

## HPE6-A45 Dumps

### Implementing Aruba Campus Switching Solutions Exam

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

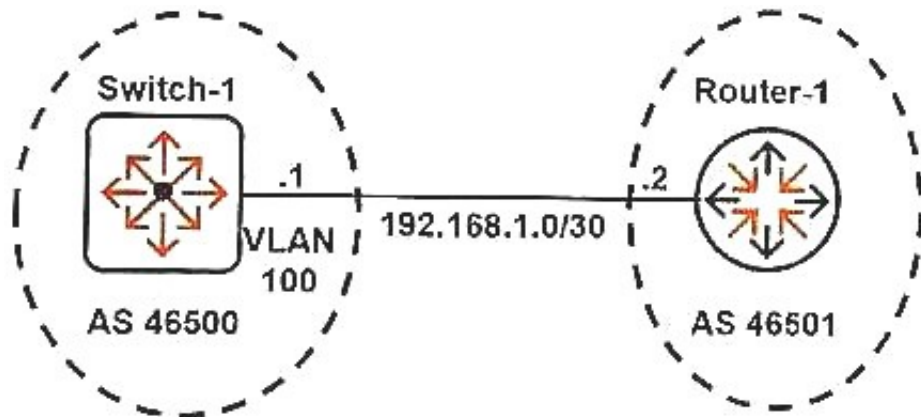
Two AOS-Switches connect on VLAN 10 in OSPF Area 1, which is defined as a stub area on both. Which mismatch can cause OSPF routers to lose adjacency?

- A. The administrator adds the backbone area to just one of the routers.
- B. The administrator enables graceful restart, or nonstop switching, on just one of the routers.
- C. The administrator enables jumbo frames on VLAN 10 on just one of the routers.
- D. The administrator adds the no-summary option to Area 1 on just one of the router

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 runs BGP. What should the network administrator do to permit Switch-1 to establish a neighbor relationship with Router-1?

- A. Configure 192.168.1.2 as a neighbor manually within the BGP context.
- B. Specify 192.168.1.0/30 with the network command in the BGP context.
- C. Enable BGP on VLAN 100.
- D. Set the BGP AS number to 46501.

**Answer: A**

**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**

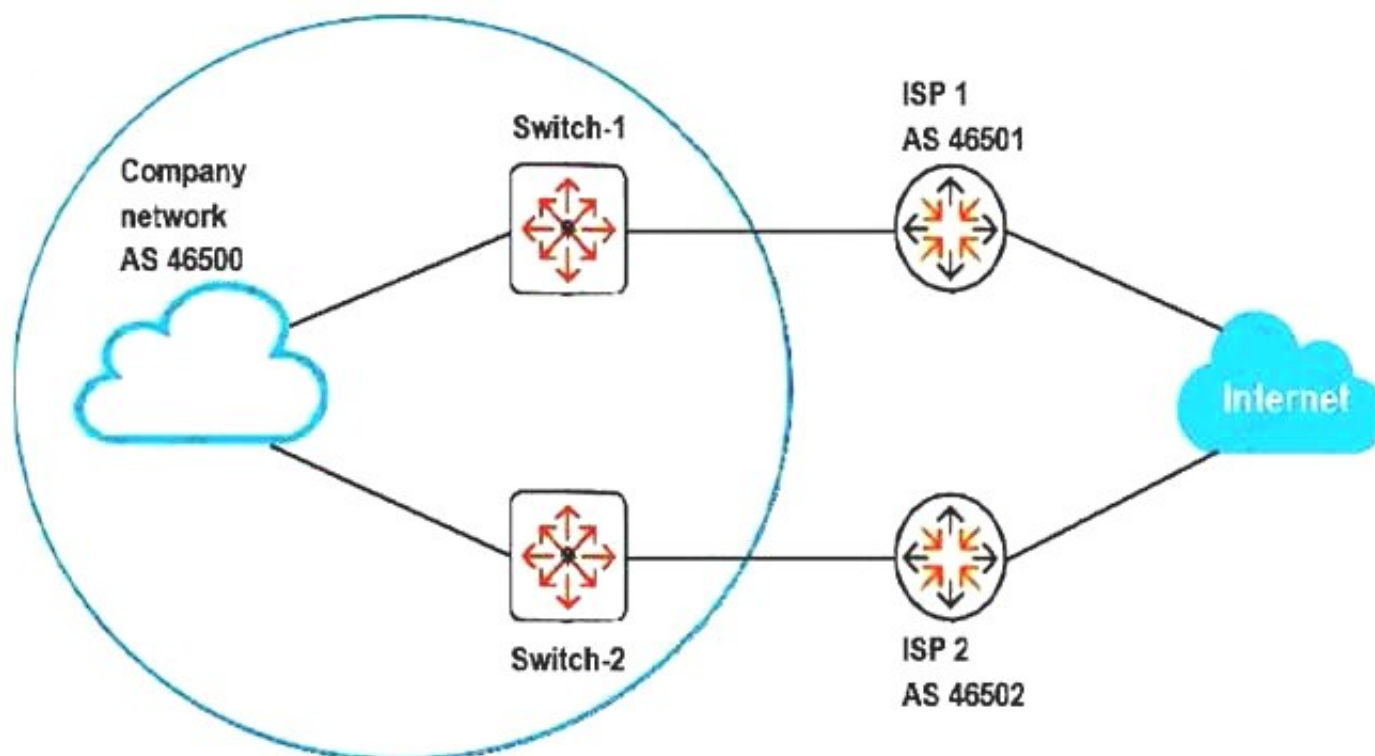
The security plan for AOS-Switches requires protection from incoming malware traffic: generated from a worm or virus-infected host. Which feature should be implemented to provide the required protection?

