible. Which topology should the administrator use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85

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 87

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 the root port role.
- E. BPDU protection drops BPDUs received on a port, but does not block the port
- F. Root guard blocks the port if it receives a BPDU.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90

Network administrators need to inspect all traffic that arrives on an AOS-Switch in VLAN 2 and is destined to TCP ports 50000-50010. They want to send the traffic to a protocol analyzer connected to the switch for deeper inspection.

What else must they create to achieve their goal?

- A. an extended IP ACL that selects the TCP traffic, apply the ACL to interfaces VLAN 2, and specify interfaces in VLAN 2 as monitor ports
- B. a traffic class that selects the TCP traffic, map the class to the mirror session in a policy to VLAN 2
- C. a traffic class that selects the TCP traffic, and apply the traffic class directly to the interface that connects to the protocol analyzer
- D. a traffic class that selects the TCP traffic, and apply the traffic class directly to the interface that connects to the protocol analyzer
- E. an extended IP ACL that selects the TCP traffic, apply the ACL to the mirror session, and specify interfaces in VLAN 2 as monitor ports

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91

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 94

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

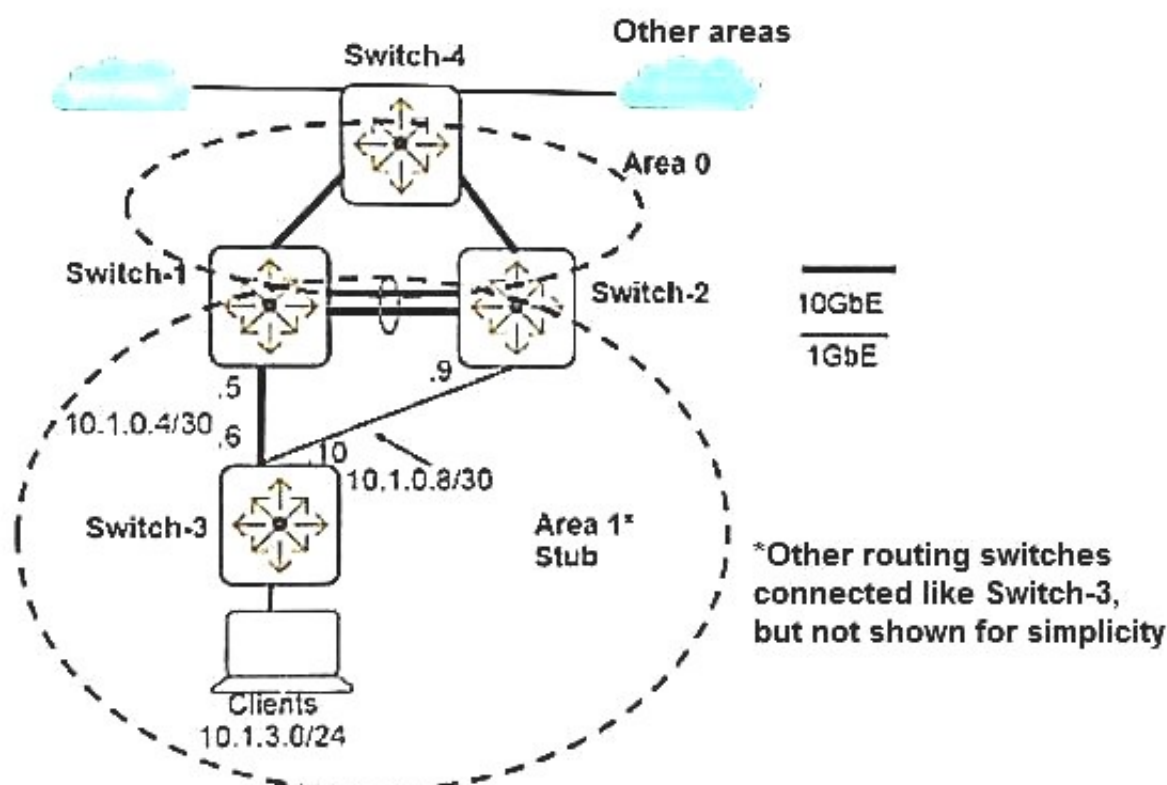


Exhibit 2.

```
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 95

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show access-list resources
```

Resource usage in Policy Enforcement Engine

Ingress Policy Enforcement Engine Rules

Resource usage in Policy Enforcement Engine

Ports	Rules		Rules Used							
	Available		ACL	QoS	IDM	VT	Mirr	PBR	OF	Other
1-28	320		3740	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

An AOS-Switch has an extended ACL that is applied to several physical interfaces.

- New interfaces have been brought online.
- The ACL has been applied to them as well.

