

Exam Questions HPE6-A45

Implementing Aruba Campus Switching Solutions Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

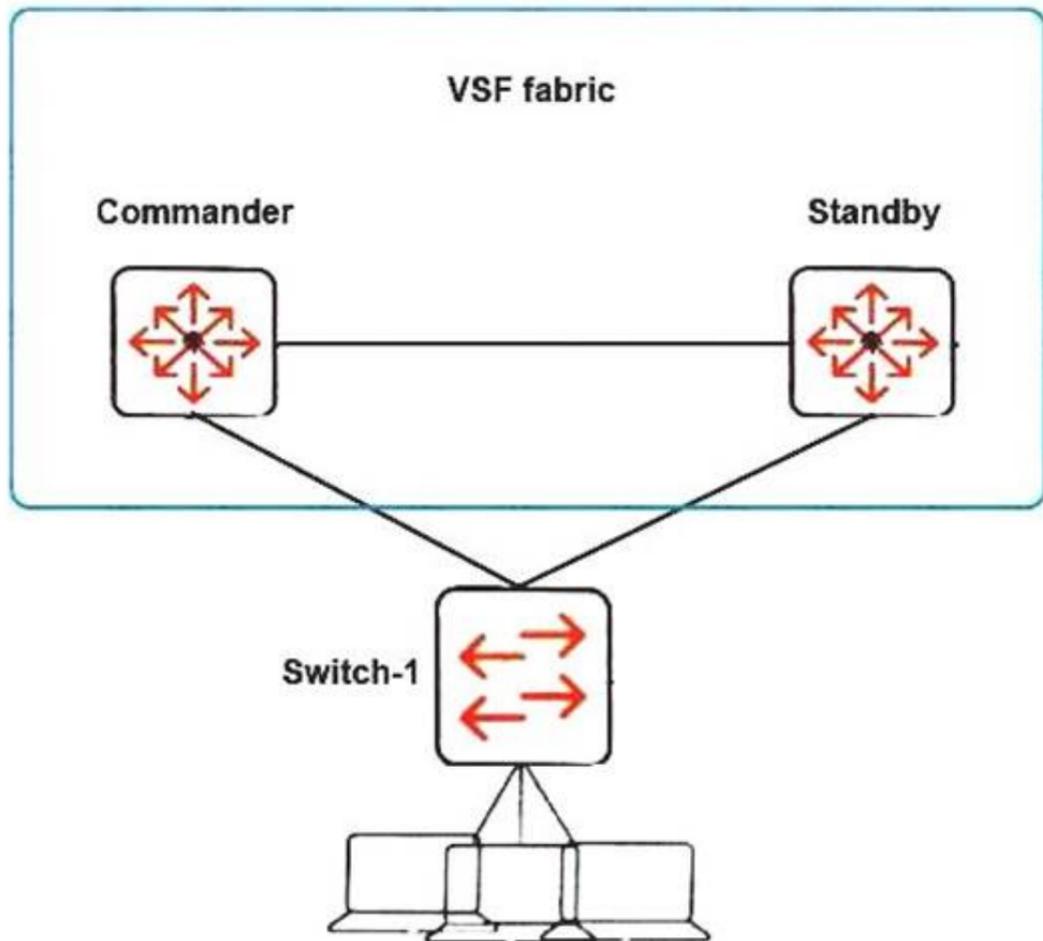
Two AOS-Switches connect on VLAN 10 in OSPF Area 1, which is defined as a stub area on both. Which mismatch can cause OSPF routers to lose adjacency?

- 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.



The company wants the fastest convergence and best load sharing of traffic over the links between Switch-1 and the VSF fabric. Which technology should the network administrator implement on these links?

