

Exam Questions HPE6-A73

Aruba Certified Switching Professional Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A network engineer is using NetEdit to manage AOS-CX switches. The engineer notices that a lot of thirdparty VoIP phones are showing up in the NetEdit topology. The engineer deletes these, but they are automatically rediscovered by NetEdit and added back in. What should the administrator do to solve this problem?

- A. Change the VoIP phone SNMP community string to something unknown by NetEdit
- B. Disable LLDP globally on the AOS-CX switches where phones are connected
- C. Disable SSH access on all the VoIP phones
- D. Disable the RESTful API on all the VoIP phones

Answer: A

Explanation:

"NetEdit will now also discover and display third-party devices that are using the standard MIB's. Using SNMP with NetEdit, administrators can also enter SSH credentials for third-party devices.

NEW QUESTION 2

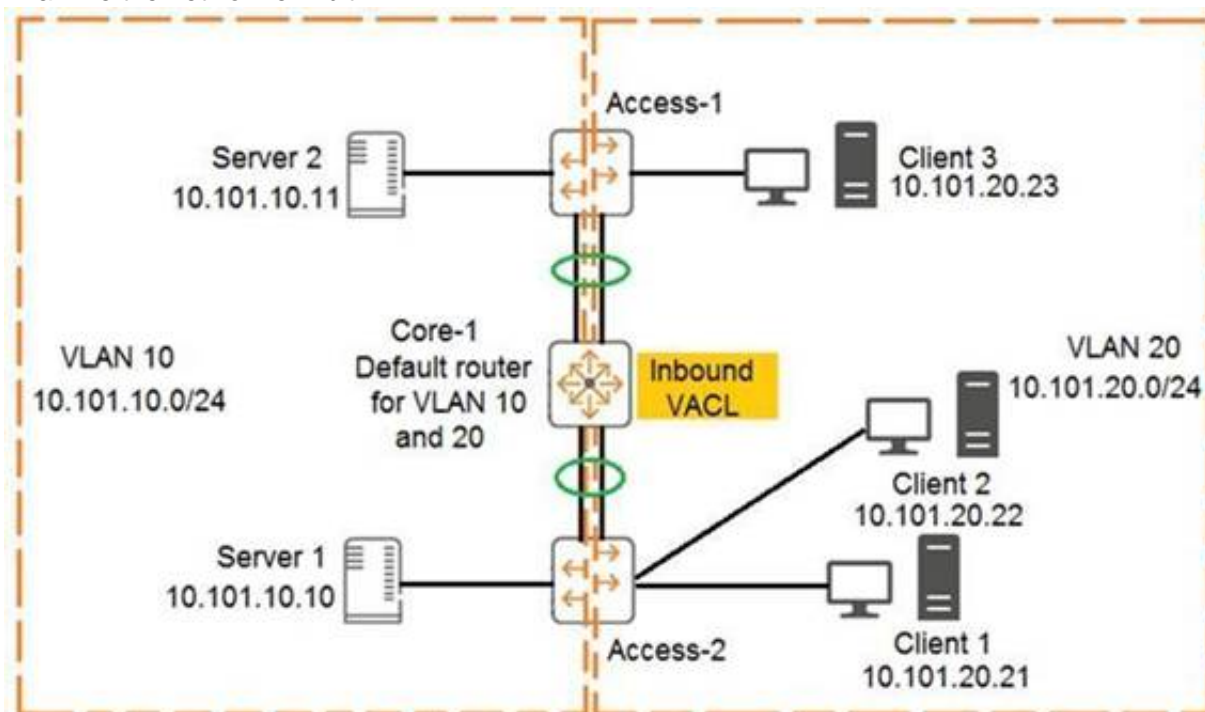
An administrator is defining a VSX LAG on a pair of AOS-CX switches that are defined as primary and secondary. The VSX LAG fails to establish successfully with a remote switch; however, after verification, the remote switch is configured correctly. The administrator narrows down the problem to the configuration on the AOS-CX switches. What would cause this problem?

- A. Local optimization was not enabled on the VSX LAG
- B. The VSX LAG hash does not match the remote peer
- C. The VSX LAG interfaces are in layer-3 mode
- D. LACP was enabled in active mode on the VSX LAG

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Examine the network exhibit:



The ACL configuration defined on Core-1 is as follows:

```
Core-1(config)# access-list ip example
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# permit ip 10.101.20.21/32 any eq 23
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# permit ip 10.101.20.21/32 eq 23 any
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# exit
Core-1(config)# vlan 20
Core-1(config-if)# apply access-list example in
```

The ACL configuration defined on Core-1 is as follows:

If telnet was being used, which device connection would be permitted and functional in both directions? (Choose two.)

- A. Client 3 to Client 2
- B. Client 1 to Client 2
- C. Server 2 to Client 2
- D. Server 1 to Client 1
- E. Client 1 to Client 3

Answer: BD

Explanation:

CL3 - CL2 - drop on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and CL3 not CL1 as SRC IP CL1 - CL2 - pass - no ACL cause forwarded by Access2

SR2 - CL2 - pass on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 10

Drop on return path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and no CL1 as SRC IP SR1 - CL1 - pass on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 10

pass on return path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and CL1 as SRC IP

CL1 - CL3 - pass on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and CL1 as SRC IP drop on return path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and not CL1 but CL3 as SRC IP

NEW QUESTION 4

An administrator wants to leverage always-on PoE on AOS-CX switches. Which statement is correct regarding this feature?