- A. DHCP snooping
- B. connection-rate filtering
- C. port security
- D. proxy ARP

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 and Switch-2 are AOS-Switches, which are iBGP peers. ISP 1 and ISP 2 advertise some routes to the same Internet destinations. Switch-1 and Switch-2 must select between these routes based on AS path length. What is required for Switch-1 and Switch-2?

- A. iBGP synchronization enabled
- B. Multihop enabled for the connection to the iBGP neighbor
- C. ECMP disabled for BGP
- D. eBGP and iBGP administrative distance set to the same value

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibits.  
Exhibit 1

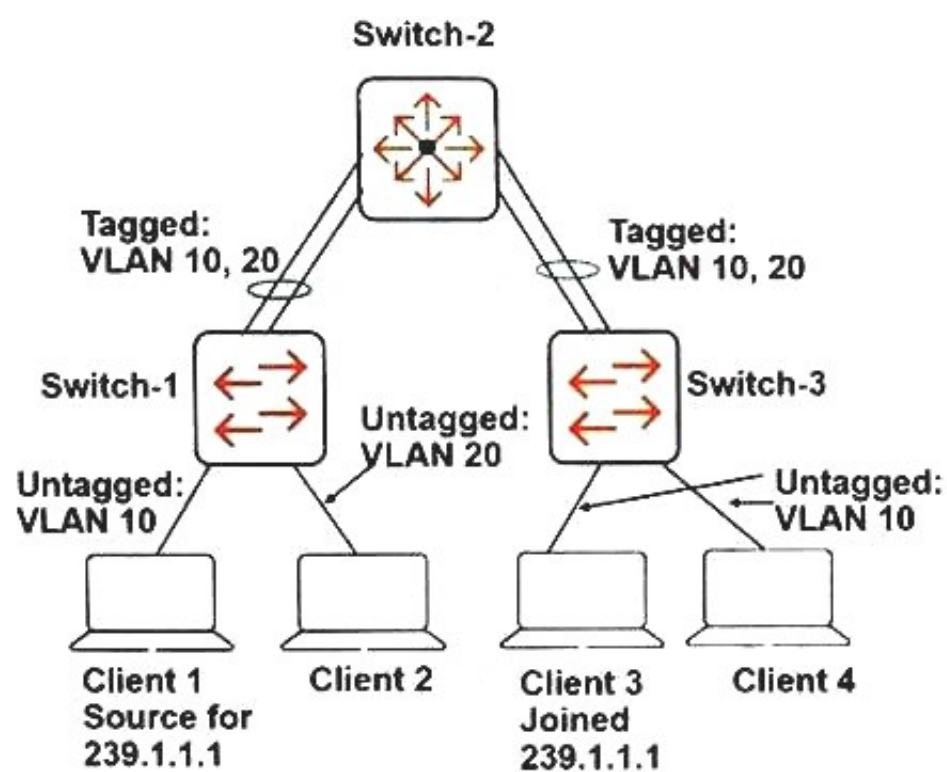


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-2(config)# show ip igmp group
IGMP Group Address Information
VLAN ID  Group Address  Expires    UpTime     Last Reporter  |Type
-----  -
10       239.1.1.1           0h 2m 39s  0h 45m 27s  10.1.10.3     |Filter
```

Exhibit 2 shows IGMP groups on Switch-2, which runs IGMP but not PIM. Switch-1 and Switch-3 do not have IGMP or PIM enabled. Client 1 begins to forward multicasts to 239.1.1.1.

Which clients receive the multicasts?

- A. Client 3, but not any of the other clients
- B. Client 2, but not any of the other clients
- C. Client 3 and Client 4, but not Client 2
- D. Client 2, Client 3, and Client 4

