HPE2-Z39 Q&As

Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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QUESTION 1

A network administrator needs to configure Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) for the first time on an ArubaOS switch. The administrator enters this command:

```
Switch-1(config)# vsf member 1 link 1 a23,a24
```

The administrator then wants to provision member 2 settings. What must the administrator do before provisioning these settings?

A. Specify the model type for member 1.

B. Configure SNMP settings that match settings configured on member 2

C. Join member 2 to the VSF fabric.

D. Enable VSF on the switch and reboot.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

```
Switch# show ip route

                                     IP Route Entries
  Destination         Gateway           VLAN Type      Sub-Type   Metric     Dist.
  ------------------- ----------------- ---- --------- ---------- ---------- -----
  10.1.4.0/24         VLAN4             4    connected            1          0
  10.1.8.0/24         10.1.101.1        101  ospf      IntraArea  3          110
  10.1.12.0/24        10.1.104.2        104  ospf      IntraArea  3          110
  10.1.101.0/24       VLAN101           101  connected            1          0
  10.1.104.0/24       VLAN104           104  connected            1          0
  127.0.0.0/8         reject                 static               0          0
  127.0.0.1/32        lo0                    connected            1          0
```

An ArubaOS switch has the routing table shown in the exhibit. A network administrator then enters this

command:

Switch (config) # ip route 10.1.8.0/24 10.1.12.8

Switch (config) # ip route 10.1.4.0/24 10.1.12.13

After the administrator enters this command, packets arrive that are destined for 10.1.12.8 and 10.1.12.13.

What does the switch do with this traffic?

A. It drops all of the traffic.

B. It forwards some of the traffic on VLAN 101 and some of the traffic on VLAN 4.

C. It forwards all of the traffic to 10.1.104.2.

D. It forwards some of the traffic to 10.1.101.1 and drops some of the traffic.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

A company wants to use Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) to provision new ArubaOS switches. Which AirWave settings must match the switch default SNMP and Telnet/SSH password settings?

A. Global communication settings

B. Settings in the device template for the device group to which ZTP switches are assigned

C. Communication settings for the device group to which ZTP switches are assigned

D. Credentials in device discovery settings

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

A port on an ArubaOS switch currently has its default VLAN assignment. The network administrator wants the port to continue to be part of the default VLAN. The administrator also wants the port to support VLANs 2 and 3.

What should the administrator do to accomplish this?

A. Add VLAN 2 to the port as an untagged VLAN assignment and VLAN 3 as a tagged assignment.

B. Add VLANs 2 and 3 to the VLAN permit list for the port.

C. Add VLANs 2 and 3 to the port as tagged VLAN assignments.

D. Add the port to hybrid VLAN 2 and 3.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

On an ArubaOS switch, what is the difference between an SNMPv2c community with manager unrestricted rights and an SNMPv2 community with operator unrestricted rights?

A. The manager unrestricted community has read-write access to all managed objects on the switch; the operator unrestricted community has read-write access to some objects but not to any Config objects.

B. The manager unrestricted community uses the Telnet/SSH password assigned to the manager to authenticate SNMP servers: the operator unrestricted community uses the Telnet/SSH password assigned to the operator.

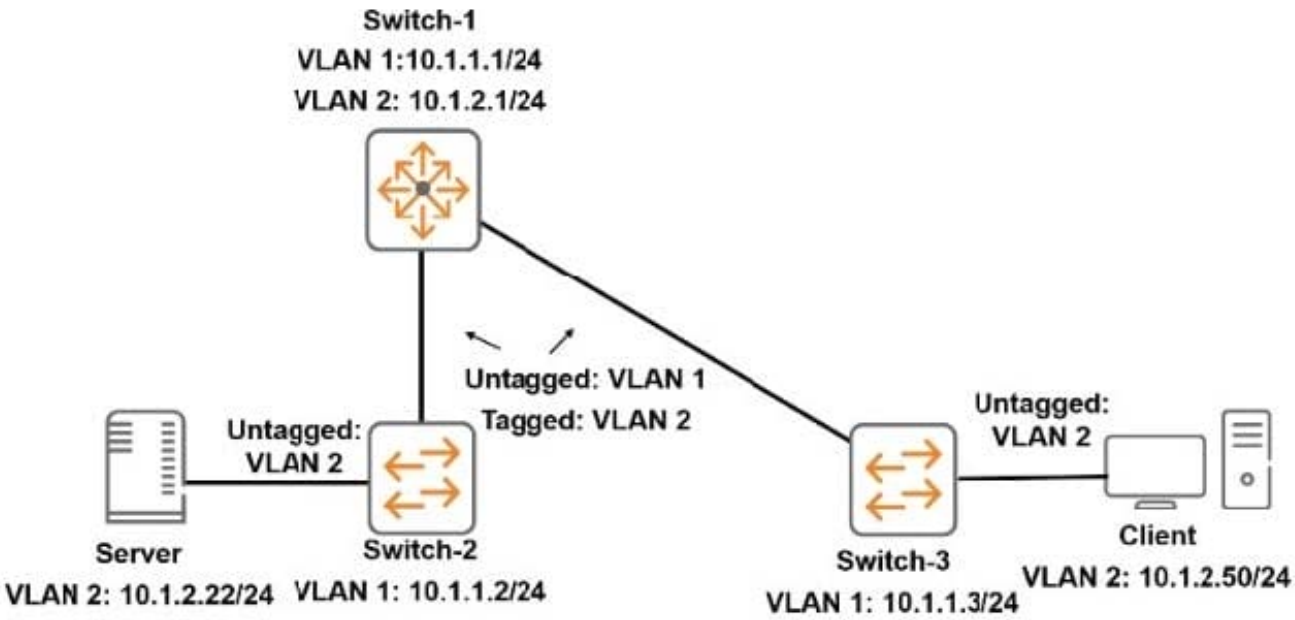
C. The manager unrestricted community has read-write access to the switch, but the operator unrestricted community has read-only access.