- A. Provides up to 60W of power per port
- B. Supports all AOS-CX switches
- C. Provides surge protection for PoE and non-PoE ports
- D. Requires NetEdit to implement

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

What must a network administrator implement in order to run an NAE script on an AOS-CX switch?

- A. Deployment
- B. Schedule
- C. Plan
- D. Agent

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

What is correct regarding rate limiting and egress queue shaping on AOS-CX switches?

- A. Only a traffic rate and burst size can be defined for a queue
- B. Limits can be defined only for broadcast and multicast traffic
- C. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be used to restrict inbound traffic
- D. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be applied globally

Answer: A

Explanation:

you could apply egress queue shaping to the high priority queues to prevent starvation of low priority queues. Egress queue shaping allows you to apply a maximum bandwidth to a priority queue, as well as a burst size. The port buffers excess traffic up to the burst size and sends the buffered traffic at the max rate, smoothing out bursts while also preventing the high priority queue from exceeding its maximum rate and starving out lower priority queues.

NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator is managing a VSX pair of AOS-CX switches. An administrator configures the following on the primary AOS-CX switch:

```
switch(config)# vlan 100
switch(config-vlan-100)# vsx-sync
```

- A. The primary switch will erase VLAN 200 from the VSX pair
- B. The VLAN is only created on the secondary switch.
- C. The operation is not allowed by the switch and a CLI error is displayed
- D. The VLAN is created on both the primary and secondary switches

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

Which protocol does NetEdit use to discover devices in a subnet during the discovery process?

- A. LLDP
- B. ARP
- C. DHCP
- D. ICMP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

An administrator is implementing a downloadable user role solution involving AOS-CX switches. The AAA solution and the AOS-CX switches can successfully authenticate users; however, the role information fails to download to the switches. What policy should be added to an intermediate firewall to allow the downloadable role function to succeed?

- A. Allow TCP 443
- B. Allow UDP 1811
- C. Allow UDP 8211
- D. Allow TCP 22

Answer: A

Explanation:

pg 681 from the Aruba guide - "When using DUR, the ClearPass HPE-CPPM-Role VSA is used in combination with HTTPS to transfer the role to the switch." UDP 8211 (PAPI) is related to dynamic segmentation and the communication to the MC not DUR.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator wants to implement a virtual switching technology that implements a single control-plane solution. Which S-CX switches would meet these criteria?

- A. All AOS-CX switching platforms
- B. AOS-CX 6300 and 6400 switches
- C. AOS-CX 6300, 6400, and 83xx switches
- D. AOS-CX 6300 switches

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator implements interim accounting for guest users so that ClearPass can track the amount of bandwidth that guests upload and download. Guests that abuse bandwidth consumption should be disconnected from the network. The administrator configures the following on the AOS-CX access switches:

```
Access1(config)# ip dns host cppm.arubatraining.com 10.254.1.23 vrf mgmt
Access1(config)# radius-server host cppm.arubatraining.com key plaintext aruba123 vrf mgmt
Access1(config)# aaa group server radius cppm
Access1(config-sg)# server cppm.arubatraining.com vrf mgmt
Access1(config-sg)# exit
Access1(config)# aaa accounting port-access start-stop interim 5 group cppm
Access1(config)# radius dyn-authorization client cppm.arubatraining.com secret-key plaintext aruba123 vrf mgmt replay-
protection disable
```

After performing this configuration, the administrator notices that guest users that have exceeded the guest bandwidth limit are not being disconnected. Upon further investigation, Access Tracker in ClearPass indicates a disconnect CoA message is being sent to the AOS-CX switch. What is causing this issue?

- A. RADIUS change of authorization is not enabled on the AOS-CX switch.
- B. Bandwidth consumption of the guests is not being reported by the AOS-CX switch.
- C. NTP is not configured on the AOS-CX switch.
- D. There is a time discrepancy between the AOS-CX switch and ClearPass.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12

An administrator wants to implement dynamic segmentation policies. The network consists of AOS-CX and Aruba gateways.

Which type of forwarding should the administrator implement for users that already connect via wireless, but will also be connecting on Ethernet switch ports?

- A. User-based tunneling (UBT)
- B. Port-based tunneling (PBT)
- C. Switch-to-switch tunneling (SST)
- D. Local switching

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16

What is correct regarding policy-based routing?

- A. Policies can only be applied to routed interfaces.
- B. Policies can be applied inbound and outbound.
- C. Monitoring of policy interfaces occurs every 60 seconds.
- D. Policy actions include routing permitting or dropping traffic.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

How does PIM build the IP multicast routing table to route traffic between a multicast source and one or more receivers?

- A. It uses the unicast routing table and reverse path forwarding (RPF)
- B. It uses IGMP and calculates a shortest path tree (SPT)
- C. It uses the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm derived from link state protocols
- D. It uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm derived from distance vector protocols

Answer: A

Explanation:

"PIM also relies on the unicast routing tables to identify the path back to a multicast source. This routing method is known as reverse path forwarding (RPF). The unicast routing protocols create the unicast routing tables. With this information, PIM sets up the distribution tree for the multicast traffic.