**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

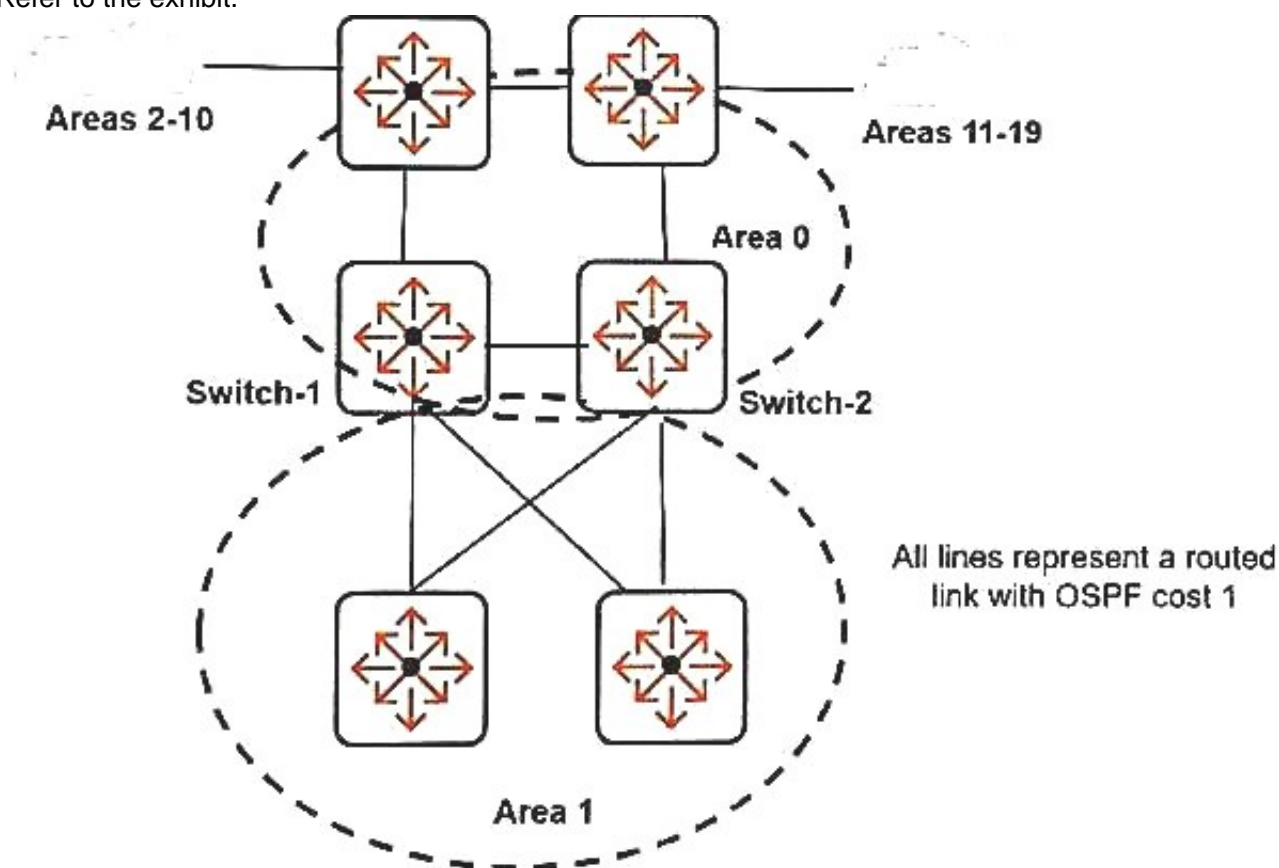
The switch then rejects the client. What is one requirement for the switch to accept the message and authorize the client?

- 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 exhibit.



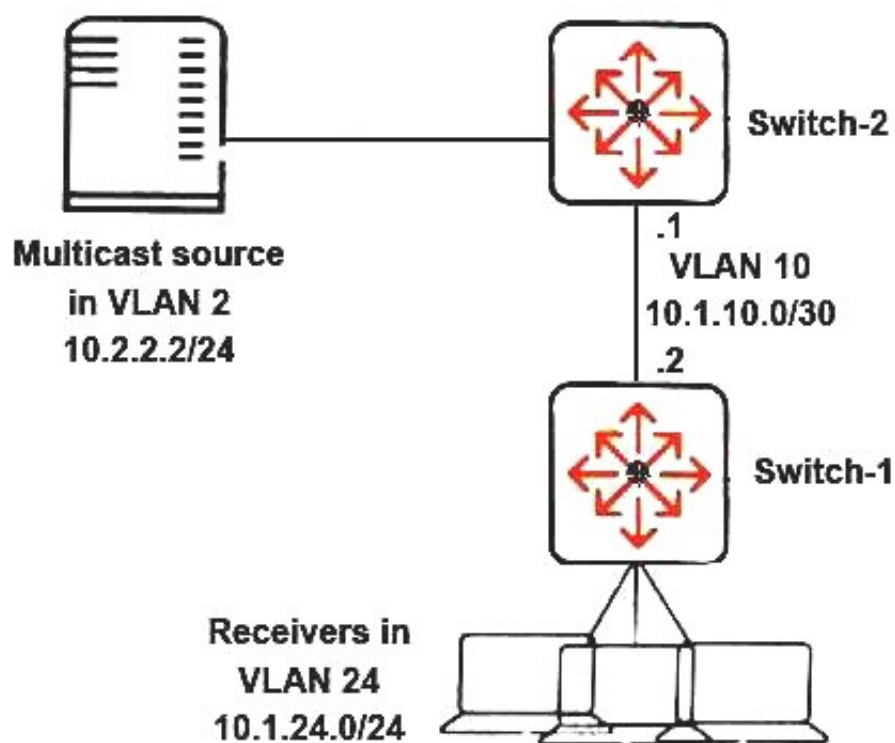
A company wants to change Area 1 shown in the exhibit from a stub area to a totally stub area. What will be one effect of this planned change?

- 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 9

Refer to the exhibit.



Network administrators want the network to use PIM-DM to route multicasts from Server 1 to receivers in VLAN 24. Which protocols should the administrators enable on which VLANs on Switch-1?

- A. PIM-DM on VLAN 24; IGMP and PIM-DM on VLAN 10
- B. IGMP on VLAN 24; IGMP on VLAN 10
- C. IGMP on VLAN 24; PIM-DM on VLAN 10
- D. IGMP and PIM-DM on VLAN 24; PIM-DM on VLAN 10
- E. IGMP and PIM-DM on VLAN 24; PIM-DM on VLAN 10



Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibits.  
Exhibit 1

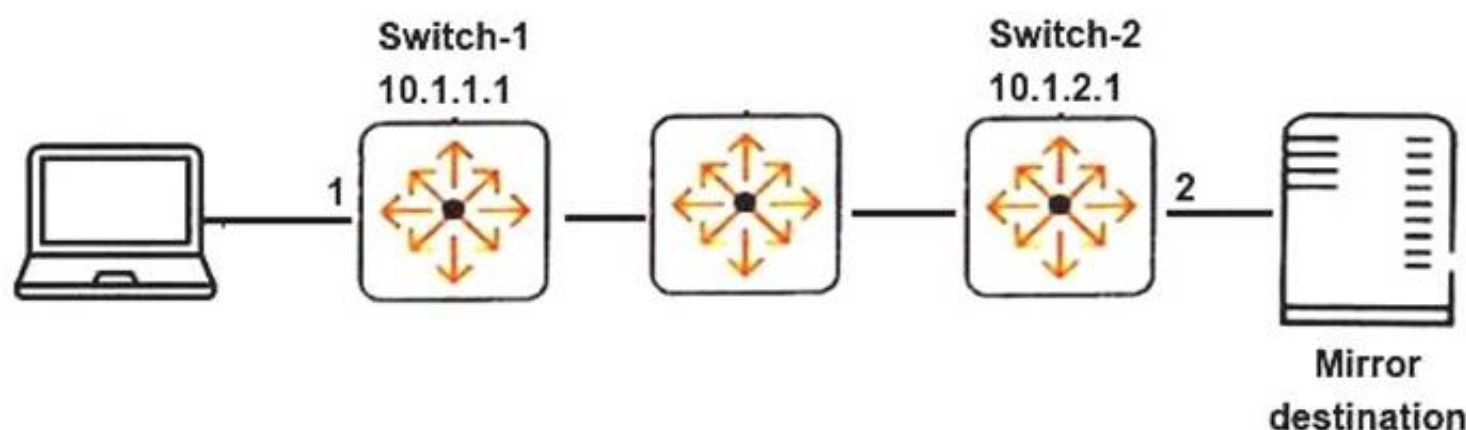


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-2(config)# mirror endpoint ip 10.1.2.1 50000 10.1.1.1 1
```

```
Switch-1(config)# mirror 1 remote-ip 10.1.1.1 50000 10.1.2.1
```

```
Switch-1(config)# interface 1 monitor all both mirror 1
```