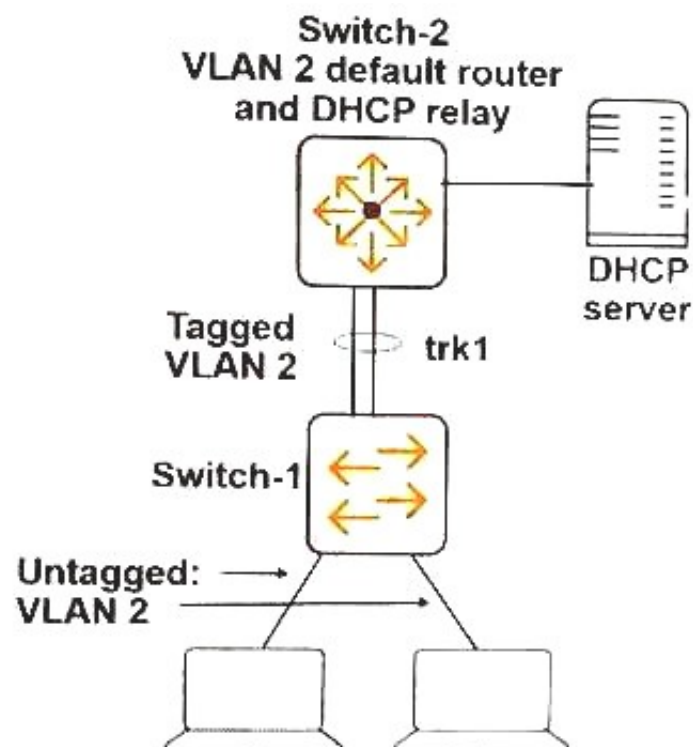
A network administrator sees the output in the exhibit and is concerned that the switch will reach the limit for rules. What can the administrator do to address this concern?

- A. Resequence the ACL with less space in between the entries.
- B. Enable ACL grouping, and apply ACLs as shared ACLs.
- C. Reconfigure the ACL as a standard ACL, and then reapply it.
- D. Remove static ACLs, and have the RADIUS server send dynamic ACL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator enables DHCP snooping globally and on VLAN 2. An additional step is mandatory for DHCP snooping to operate correctly and for clients to receive DHCP settings.

What is the additional mandatory step?

- A. Define trk1 as a trusted DHCP port.
- B. Define an authorized DHCP server.
- C. Enable ARP protection.
- D. Define edge ports as untrusted DHCP port

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98

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 rol

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102

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 algorithm

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 105

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

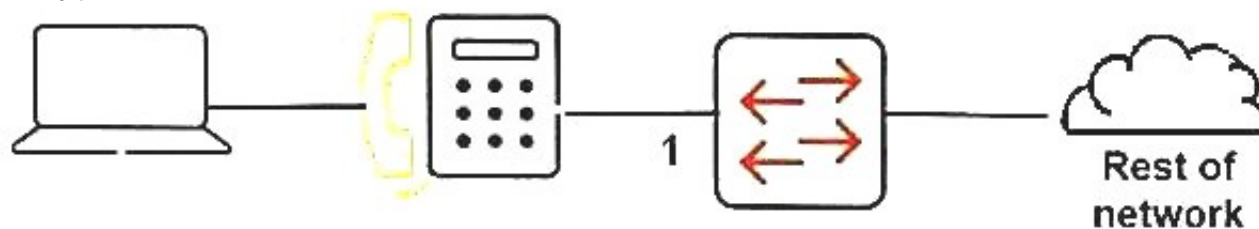


Exhibit 2

```
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 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

NEW QUESTION 110

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 Address

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 114

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

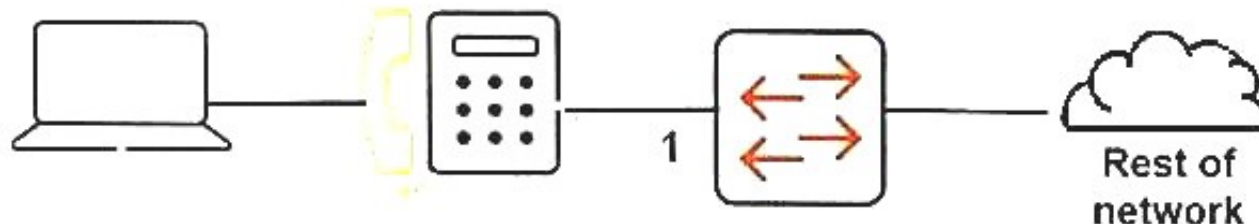


Exhibit 2.

```
Switch-1# show running-config interface 1

interface 1
  vlan 5 untagged
  vlan 6 tagged
  aaa port-access authenticator
```

The VoIP phone connects, authenticates successfully, and is dynamically assigned to tagged VLAN 6. The endpoint connected to the phone does not authenticate but starts to send untagged traffic.

How does the switch handle this traffic?

- A. It forwards the traffic in VLAN 5.

- B. It relays the traffic to the RADIUS server for authentication.
- C. It forwards the traffic in VLAN 6.
- D. It drops the traffi

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

.....

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