NEW QUESTION 22

How should a network administrator add NAE scripts and implement NAE agents that will run on an AOS-CX switch?

- A. Use the web interface of the NetEdit server
- B. Use the web interface of the AOS-CX switch
- C. Use the web interface of Aruba Central
- D. Use the CLI of the AOS-CX switch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

When comparing PIM-DM and PIM-SM, which multicast components are only found with PIM-SM in multicast routing? (Choose two.)

- A. IGMP querier
- B. Rendezvous point
- C. Bootstrap router
- D. Shortest path tree
- E. Designated router

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 26

An AOS-CX switch is configured to implement downloadable user roles. Examine the AOS-CX switch output:

```
Access1(config)# show aaa authentication port-access interface all client-status
```

Port Access Client Status Details

```
Client 00:50:56:b1:7a:37
```

```
=====
```

Session Details

```
-----
```

```
Port : 1/1/3
```

```
Session Time : 1887s
```

Authentication Details

```
-----
```

```
Status : mac-auth Authenticated
```

```
Auth Precedence : dot1x - Not attempted, mac-auth - Authenticated
```

Authorization Details

```
-----
```

```
Role :
```

```
Status : Not ready
```

Based on this output, what is the state of the user's access?

- A. No downloadable user role exists
- B. MAC authentication has passed, but 802.1X authentication is in progress
- C. The RADIUS request timed out to the AAA server
- D. The port should be configured for 802.1X

Answer: A

Explanation:

User role "Authenticated" was passed down but does not exist

NEW QUESTION 27

Examine the following AOS-CX switch configuration:

```
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# object-group ip address servers
```

```
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# 10.1.0.100
```

```
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# 10.1.1.100
```

```
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# exit
```

Which access control entries would allow web traffic to the web servers 10.1.0.100 and 10.1.1.100?

- A. permit tcp servers eq 80
- B. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100 0.0.1.0 eq 80
- C. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100/10.1.1.100 eq 80
- D. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100/255.255.254.255 eq 80

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

An administrator is concerned about the security of the control plane connection between an AOS-CX switch and an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) when implementing user-based tunneling. How should the administrator protect this traffic?

- A. IPSec with a digital certificate
- B. GRE with a pre-shared key
- C. PAPI with an MD5 pre-shared key
- D. IPSec with a pre-shared key

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

What would prevent two OSPF routers from forming an adjacency? (Select two.)

- A. Different priorities
- B. Different area types
- C. Different MTU sizes
- D. Different IP addresses
- E. Different router IDs

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 37

An administrator will be deploying NetEdit to manage an Aruba solution. What does NetEdit support?

- A. Manages AOS-CX switches and Aruba gateways
- B. Support for Aruba-supplied security updates
- C. Tracks configuration and hardware information
- D. Can be purchased as a VM and/or hardware appliance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

Examine the AOS-CX configuration:

```
interface mgmt
  no shutdown
  ip static 10.1.1.1/24
  default-gateway 10.1.1.254
  exit
ssh server vrf mgmt
https-server vrf mgmt
https-server rest access-mode read-write
```

The switches have a default factory password setting NetEdit fails to access the configuration of the AOS-CX switches. What should the administrator do to solve this problem?

- A. Set a password for the default admin user account.
- B. Disable telnet globally.
- C. Use the default VRF instead of the mgmt VRF
- D. Enable IP routing globally

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46

A company has a third-party AAA server solution. The campus access layer was just upgraded to AOS-CX switches that perform access control with MAC-Auth and 802.1X. The company has an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) solution for wireless, and they want to leverage the firewall policies on the controllers for the wired traffic.

What is correct about how the company should implement a security solution where the wired traffic is processed by the gateways?

- A. Implement downloadable user roles with a gateway role defined on the AOS-CX switches
- B. Implement local user roles with a gateway role defined on the AOS-CX switches
- C. Implement standards-based RADIUS VSAs to pass policy information directly to the AOS-CX switches and MCs
- D. Implement downloadable user roles with a device role defined on the AOS-CX switches and MCs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

A network has two AOS-CX switches connected to two different service providers. The administrator is concerned about bandwidth consumption on the service provider links and learned that the service providers were using the company as a transit AS. Which feature should the administrator implement to prevent this situation?

- A. Configure route maps and apply them to BGP
- B. Configure the two switches as route reflectors
- C. Configure a classifier policy to disable MED
- D. Configure bi-directional forwarding detection on both switches

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

An administrator will be replacing a campus switching infrastructure with AOS-CX switches that support VSX capabilities. The campus involves a core, as well as multiple access layers. Which feature should the administrator implement to allow both VSX-capable core switches to process traffic sent to the default gateway in the campus VLANs?

- A. VRF
- B. VRRP
- C. IP helper
- D. Active gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

Active gateway = both devices route/forward traffic VRRP = Active-standby, only active member routes/forwards traffic

Understand the Active Gateway principle In a VSX system, active gateway provides redundant default gateway functionality for the end-hosts. The default gateway of the end-host is automatically handled by both the VSX systems.

NEW QUESTION 55

In AOS-CX switching, what determines when a frame is forwarded by the switch between the ingress and the egress port?

