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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

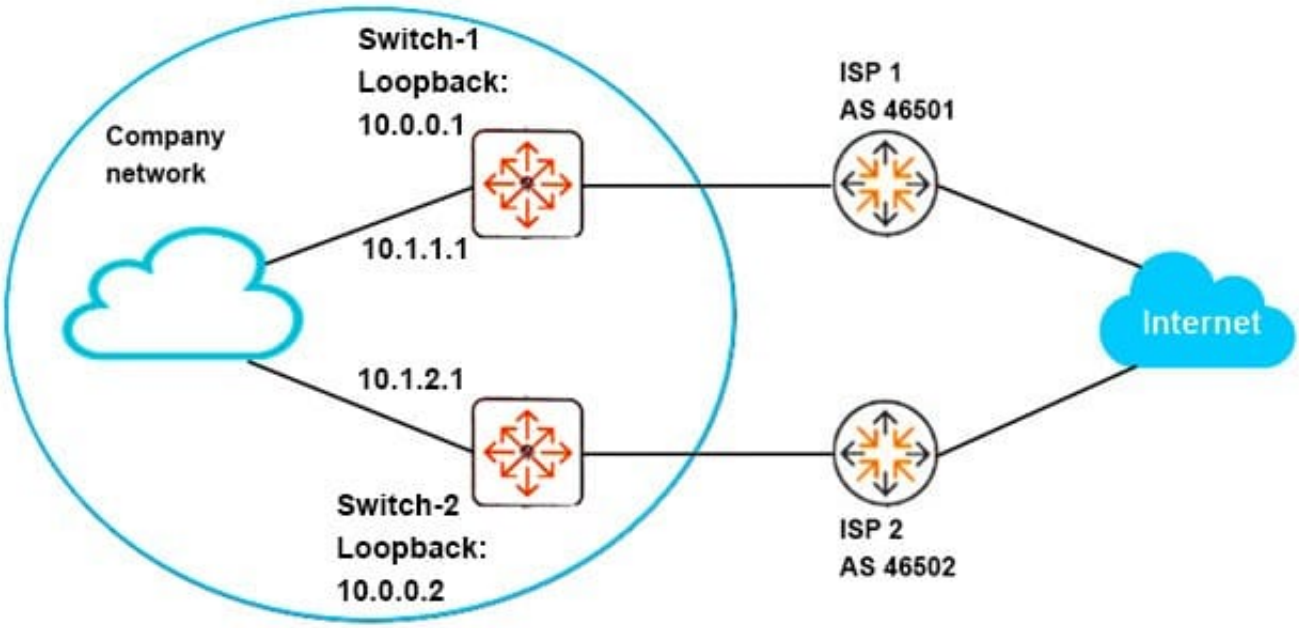

Exhibit 2 The network administrator needs to set up BGP between the two company switches, Switch-1 and Switch

```
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
```

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

AOS-Switch runs IGMP in data-driven mode. What behavior does it exhibit?

A. It drops multicasts destined to groups that have no members

B. It preempts the querier role even if another device has higher priority

C. It floods multicasts on all ports in the VLAN if the group has at least one member

D. It disables automatic fast leave on ports that connect to a single device

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

What is a typical reason to implement MAC authentication on an AOS-Switch?

A. to filter traffic at the edge, based on multiple criteria in the MAC header

B. to provision switch ports to support devices such as IP phones or printers

C. to enhance the security of an 802.1X solution

D. to control management access to the switch CLI based on device, as well as user credentials

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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 links. Then, access the desired commander, and make sure it has member ID 1.

B. Configure backplane switches settings on each switch while disconnected. Make sure the desired commander has priority value 1. Then, connect the switches.

C. Boot up the desired commander first and make sure stacking is enabled on it. Then, connect the stacking links and boot the other switches.

D. Configure backplane switching settings on each switch while disconnected. Make sure the desired commander has member ID 1. Then, connect the switches.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1.

