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Exam : **HPE6-A73**

Title : Aruba Certified Switching
Professional Exam

Vendor : HP

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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

NO.2 An administrator in a company of 349 users has a pair of AOS-CX switches with connections to external networks. Both switches are configured for OSPF. The administrator wants to import external routes on both switches, but assigns different seed metrics to the routes, as well as imports them as external type-1 routes.

What is the best way for the administrator to accomplish this?

- A. Create a route map with the correct route type and metrics
- B. Define the route type and metrics in the OSPF process
- C. Create a classifier policy with the correct route type and metrics
- D. Define a class and policy map with the correct route type and metrics

Answer: A

NO.3 How is voice traffic prioritized correctly on AOS-CX switches?

- A. By defining device profiles with QOS settings
- B. By placing it in the strict priority queue
- C. By implementing voice VLANs
- D. By implementing weighted fair queueing (WFQ)

Answer: B

NO.4 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

NO.5 MAC authentication is enabled on port 1/1/27 of an AOS-CX switch. The following MAC addresses are defined on the AAA server:

* 88:3a:30:97:b6:00

* 00:50:56:b1:fc:9b

Examine the AOS-CX switch output:

```
Switch# show mac-address-table detail
MAC age-time           : 300 seconds
Number of MAC addresses : 10
```

MAC Address	VLAN	Type	Port	Age	Denied	never_ageout
20:4c:03:5f:98:02	1	dynamic	lag256	300	false	false
88:3a:30:97:b6:00	11	port-access-security	1/1/27	300	false	false
00:50:56:b1:fc:9b	11	port-access-security	1/1/27	300	true	false
02:02:00:00:12:00	11	dynamic	lag256	300	false	false
90:20:c2:bc:17:00	11	dynamic	lag256	300	false	false

Based on this information, what is true concerning port 1/1/27?

- A.** Device-mode is enabled with a client limit of 1.
- B.** Device-mode is enabled with a client limit of 2.
- C.** Client-mode is enabled with a client limit of 1.
- D.** Client-mode is enabled with a client limit of 2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/AOSCX-CLI-Bank/cli_6300-6400/Content/Chp_Port_acc/Port_acc_rol_cmds/aut-mod-fl-10.htm client-mode = Selects client

mode. In this mode, all clients connecting to the port are sent for authentication.

device-mode = Selects device mode. In this mode, only the first client connecting to the port is sent for authentication. Once this client is authenticated, the port is considered as open and all subsequent clients trying to connect on that port are not sent for authentication.

NO.6 A network has an ABR that connects area 0 and 1. A network engineer configures a summarized route for area 0. The ABR is a designated router (DR) for the segment it uses to connect to area 1.

Which LSA type is assigned to this route when the summarized route is advertised into area 1 by the ABR?

- A. LSA1
- B. LSA4
- C. LSA3
- D. LSA2

Answer: C

NO.7 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

NO.8 A switch will apply a device profile to a port based on which pieces of information? (Select two.)

- A. IP header
- B. MAC address
- C. LLDP
- D. User role
- E. 802.1Q

Answer: A,B

NO.9 What is correct regarding multicasting and AOS-CX switches?

- A. IGMP snooping is disabled, by default, on Layer-2 VLAN interfaces
- B. IGMP query functions are enabled, by default, on Layer-2 VLAN interfaces
- C. IGMP snooping is enabled, by default, on Layer-3 VLAN interfaces
- D. IGMP-enabled AOS-CX switches flood unknown multicast destinations

Answer: A

NO.10 An administrator is replacing the current access switches with AOS-CX switches. The access layer switches must authenticate user and networking devices connecting to them. Some devices support no form of authentication, and some support 802.1X. Some ports have a VoIP phone and a PC connected to the same port, where the PC is connected to the data port of the phone and the phone's LAN port is connected to the switch.

Which statement is correct about this situation?

- A.** 802.1X must be configured to work in fallback mode
- B.** Device fingerprinting is required for authentication
- C.** The client-limit setting for port access needs to be changed
- D.** Device mode should be implemented

Answer: C

Explanation:

fallback mode if for the radius part; client limit is for multiple authent on one port (ie phone + pc)

From doc :

```
aaa port-access authenticator <port-list> client-limit <1-32>
```

Used after executing aaa port-access authenticator <port-list> to convert authentication from port-based to user-based. Specifies user-based 802.1X authentication and the maximum number of 802.1X-authenticated client sessions allowed on each of the ports in <port-list>. If a port currently has no authenticated client sessions, the next authenticated client session the port accepts determines the untagged VLAN membership to which the port is assigned during the session. If another client session begins later on the same port while an earlier session is active, the later session will be on the same untagged VLAN membership as the earlier session.

NO.11 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.

NO.12 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

NO.13 What is the correct way of associating a VRF instance to either a VLAN or an interface?

A. Switch(config)# interface <interface-ID>

Switch(config-if)# vlan access <VLAN-ID> vrf attach <vrf-name>

B. Switch(config)# vlan <VLAN-ID> vrf attach < vrf-name >

C. Switch(config)# vlan <VLAN-ID>

Switch(config-vlan-<VLAN-ID># vrf attach < vrf-name >

D. Switch(config)# vlan <VLAN-ID> vrf < vrf-name >

Answer: C