- A. Egress port
- B. Ingress port
- C. VSX switch tables
- D. Fabric Load Balancer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59

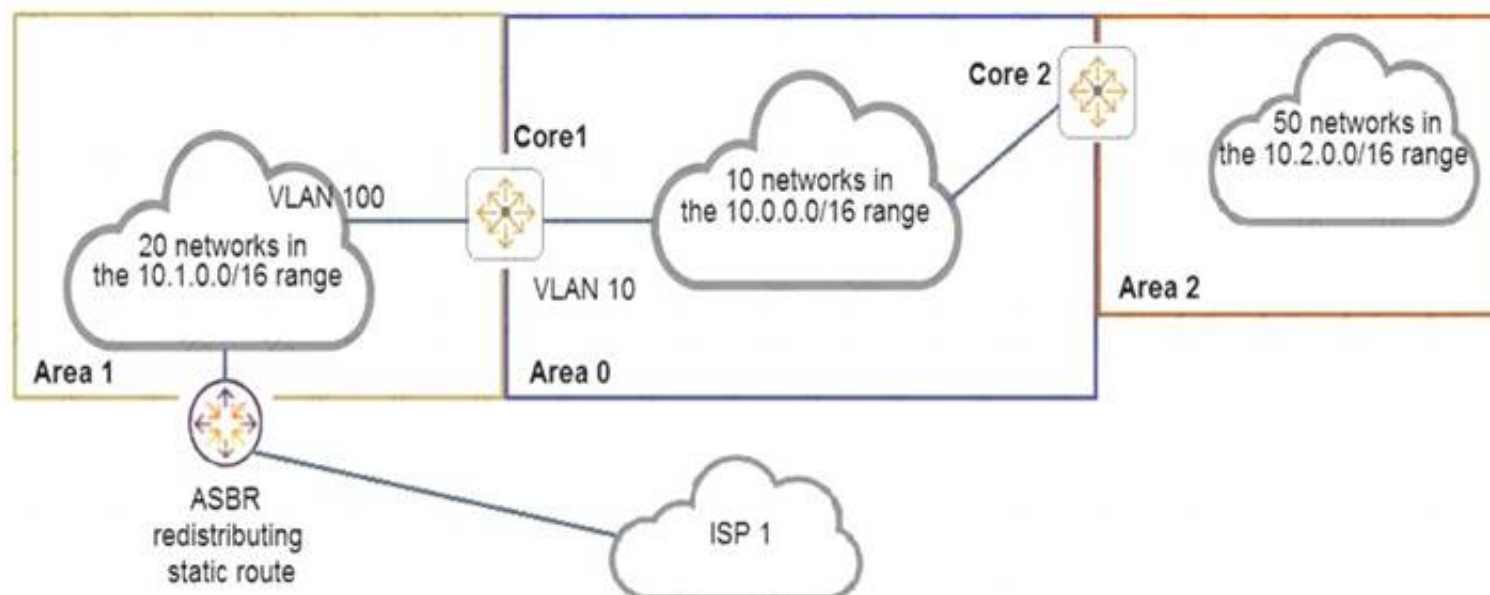
What is the purpose of the transit VLAN when implementing dynamic segmentation policies involving AOS-CX switches and an Aruba gateway solution?

- A. It identifies the VLAN that the user traffic will be assigned to when it comes out of the tunnel and is forwarded by the gateway.
- B. It identifies the VLAN that the user traffic will be assigned to, whether the traffic is tunneled or locally switched
- C. It defines the VXLAN identifier to identified UBT traffic between the AOS-CX switches and the gateway solution
- D. It identifies the VLAN that the switch will use when tunneling the traffic to the gateway

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61

Examine the network topology.



_ The network is configured for OSPF with the following attributes:

Core1 and Core2 and ABRs

- _ Area 1 has 20 networks in the 10.1.0.0/16 range
- _ Area 0 has 10 networks in the 10.0.0.0/16 range
- _ Area 2 has 50 networks in the 10.2.0.0/16 range
- _ The ASBR is importing a static route into Area 1
- _ Core2 has a summary for Area 2: area 0.0.0.2 range 10.2.0.0/16 type inter-area

Here is the OSPF configuration performed on Core1:

```
router ospf 1
  router-id 10.0.0.1
  area 0.0.0.0
  area 0.0.0.1 stub
  area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0/16 type inter-area
  area 0.0.0.2
  area 0.0.0.0 range 10.1.0.0/16 type inter-area
  exit
interface vlan 10
  ip ospf 1 area 0
  exit
interface vlan 100
  ip ospf 1 area 1
  exit
```

Based on the above information, what is correct?

- A. ISP 1 is not reachable from any area.
- B. Core1 has received one type 5 LSA from the ASBR.
- C. Area 0 has 81 routes
- D. Area 1 has 23 routes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

A network engineer is having a problem adding a custom-written script to an AOS-CX switch's NAE GUI. The script was written in Python and was successfully added on other AOS-CX switches. The engineer examines the following items from the CLI of the switch:

```
switch# show capacities-status nae
```

System Capacities Status: Filter NAE

Capacity Status Name	Value	Maximum
Number of configured NAE agents currently active in the system	1	100
Number of configured NAE monitors currently active in the system	7	500
Number of configured NAE scripts currently active in the system	50	50

```
switch# show ntp status
```

NTP Status Information

NTP : Disabled

NTP Authentication : Disabled

NTP Server Connections : Using the default VRF

System time : Sat May 2 11:50:55 UTC 2020

NTP uptime : 0 minutes, 0 seconds

Not synchronized with an NTP server.

```
switch# show crypto pki certificate
```

Certificate Name	Cert Status	Associated Applications
local-cert	installed	captive-portal, hsc, https-server,
syslog-client		

```
switch# show crypto pki application
```

Associated Applications	Certificate Name	Cert Status
captive-portal		not configured, using local-cert
hsc		not configured, using local-cert
https-server		not configured, using local-cert
syslog-client		not configured, using local-cert

What should the engineer perform to fix this issue?