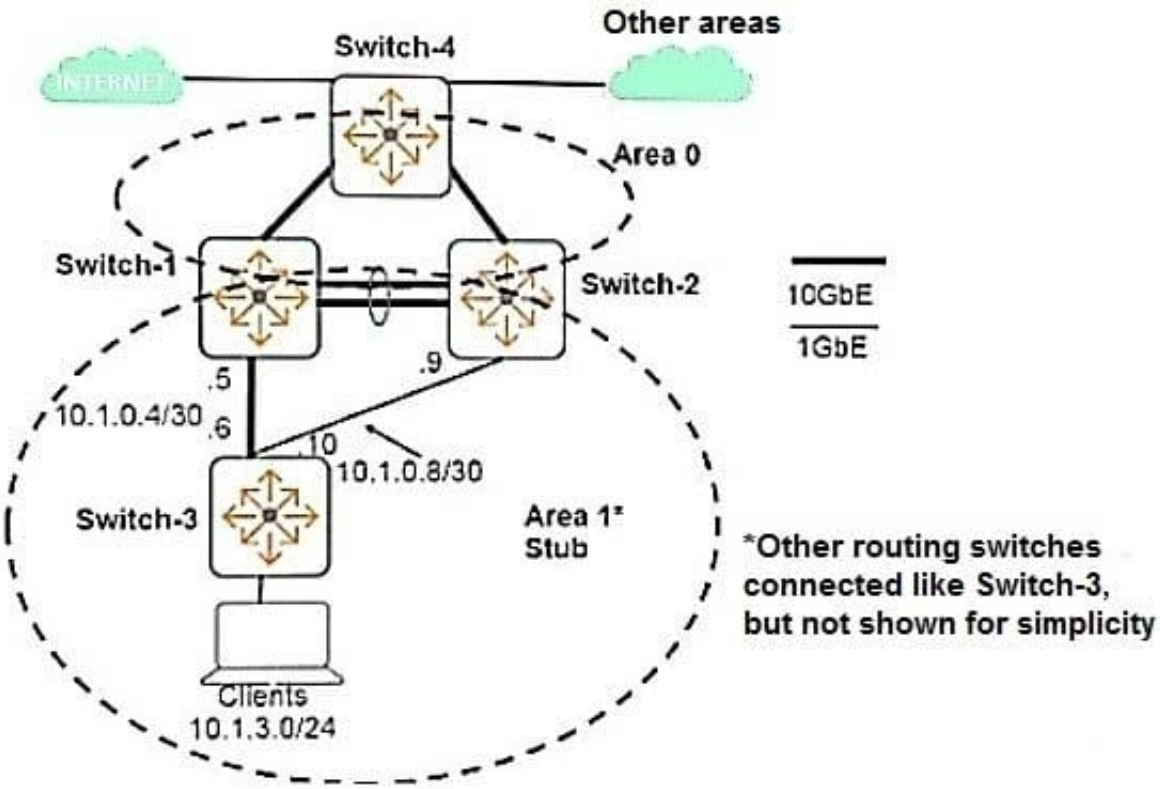

Exhibit 2.

```
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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

A company requires AOS-Switches at the campus core. The switches: Will act as the default gateways for several campus VLANs Must provide redundancy for their services and tolerate the loss of a link or an entire switch Must recover from the failure of one of the switches within a second or less

VRRP and MSTP are proposed to meet these requirements. What is an issue with this proposal?

A. VRRP provides redundancy against lost links but not a failed switch

B. VRRP provides routing redundancy but not default gateway redundancy

C. VRRP does not interoperate with MSTP

D. VRRP takes longer than a second to fail over

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

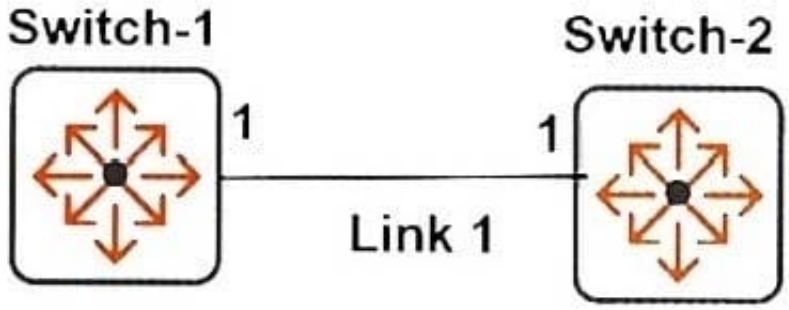

Exhibit 2

```
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 it. The same process repeats twice. If the issue

persists, the switch disables the interface permanently.

B. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 disables interface 1, and the interface stays disabled until the issue is fixed.

C. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 sends SNMP traps, and Link 1 stays up until the issue is fixed.

D. Switch-1 disables interface 1 for 10 seconds and then re-enables it. The interface continues to be re-enabled and disabled every 10 seconds until the issue is fixed.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit 1

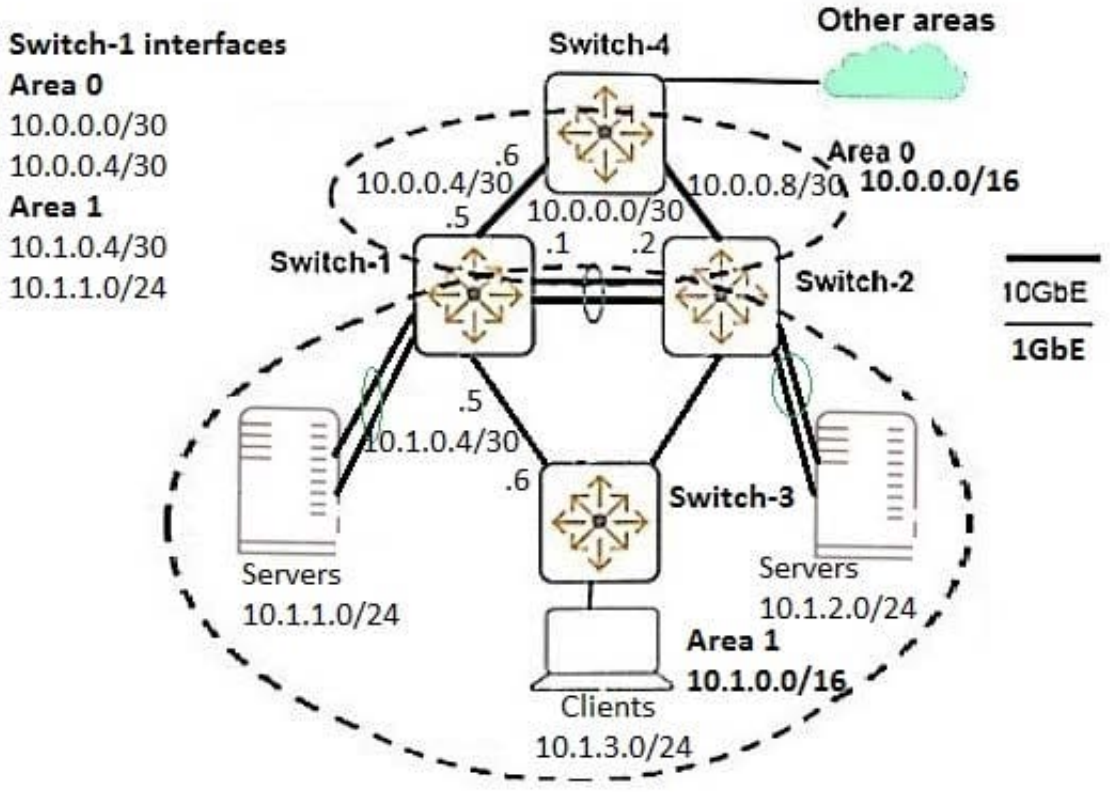

Exhibit 2

Switch-1# show ip route
IP Route Entries

Destination	Gateway	VLAN	Type	Sub-Type	Metric	Dist.
10.0.0.0/30	VLAN1000	1000	connected		5	0
10.0.0.4/30	VLAN1004	1004	connected		10	0
10.0.0.8/30	10.0.0.2	1000	ospf	IntraArea	15	110
10.1.0.4/30	VLAN104	104	connected		100	0
10.1.0.8/30	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.1.0.8/30	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.1.1.0/24	VLAN110	110	connected		50	0
10.1.2.0/24	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	250	110
10.1.3.0/24	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.2.0.0/16	10.0.0.6	1004	ospf	IntraArea	110	110
10.3.0.0/16	10.0.0.6	1004	ospf	IntraArea	110	110
127.0.0.0/8	reject		static		0	0
127.0.0.1/32	lo0		connected		1	0

Switch-1# show ip ospf neighbor
OSPF Neighbor Information

Router ID	Pri	IP Address	NbIfState	State	QLen	Events	Status
2.2.2.2	1	10.0.0.2	BDR	FULL	0	6	None
3.3.3.3	1	10.1.0.6	BDR	FULL	0	6	None
4.4.4.4	1	10.0.0.6	BDR	FULL	0	6	None

Traffic between the servers in Area 1 takes a less optimal path rather than the link associated with VLAN 1000, subnet 10.0.0.0/30.

Based on the exhibits, why is this the case?

A. The metric on the VLAN 1000 interface is too low

B. Switch-1 and Switch-2 cannot achieve adjacency on VLAN 1000 due to mismatches

C. OSPF routing switches choose the best intra area routes based on Area 1 links only

D. The link between Switch-1 and Switch-2 has gone down

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

What is a primary use case for RPVST+ on AOS-Switches?

A. more granular load balancing than MSTP when access switches connect to two core switches

B. enhanced loop protection in an MSTP network

C. integration of AOS-Switches in a heterogeneous vendor network that uses the Cisco protocol

D. seamless integration with RSTP