A network administrator wants to set up mirroring of traffic from port 1 on Switch-1 to port 1 on Switch-2. Exhibit-2 shows the commands that the administrator enters. The mirroring does not work correctly.

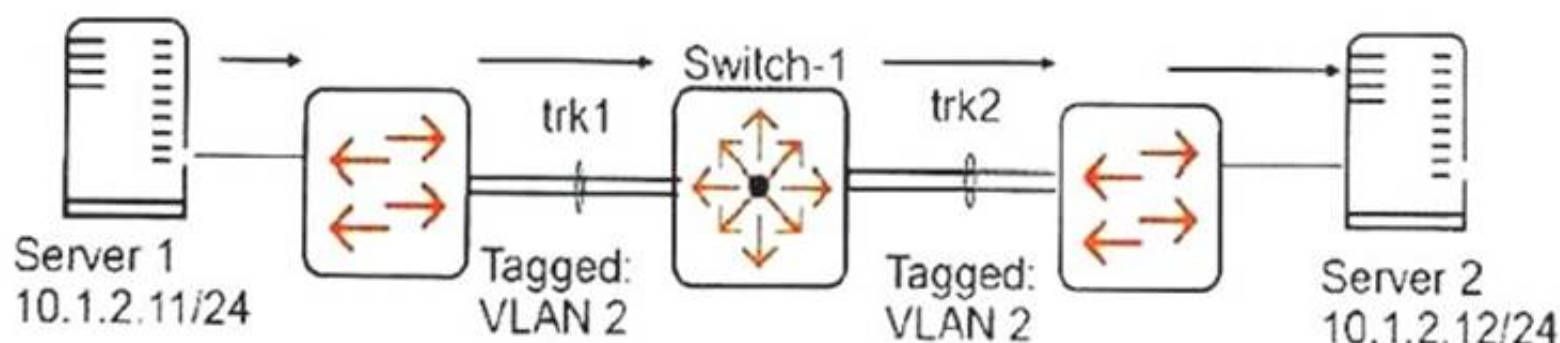
What must the administrator do to correct the error?

- A. Change the port ID on Switch 1 to 50001, so that it is unique from the port ID on Switch-2.
- B. Re-configure the mirror endpoint command on Switch-2 with the IP addresses reversed in order.
- C. Remove the commands and re-enter them on Switch-1 first and then on Switch-2.
- D. Specify the mirror endpoint command in Switch-1 and the mirror 1 remote-ip command on Switch-2.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 is an AOS-switch that is operating at factory default settings for QoS and has type of service disabled. It receives a frame with 802.1p value 5 on trk1, on VLAN 2. How does the switch treat the frame when it forwards it on TRK2?

- A. It forwards it with higher than normal priority and 802.1p 0.
- B. It forwards it with normal priority and 802.1p 0.
- C. It forwards it with normal priority and 802.1p 5
- D. It forwards it with higher than normal priority and 802.1p 5.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 12

An AOS-Switch runs IGMP on A VLAN.

What is a requirement for the switch to be a potential IGMP querier on that VLAN?

- A. The switch must run PIM-SM or PIM-DM on that VLAN.
- B. The switch must have an IP address on that VLAN.
- C. The switch must have IGMP fast leave disabled globally.
- D. The switch must have at least one IGMP group configured on it manually.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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 22

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 24

Network administrators need to track when traffic matches deny entry in an ACL applied to a port. They want the alert to be sent to a syslog server that is already set up to send logs.

What should administrators do to enable alerts?