- A. Install the script's signature before installing the new script
- B. Ensure the engineer's desktop and the AOS-CX switch are synchronized to the same NTP server
- C. Enable trust settings for the AOS-CX switch's SSL certificate
- D. Remove a script that is no longer used before installing the new script

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69

When implementing deficit weighted round robin queuing, what importance does the weight value have?

- A. Prioritizing latency-sensitive traffic
- B. Queue priority in processing traffic
- C. Strict priority queue
- D. Percentage of interface bandwidth

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73

Examine the partial output of the BGP routing table of an AOS-CX switch:

Switch# show bgp

<-output omitted->

	Network	Nexthop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
* e	1.0.0.0/8	192.168.1.5	0	100	0	100 ?
* e	1.0.0.0/8	192.168.2.5	0	100	0	200 100 i
* e	1.0.0.0/8	192.168.3.5	0	200	20	300 400 100 ?
* e	1.0.0.0/8	192.168.4.5	0	50	0	400 200 100 i

The switch is learning about four possible path to reach the 1.0.0.0/8 network. Based on this output, which next-hop route will the AOS-CX select to be placed in the IP routing table?

- A. 192.168.1.5
- B. 192.168.2.5
- C. 192.168.3.5
- D. 192 1684 5

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

An administrator wants to use an existing Aruba gateway's firewall policies to filter both wireless and wired traffic. Which AOS-CX switch feature should a customer implement to ensure the gateway applies the same or similar firewall policies to users' wired and wireless traffic?

- A. GRE tunneling
- B. User-based tunneling
- C. Port-based tunneling
- D. IPSec tunneling

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

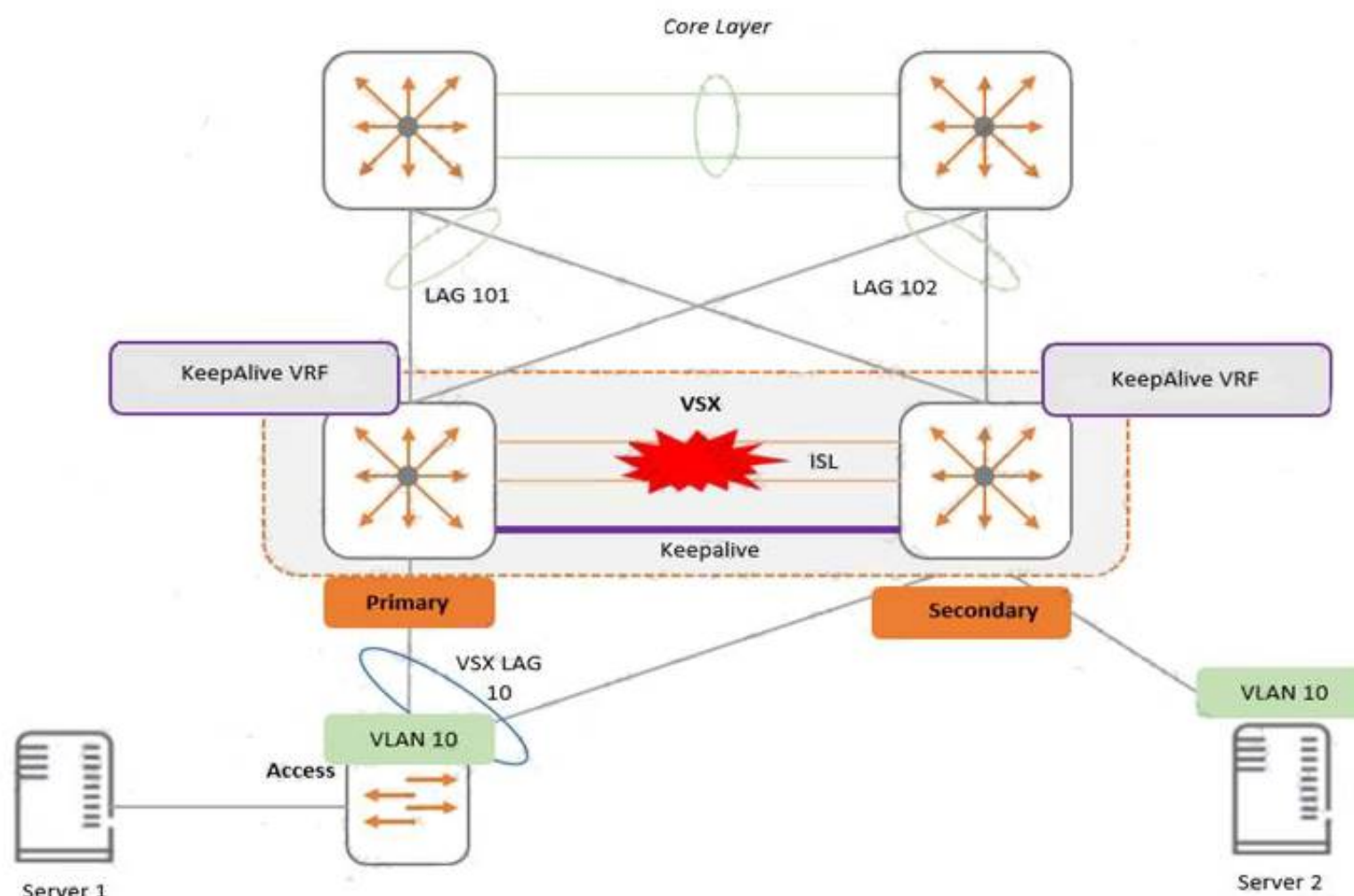
An administrator is implementing a multi-area OSPF network. The network contains a backbone (area 1) and two other areas (1 and 2) connected to ABRs in the backbone. The network has one routing switch connected to a service provider located in area 2. Which network design would minimize the number of routes in the routing switches' link state databases (LSDBs) while still allowing full connectivity?