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

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 neighbor.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Partial running-config
 mac-access-list standard "myACL"
  10 deny 007d.45aa.aaaa 0000.0000.0000
  20 deny 007d.45bb.bbbb 0000.0000.0000
  30 permit 0000.0000.0000 ffff.ffff.ffff
 exit
```

An AOS-Switch has the ACL shown in the exhibit. A network administrator then enters these commands: Switch(config)# mac-access-list standard myACL Switch(config-std-macl)# 25 deny 007d.45cc.0000 0000.0000.ffff

How does this ACL treat these frames: 1 = 007d.45cc.ffff 2 = 007d.45cc.0000

A. It denies both frames.

B. It permits both frames.

C. It denies frame 1 and permits frame 2.

D. It permits frame 1 and denies frame 2.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

OSPF is configured on an AOS-Switch, and the network administrator sets the router ID to 10.0.0.1. The administrator wants to be able to reach the switch at this ID from any location throughout the OSPF system. The administrator also needs the router ID to be stable and available, even if some links on the switch fail.

What should the administrator do?

A. Configure 10.0.0.1 as a secondary IP address on the switch OOBM port

B. Configure 10.0.0.1 as a manual OSPF neighbor on each switch in the OSPF system

C. Make sure that 10.0.0.1 is the IP address on the VLAN with the lowest ID

D. Configure 10.0.0.1 on a loopback interface, and enable OSPF on that interface

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

A network administrator needs to control traffic based on TCP or UDP application, as well as IP protocol, such as GRE or ICMP.

What should the administrator configure for this purpose?

A. a standard IP ACL and an extended MAC ACL only

B. both a standard IP ACL and an extended MAC ACL

C. an extended IP ACL only

D. both a standard IP ACL and a standard MAC ACL

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

A network administrator needs to control traffic based on Ethertype and Class of Service. What should the administrator configure for this purpose?

A. both a standard IP ACL and a standard MAC ACL

B. both a standard IP ACL and an extended MAC ACL

C. an extended IP ACL only

D. an extended MAC ACL only

Correct Answer: D