D. The manager unrestricted community uses encryption, but the operator unrestricted community uses plaintext communication

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.



How can the network administrator find the interface that Switch-3 uses to forward traffic from the Client to the Server?

A. View the MAC forwarding table.

B. View the LLDP remote devices list.

C. View the IP routing table.

D. View the ARP table.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

A network administrator enters this command on an ArubaOS switch:

Switch(config) # trunk 1,2 trk1

What is required for the switch to combine both interfaces in a link aggregation?

A. that the interfaces are up

B. that the interfaces are aggregated while in a shutdown state

C. that the interfaces are up and connect to interfaces that support active mode LACP

D. that the interfaces are up and have LACP enabled on them

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

A company needs a modular switch that can be combined with another modular switch into a single logical fabric. Which ArubaOS switch series meets these criteria?

A. Aruba 2930F Series

B. Aruba 3800 Series

C. Aruba 3810 Series

D. Aruba 5400R Series

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

An ArubaOS switch has an LACP link aggregation with two links. How does the switch balance traffic over the links?

A. It assigns the first conversation (as defined by the load-balancing algorithm) to the first link, the second conversation to the second link, and so on, in a round-robin fashion.

B. It assigns the first packet to the first link, the second packet to the second link, and so on, in a round-robin fashion.

C. It assigns all traffic to the first link until the link reaches a bandwidth threshold; it then assigns traffic to the second link.

D. It assigns each conversation (as defined by the load-balancing algorithm) to a consistent link, based on a hash.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

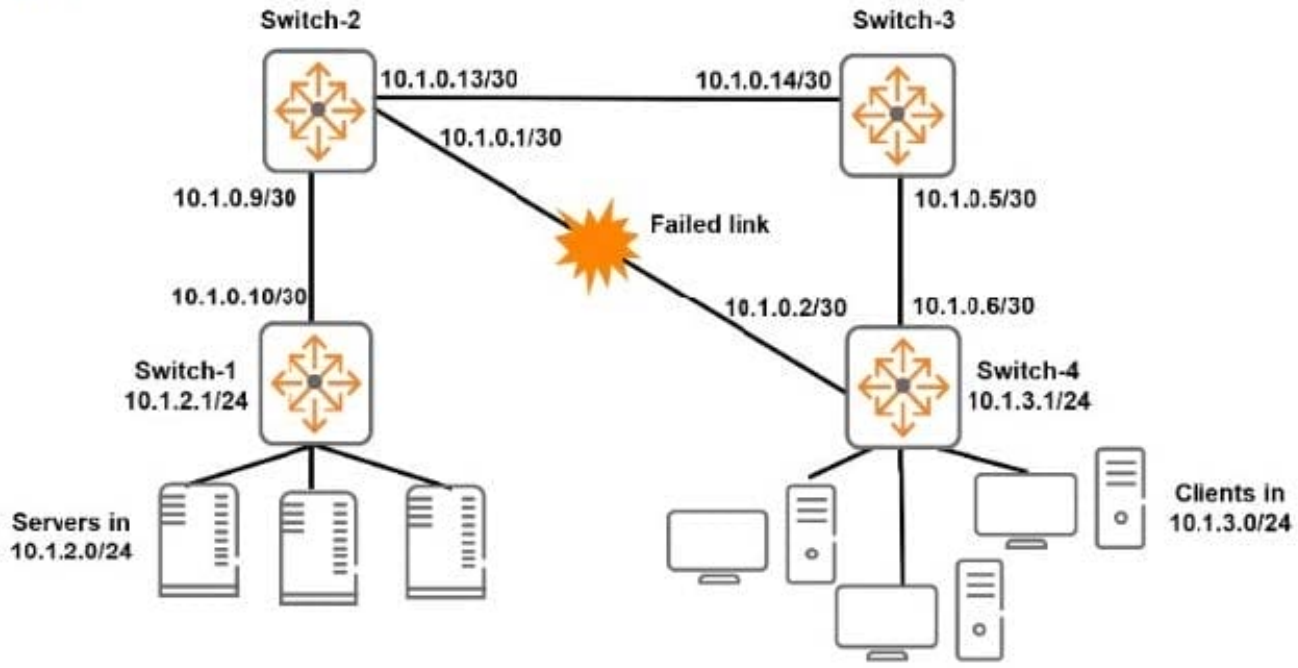


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1# show ip route static
                              IP Route Entries
  Destination        Gateway          VLAN Type       Sub-Type    Metric     Dist.
  ------------------ ---------------- ---- ---------- ----------- ---------- -----
  10.1.3.0/24        10.0.1.9         103  static                 1          1
  127.0.0.0/8        reject                static                 0          0