- A. Area 0: NormalArea 1: Totally stubby Area 2: Totally stubby
- B. Area 0: NormalArea 1: Totally not-so-stubby Area 2: Totally stubby
- C. Area 0: NormalArea 1: Totally stubbyArea 2: Totally not-so-stubby
- D. Area 0: Not-so-stubbyArea 1: Totally not-so-stubby Area 2: Totally not-so-stubby

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

Examine the attached diagram



Two AOS-CX switches are configured for VSX at the access layer, where servers attached to them. An SVI interface is configured for VLAN 10 and serves as the default gateway for VLAN 10. The ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Active gateway has been configured on the switches. What is correct about access from the servers to the Core?

- A. Server 2 can successfully access the core layer via the keepalive link.
- B. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer.
- C. Server 2 cannot access the core layer.
- D. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

Examine the output from an AOS-CX switch implementing a dynamic segmentation solution involving downloadable user roles:

Switch# show port-access role clearpass Role information:

Name : icxarubadur_employee-3044-2 Type : clearpass

Status: failed, parsing_failed Reauthentication Period : Authentication Mode : Session Timeout :

The downloadable user roles are not being downloaded to the AOS-CX switch. Based on the above output, what is the problem?

- A. The certificate that ClearPass uses is invalid
- B. The AOS-CX switch does not have the ClearPass certificate involved
- C. DNS fails to resolve the ClearPass server's FQDN
- D. There is a date/time issue between the ClearPass server and the switch

Answer: C

Explanation:

"The top-right example shows a parsing_failed status, typically indicative of either a DNS or network connectivity issue."

NEW QUESTION 89

Examine the AOS-CS switch output:

```
Switch# show aaa authentication port-access interface 1/1/1 client-status
```

Port Access Client Status Details

```
Client 00:50:56:b1:7a:37, icx-employee
```

Session Details

```
Port      : 1/1/3
Session Time : 31273s
```

Authentication Details

```
Status      : dot1x Authenticated
Auth Precedence : dot1x - Authenticated, mac-auth - Not attempted
```

Authorization Details

```
Role       : aruba_contractor-3044-7
Status     : Applied
```

Based on this output, what is correct?

- A. 802.1X authentication was successful, but MAC authentication is yet to start
- B. 802.1X authentication occurred and downloadable user roles are deployed
- C. A local user role was deployed using a ClearPass solution
- D. Only 802.1X authentication is configured on the port

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94

An administrator is designing an access layer solution in a data center. A key requirement is to dual-home mission-critical server connections to two different switches, ensuring that the servers always have network access, even during switch software upgrades. This feature should support strictly-controlled provisioning. What would best meet the administrator's needs when deploying AOS-CX switches?

- A. VSF
- B. Dynamic segmentation
- C. VSX
- D. NAE

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 96

Examine the commands entered on an AOS-CX switch:
 What is true regarding this configuration for traffic received on interface 100?

- A. The default next-hop address supersedes the two preceding next-hop addresses
- B. The traffic is always dropped if the next-hop addresses are unreachable
- C. The traffic will be routed with the IP routing table entries if the next-hop addresses are unreachable
- D. The next-hop address of 1.1.1.1 is overwritten by the next-hop address of 2.2.2.2

Answer: C

Explanation:

"interface null: equivalent to the policy drop policing action. Any packets matching the class criteria for that policy entry will be dropped and not routed any further."
<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7300/index.html#GUID-DC7E5E47-8F>

More than one next hop can be assigned with an ACL and they work by priority (based on the sequence number: lower sequence number -> higher priority). So next-hop 2.2.2.2 will be used if 1.1.1.1 is not reachable. If both are unreachable, then the packet will be routed looking at the default routing table, if no specific entry will be found, then the packet will be routed to the default next hop defined in the ACL.