- A. Specify the log option for the ACL entry, and enable ACL debugging.
- B. Set the debug destination to session, and enable ACL debugging.
- C. Enable ACL debugging, and enable SNMP port security traps.
- D. Specify the log option for the ACL entry, and enable SNMP port security trap

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 34

A network administrator enters this command: Switch(config)# aaa authorization user-role enable How does this affect device authentication?

- A. The local manager and operator accounts will no longer work unless they are associated with a user role on the switch.
- B. Authenticated devices must receive their dynamic settings, such as VLAN ID and ACLs, from the RADIUS server Access-Accept.
- C. Authenticated devices will be defined proper access if the RADIUS server sends any VSA except the user role VSA
- D. Role-based mode will no longer be available with tunneled mode to prevent conflicts with the AAA user role

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 42

Two AOS-Switches are directly interconnected. The network administrator wants to prevent broadcast storms and other Layer 2 issues that could occur if there is physical damage to a cable.

Which technology should the administrator implement on the connected switch interfaces?

- A. MAC Lockdown
- B. Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- C. Spanning Tree Root Guard
- D. Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD)

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 44

What is the minimum requirement for a device to pass local MAC authentication (LMA) on an AOS-Switch?

- A. The device MAC address matches a default MAC group, which is enabled but not necessarily associated with a profile.
- B. The device MAC address matches a MAC group, address, OUI, or range that is associated with an LMA profile.
- C. The device MAC address matches a default MAC group that is associated with an LMA profile.
- D. The device MAC address matches a configured MAC group, address, OUI, or range, which is not necessarily associated with a profile.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 47

A customer wants to authenticate AOS-Switch managers to a RADIUS server. Managers should be assigned either read- only or full read-write level access based on the Service-Type VSA in their user account.

What must the network administrator enable on the AOS-Switches to ensure they comply with this plan?

- A. RADIUS-based command authorization
- B. a manager and operator password
- C. privileged-mode login authentication
- D. SNMPv3 and SNMPv3 restricted acces

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 52

AOS-Switches authenticate guests to ClearPass with captive portal. An administrator notices that some guests are unable to reach the captive portal page. What will resolve this issue?

- A. Permit DNS on the ClearPass Portal
- B. Permit DHCP on the ClearPass Portal.
- C. Permit HTTP or HTTPS on the ClearPass Portal.
- D. Permit Allow All MAC-Auth on the ClearPass Porta

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 53

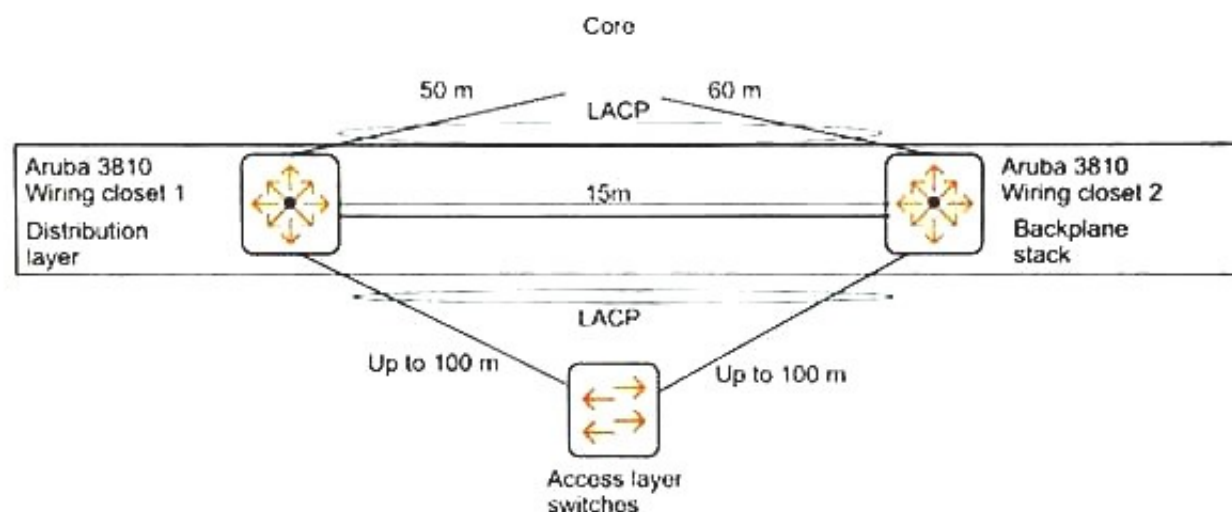
An AOS-Switch needs to use captive portal to integrate with an Aruba ClearPass Guest solution. The solution should allow guests to connect their own devices to the network, be redirected to a portal, log in, and be granted access transparently. What is one setting administrators should configure for this solution?