Switch-2# show ip route static
                              IP Route Entries
  Destination        Gateway          VLAN Type       Sub-Type    Metric     Dist.
  ------------------ ---------------- ---- ---------- ----------- ---------- -----
  10.1.2.0/24        10.1.0.10        103  static                 1          1
  127.0.0.0/8        reject                static                 0          0

Switch-3# show ip route static
                              IP Route Entries
  Destination        Gateway          VLAN Type       Sub-Type    Metric     Dist.
  ------------------ ---------------- ---- ---------- ----------- ---------- -----
  10.1.2.0/24        10.1.0.13        104  static                 1          1
  10.1.3.0/24        10.1.0.6         102  static                 1          1
  127.0.0.0/8        reject                static                 0          0

Switch-4# show ip route static
                              IP Route Entries
  Destination        Gateway          VLAN Type       Sub-Type    Metric     Dist.
  ------------------ ---------------- ---- ---------- ----------- ---------- -----
  10.1.2.0/24        10.1.0.5         102  static                 1          1
  127.0.0.0/8        reject                static                 0          0
```

Exhibit 2 shows the IP routine tables for all the switches after the link between Switch-4 and Switch-2 failed \\'//\\'hen This link fails traffic between 10 1 3 0/24 and 10.1.2.0724 is disrupted What should the network administrator do to ensure that this traffic continues to flow if this link fails in the future? (Assume that routes on Switch-1 and Switch-3 are correct.)

A. Add a route to 10.1.3.0/24 through 10.1.3 1 on Switch-4.

B. Add a route to 10.1.2.0/24 through 10.1.0.14 on Switch-2.

C. Add a route to 10.1.3.0/24 through 10.1.0.14 on Switch-2

D. Add a route to 10.1.2 0/24 through 10.1.2.1 on Switch-4.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

What is a best practice for an MSTP region?

A. The config name should contain the hostname of the root switch.

B. The desired root for the CIST should have a lower config revision than any other switch.

C. Switch-to-switch links should carry all VLANs in use in the MSTP region.

D. A switch should have a consistent spanning tree priority in each MSTP instance

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

What is one characteristic of a spanning tree edge port on an ArubaOS switch?

A. It ignores incoming BPDUs.

B. It stays in Designated role during topology changes.

C. It only forwards traffic in VLANs assigned to the instance 0 (1ST).

D. It connects to a switch that runs MSTP but in a different region.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

What is the effect if a network administrator sets a spanning tree priority on an ArubaOS switch interface?

A. The interface priority helps to determine which switch on the link is elected root.

B. The interface priority determines whether this switch or the connected switch has the Designated port on the link.

C. The interface priority breaks a tie when multiple interfaces offer the same lowest cost path to the root through the same neighbor

D. The interface priority prevents a rogue switch connected to the interface from becoming root.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

A network administrator accesses a new ArubaOS switch, Switch-1, through the console port and configures static IP address. 10.1.1.10/24, on VLAN 1. Besides this, the switch is at factory default settings. The administrator then connects Switch-1 as shown in the exhibit and tries to establish an SSH session to the switch from Device 1. The attempt fails.

What should the administrator do to resolve the connection failure?

****Exhibit is Missing****

A. Configure an operator or management password on Switch-1.

B. Change the IP address of Device 1 to be an address in VLAN 1.

C. Configure Switch-2 to place the interface that connects the Switch-1 in VLAN 2.

D. Create a default route through 10. 1.1.1. or set a default gateway on Switch-1

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

```
Switch# show vlans port 1 detail

 Status and Counters - VLAN Information - for ports 1

  VLAN ID Name                 | Status     Voice Jumbo Mode
  ------- -------------------- + ---------- ----- ----- --------
  5       VLAN5                | Port-based No    No    Untagged

Switch# show vlans port 2 detail

 Status and Counters - VLAN Information - for ports 2

  VLAN ID Name                 | Status     Voice Jumbo Mode
  ------- -------------------- + ---------- ----- ----- --------
  1       DEFAULT_VLAN         | Port-based No    No    Untagged
  5       VLAN5                | Port-based No    No    Tagged
  6       VLAN6                | Port-based No    No    Tagged
```

This ArubaOS switch receives traffic without a VLAN tag on a switch port 1. The traffic is destined to a MAC address learned on port 2. What does the switch do with the traffic?

A. It forwards the traffic on port 2 without a VLAN tag.

B. It floods the traffic on port 2 on all VLANs.

C. It drops the traffic.

D. It forwards the traffic on port 2 with a VLAN tag of 5.

Correct Answer: C

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