NEW QUESTION 100

The company has just upgraded their access layer switches with AOS-CX switches and implemented an AAA solution with ClearPass. The company has become concerned about what actually connects to the user ports on the access layer switch. Therefore, the company is implementing 802.1X authentication on the AOS-CX switches. An administrator has globally enabled 802.1X, and has enabled it on all the access ports connected to user devices, including VoIP phones, security cameras, and wireless Aruba IAPs. Wireless users are complaining that they successfully authenticate to the IAPs; however, they do not have access to network resources. Previously, this worked before 802.1X was implemented on the AOS-CX switches. What should the company do to solve this problem?

- A. Implement device-based mode on the IAP-connected AOS-CX switch ports.
- B. Implement local user roles and local forwarding on the AOS-CX switches.
- C. Implement downloadable user roles and user-based tunneling (UBT) on the AOS-CX switches.
- D. Implement AAA RADIUS change of authorization on the AOS-CX switches.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

What is true regarding VSX and keepalives on AOS-CX switches?

- A. A separate VLAN on the ISL link is used.
- B. A VSX LAG for the keepalives is a best practice.
- C. The OOBM port must be used.
- D. A 1GbE or faster port is used.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 103

Which AOS-CX switches support weighted fair queuing (WFQ)?

- A. Both 8320 and 8325
- B. Both 6300 and 6400
- C. 8400 only
- D. 6300 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/AOS-CX-CLI-Bank/cli_8400/Content/QoS_cmds/wfq-que-x

NEW QUESTION 105

An administrator is implementing a multicast solution in a multi-VLAN network. Which statement is true about the configuration of the switches in the network?

- A. IGMP snooping must be enabled on all interfaces on a switch to intelligently forward traffic
- B. IGMP requires join and leave messages to graft and prune multicast streams between switches
- C. IGMP must be enabled on all routed interfaces where multicast traffic will traverse
- D. IGMP must be enabled on all interfaces where multicast sources and receivers are connected

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

A network administrator needs to replace an antiquated access layer solution with a modular solution involving AOS-CX switches. The administrator wants to leverage virtual switching technologies. The solution needs to support high-availability with dual-control planes. Which solution should the administrator implement?

- A. AOS-CX 8325
- B. AOS-CX 6300
- C. AOS-CX 6400
- D. AOS-CX 8400

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112

An administrator has an AOS-CX switch configured with:

```
router ospf 1
area 0
```

```
area 1 stub no-summary
```

It is the only ABR for area 1. The switch has the appropriate adjacencies to routing switches in areas 0 and 1. The current routes in each area are:

Area 0: 5 routes (LSA Type 1 and 2)

Area 1: 10 routes (LSA Type 1 and 2)

External routes: 2 (LSA Type 5)

Based on the above configuration, how many OSPF routes will routing switches see in Area 1?

- A. 15
- B. 6
- C. 11
- D. 12

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113

The network is configured for OSPF with the following attributes: Core1 and Core2 and ABRs

Area 1 has 20 networks in the 10.1.0.0/16 range Area 0 has 10 networks in the 10.0.0.0/16 range Area 2 has 50 networks in the 10.2.0.0/16 range The ASBR is importing a static route into Area 1

Core2 has a summary for Area 2: area 0.0.0.2 range 10.2.0.0/16 type inter-area Here is the OSPF configuration performed on Core1:


```
Core1(config)# router ospf 1
Core1(config-router)# router-id 10.0.0.1
Core1(config-router)# passive-interface default
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.0
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.1 stub
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0/16 type inter-area
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.2
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.0 range 10.0.0.0/16 type inter-area
Core1(config-router)# exit
Core1(config)# interface vlan 10
Core1(config-if)# ip address 10.0.1.1/24
Core1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
Core1(config-if)# exit
Core1(config)# interface vlan 100
Core1(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/24
Core1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 1
Core1(config-if)# exit
```

Based on the above information, what is correct?

- A. Area 0 has 13 routes
- B. Core1 has no OSPF routes
- C. Core1 has received one LSA Type 5 from the ASBR
- D. Area 1 has 23 routes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

A network administrator is implementing BGP for a larger network. The network has over 20 exit points across 15 different BGP routers. The administrator does not want to implement a fully-meshed iBGP peering between all BGP routers.

Which feature should the administrator implement to reduce the number of peers the administrator needs to define?

- A. Next-hop-self
- B. BFD
- C. Peer-Groups
- D. Route reflectors

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 119

Which protocols are used by NetEdit to interact with third-party devices? (Choose two.)

- A. telnet
- B. SNMP
- C. SSH
- D. Restful API
- E. CDP

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 122

What is correct regarding rate limiting and egress queue shaping on AOS-CX switches?

- A. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be used to restrict inbound traffic
- B. Limits can be defined only for broadcast and multicast traffic
- C. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be applied globally
- D. Traffic rate limit is configured on queue level

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

Examine the following ACL rule policies:

Permit traffic from 10.2.2.1 through 10.2.2.30 to anywhere Permit traffic from 10.2.2.40 through 10.2.2.55 to anywhere Deny all others

Based on this policy, place the following ACL rule statements in the correct order to accomplish the above filtering policy.