- A. ClearPass should be defined as the enhanced Web Auth (EWA) server.
- B. RADIUS MAC-Auth should be enabled on the guest ports.
- C. Web-Auth should be enabled on the guest ports.
- D. BYOD redirect should be enabled globally

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 57

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 60

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

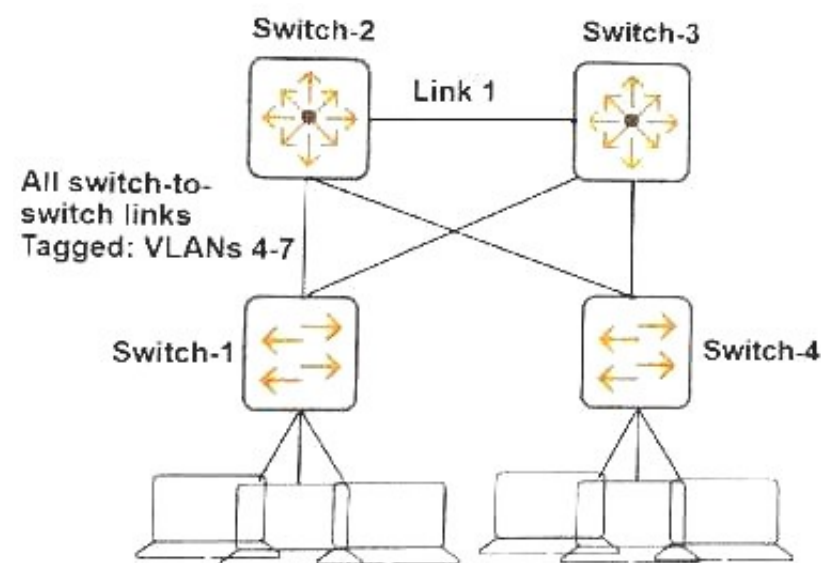


Exhibit 2.



```
Switch-2# display vrrp
IPv4 Standby Information:
    Run Mode      : Standard
    Run Method     : Virtual Mac
Total number of virtual routers : 4
Interface  VRID  State   Run   Adver  Auth  Virtual
              Pri   Timer  Type   IP
-----
Vlan4       4    Master  254   1     None  10.1.4.1
Vlan5       5    Backup  100   1     None  10.1.5.1
Vlan6       6    Master  254   1     None  10.1.6.1
Vlan7       7    Backup  100   1     None  10.1.7.1
```

```
Switch-3# display vrrp
IPv4 Standby Information:
    Run Mode      : Standard
    Run Method     : Virtual Mac
Total number of virtual routers : 4
Interface  VRID  State   Run   Adver  Auth  Virtual
              Pri   Timer  Type   IP
-----
Vlan5       4    Master  100   1     None  10.1.4.1
Vlan4       5    Backup  254   1     None  10.1.5.1
Vlan7       6    Master  100   1     None  10.1.6.1
Vlan6       7    Backup  254   1     None  10.1.7.1
```

The company wants to minimize congestion on Link 1. Which spanning tree implementation meets this goal?

- A. Instance 1 = VLANs 4-5 Instance 2 = VLANs 6-7 Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 2 priority = 0
- B. Instance 1 = VLANs 4,6 Instance 2 = VLANs 5,7 Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 2 priority = 0
- C. Instance 1 = VLANs 4,6 Instance 2 = VLANs 5,7 Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 3 instance 2 priority = 1
- D. Instance 1 = VLANs 4-5 Instance 2 = VLANs 6-7 Switch 2 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 2 instance 2 priority = 1 Switch 3 instance 1 priority = 0 Switch 3 instance 2 priority = 1

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 65

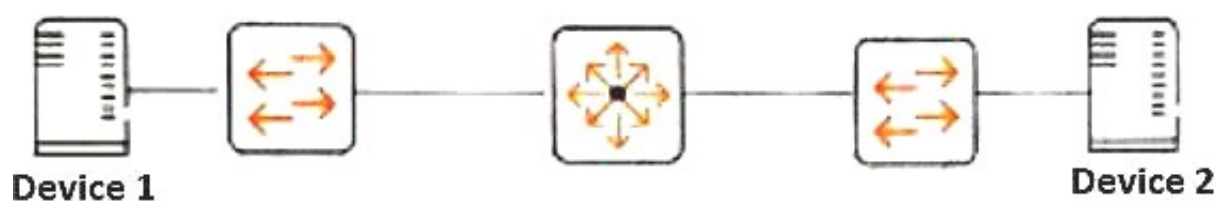
What is a reason to implement PIM-DM as opposed to PIM-SM?

- A. to control exactly which multicast groups are routed through the network
- B. to permit a higher density of RP routers in the network core
- C. to conserve bandwidth over WAN links
- D. to use on high-bandwidth routed connections

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 68

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.

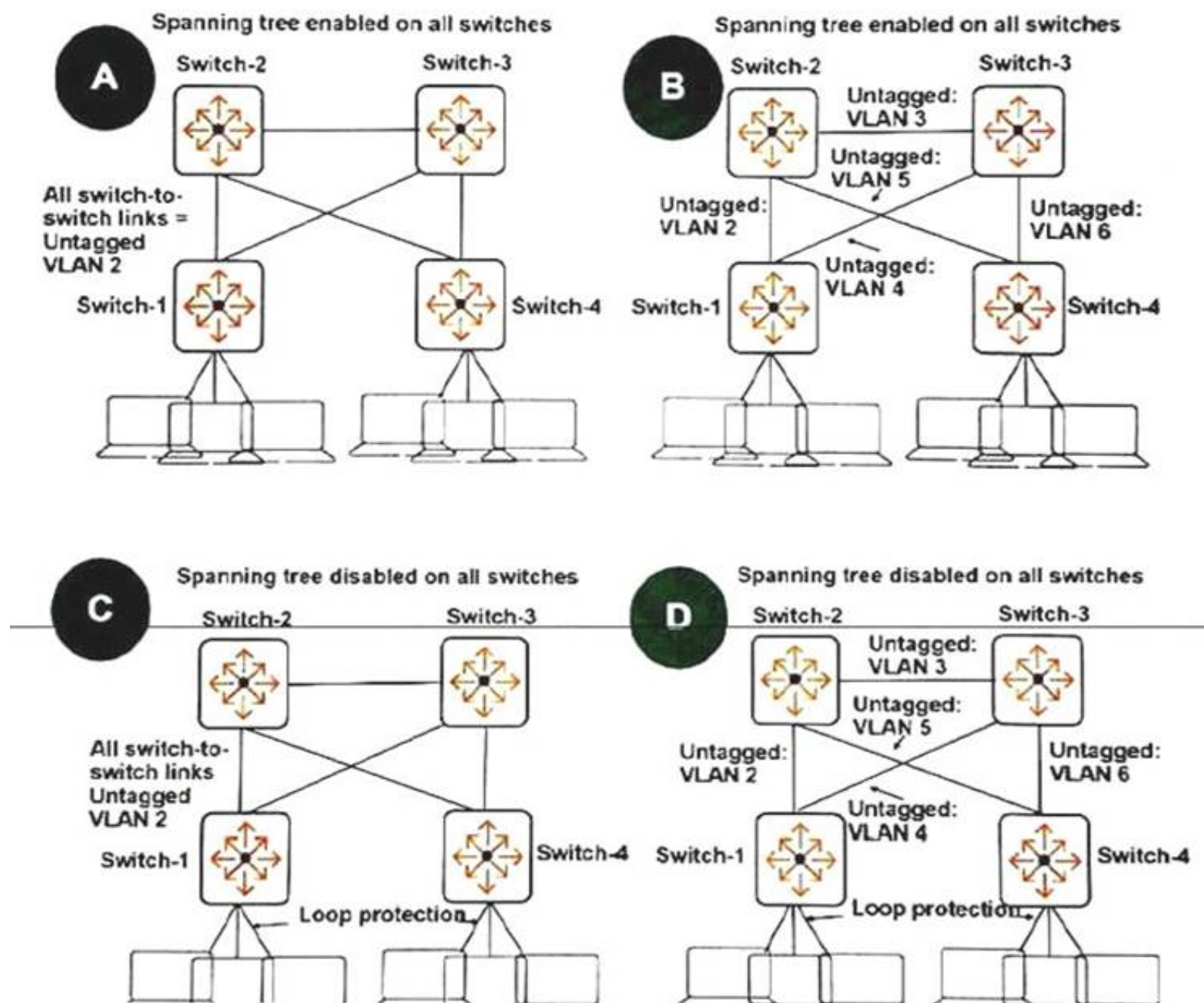
How can the administrator check if the network infrastructure prioritizes traffic from Device 1 and Device 2?

- 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 switch
- 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 72

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 75

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 79

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

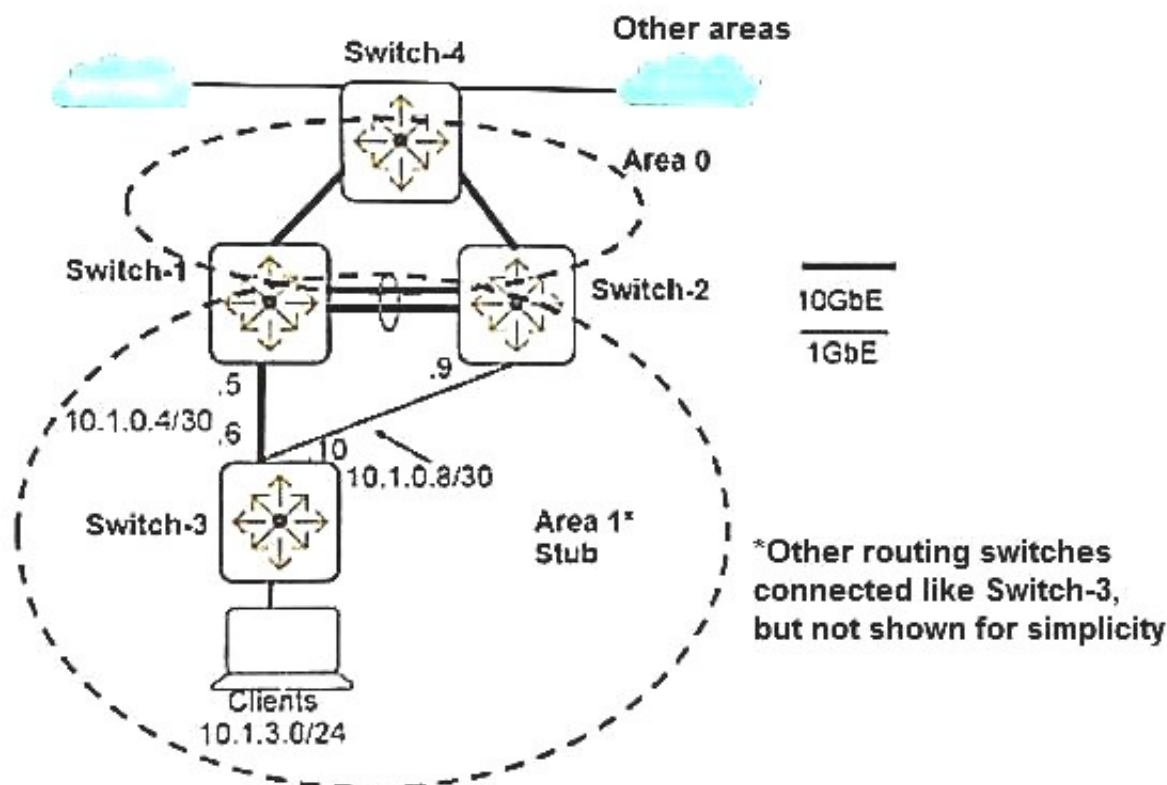


Exhibit 2.