- A. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any
- B. permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any
- C. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any
- D. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 126

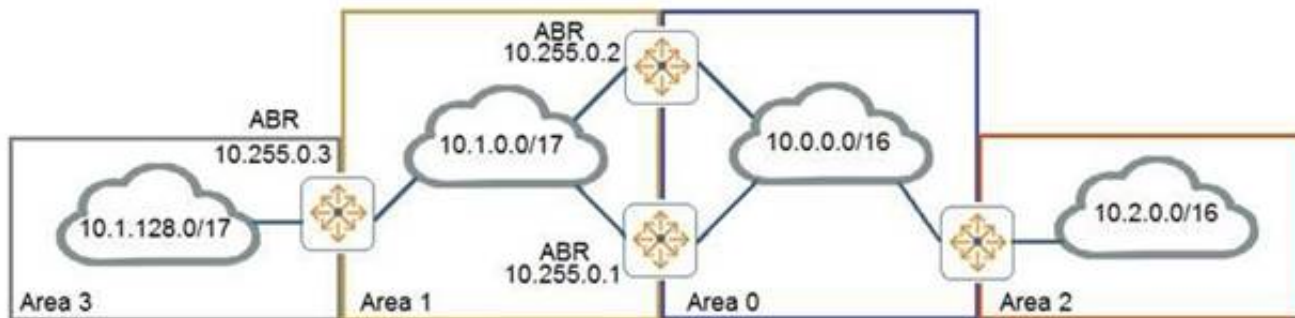
A network engineer for a company with 896 users across a multi-building campus wants to gather statistics on an important switch uplink and create actions based on issues that occur on the uplink. How often does an NAE agent gather information from the current state database in regard to the uplink interfaces?

- A. Once every 60 seconds
- B. Once every 1 second
- C. Once every 30 seconds
- D. Once every 5 seconds

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

Examine the attached exhibit.



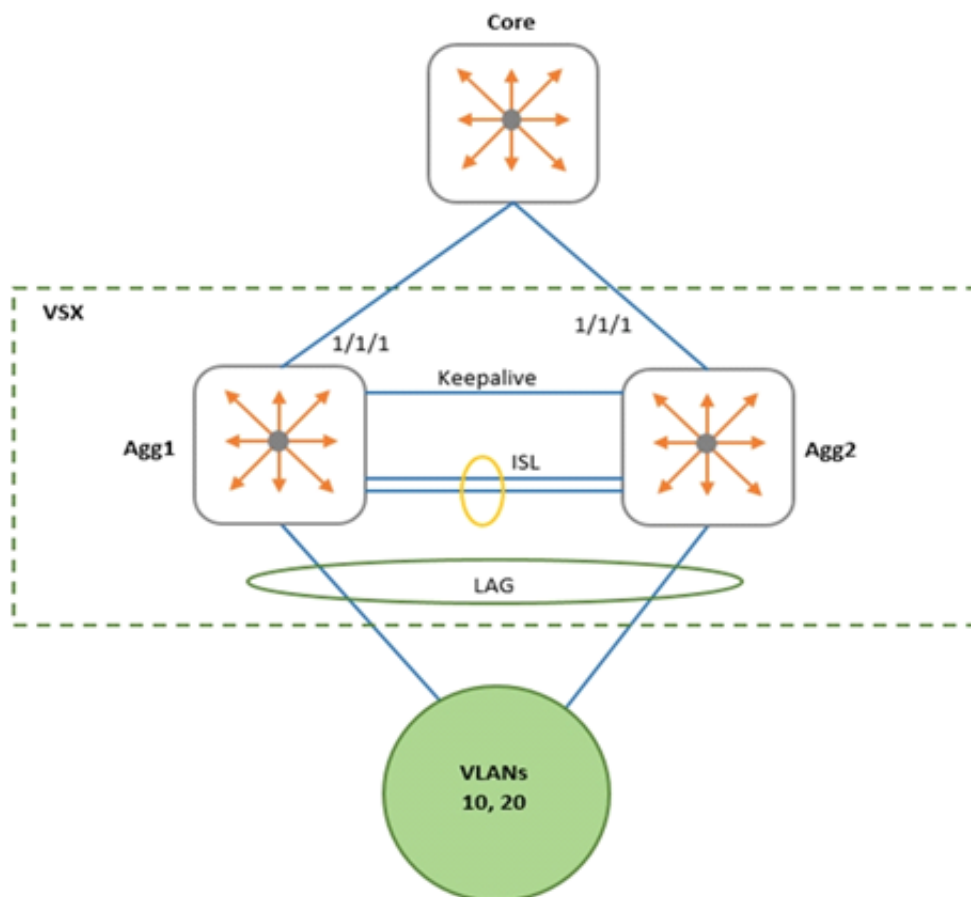
The network administrators is trying to add a remote location as area 3 to the network shown in the diagram. Based on current connection restrictions, the administrator cannot connect area 3 directly to area 0. The network is using AOS-CX switches. Which feature should the administrator implement to provide connectivity to the remote location?

- A. Not-so-stubby areas
- B. Bidirectional forward detection (BFD)
- C. OSPFv3
- D. Virtual links

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 128

Examine the network exhibit.



A network administrator is implementing OSPF on a VSX pair of aggregation switches: Agg1 and Agg2. VLANs 10 and 20 are connected to layer-2 access switches. Agg-1 and Agg-2 are configured as the default gateway for VLANs 10 and 20, with active gateway enabled. What is the best practice for configuring OSPF on the aggregation switches and their connection to the Core switch?

- A. Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interfac
- B. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.
- C. Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switch
- D. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.
- E. Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switch
- F. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.
- G. Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interfac
- H. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 129

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