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 80

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)# 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.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 82

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1.

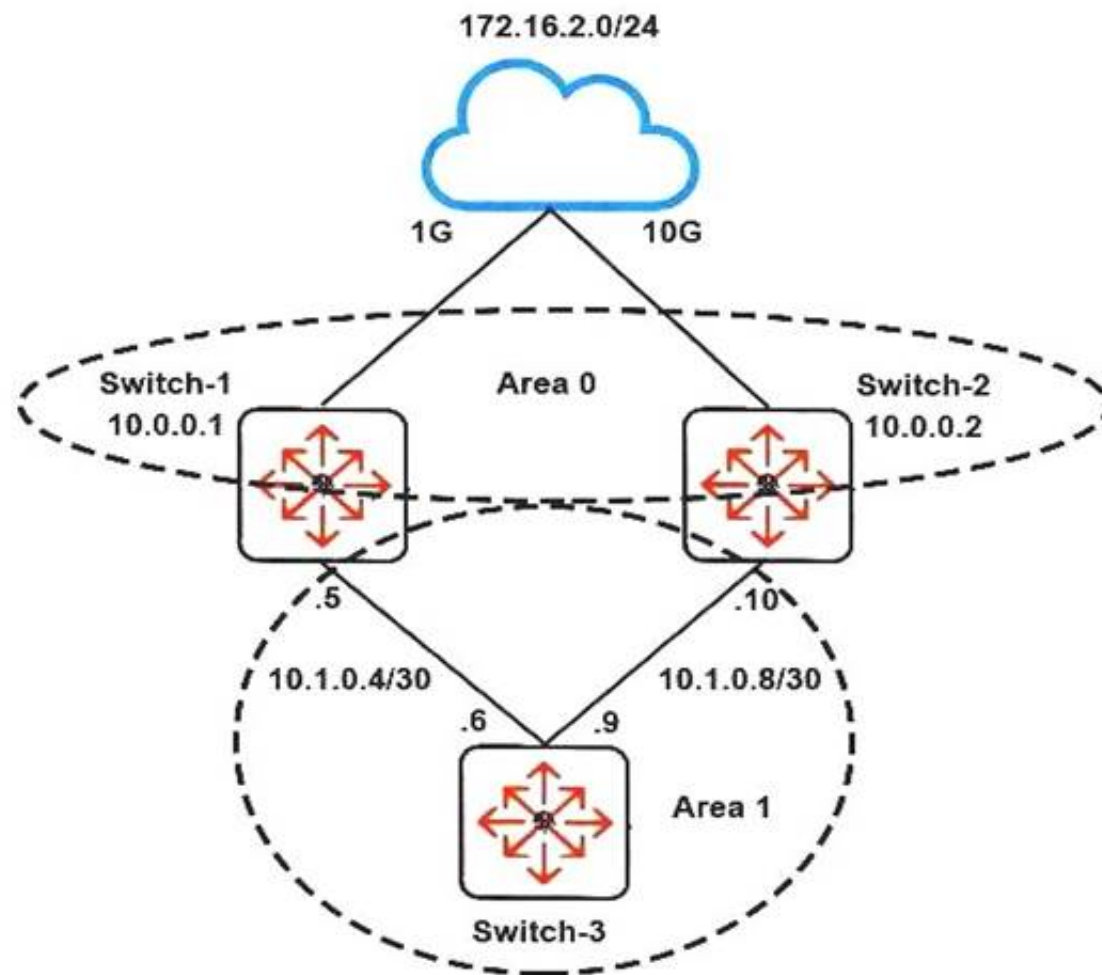


Exhibit 2.



```
Switch-3 partial running-config
vlan 104
  ip address 10.1.0.6 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf 10.1.0.6 area 0.0.0.1
  untagged a1
vlan 108
  ip address 10.1.0.10 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf area 0.0.0.1
  untagged a2
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1
```

```
Switch-3# show ip ospf external-link-state detail
OSPF External LSAs
```

```
LSA Age: 24
LSA Type: 0x5 (AS External LSA)
Advertising Router : 10.0.0.1
Link State ID : 172.16.0.0
LSA Sequence : 0x80000001
LSA Checksum : 0x7966
LSA Option Bits : E=0 MC=0 N/P=0 EA=0 DC=0
LSA Metric : 10
Bit E : 1 (External Metric Type2)
Forwarding Address : 0.0.0.0
External Route Tag : 0
```

```
LSA Age: 30
LSA Type : 0x5 (AS External LSA)
Advertising Router : 10.0.0.2
Link State ID : 172.16.0.0
LSA Checksum : 0x7966
LSA Metric : 10
Bit E : 1 (External Metric Type2)
Forwarding Address : 0.0.0.0
External Route Tag : 0
```

The exhibits show the current operational state for routes on Switch-3 to send all traffic to 172.16.0.0/16 through Switch- 2 during normal operation. Which single configuration change creates the desired behavior?

- A. Set a cost in the redistribute static command on Switch-2 to change the external LSA metric.
- B. Change the OSPF external metric type to 1 on Switch-1, and set a cost on Switch-3 VLAN 104.
- C. Change the OSPF external metric type to 1 on Switch-1, and set a cost on Switch-3 VLAN 108.
- D. Set a cost in the redistribute static command on Switch-1 to change the external LSA metri

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 86

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