- A. RPVST+
- B. MSTP
- C. loop protection
- D. LACP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

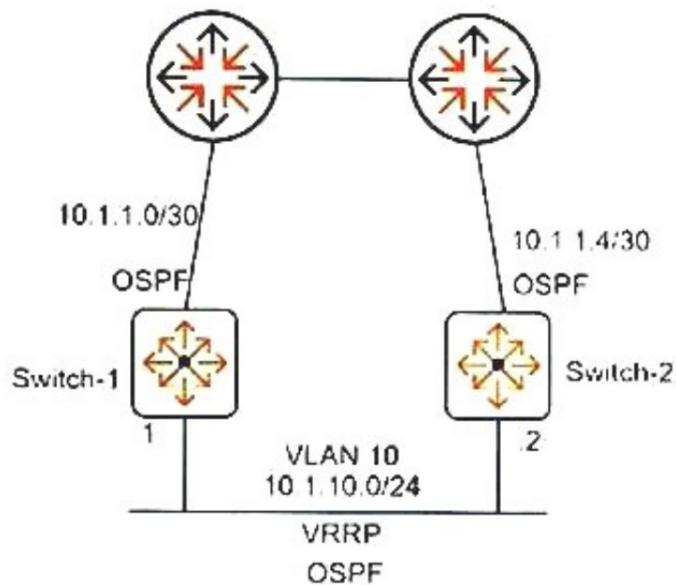


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1# show vrrp config
VRRP Global Configuration Information

VRRP Enabled : Yes
Traps Enabled : Yes
Virtual Routers Respond To Ping Requests : No
VRRP Nonstop Enabled : No
```

```
VRRP Virtual Router Configuration Information

VLAN ID : 10
Virtual Router ID : 10

Administrative Status [Disabled] : Enabled
Mode [Uninitialized] : Owner
Priority [100] : 255
Advertisement Interval [1] : 1
Preempt Mode [True] : True
Preempt Delay Time [0] : 120
Respond To Virtual IP Ping Requests [Yes] : Yes
Version [2] : 2
Null authentication compatibility [False] : False
```

Switch-1 has a power issue that causes it to fail. When Switch-1 comes back up, endpoints lose connectivity for a few minutes. The network administrator decides to enter this command on Switch-1:

```
Switch-1 (config)# vlan 10 vrrp vrid 10 preempt-delay-time 120
```

Exhibit 2 shows the VRRP configuration just after the change. What is the effect of this change?

- A. Switch-1 and Switch-2 both become Master in their own VRRP virtual router due to the delay timer mismatch.
- B. The mismatch must be fixed.
- C. Switch-1 now waits to take over as Master if it fails and recover.
- D. This should prevent the connectivity issue from occurring again.
- E. Switch-1 experiences an internal error in the VRRP process.
- F. This error causes Switch-2 to take over as Master for VLAN 2.
- G. Switch-1 continues to act as it did before the preempt delay time was set.
- H. Administrators must plan additional changes to fix the issue.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

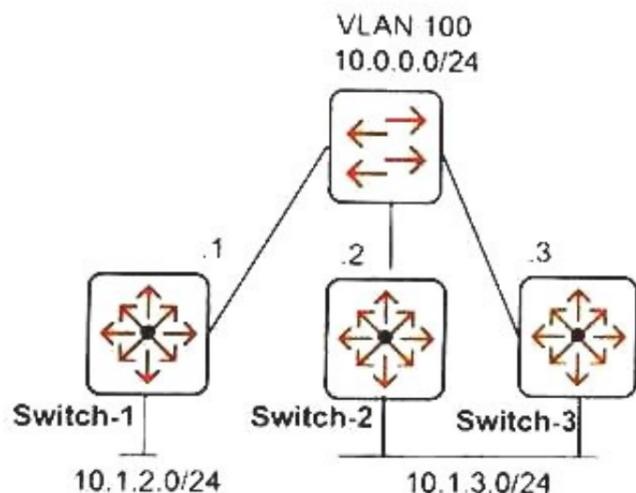


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-2# show log -r
E 09/02/17 04:50:23 02703 OSPF: AM1: ADJCHG: Neighbor with Router ID 10.0.0.1
    on vlan-100 moved to Down state - adjacency lost.
W 09/02/17 04:50:23 05076 bfd: AM1: BFD session 1 error NeighborSessionDown.
I 09/02/17 04:50:23 05080 bfd: AM1: Session 1 under OSPF changed to DOWN.
```

Exhibit 1 shows the topology for the network. The network administrator sees the log entries shown in Exhibit 2. Which type of failure is indicated?

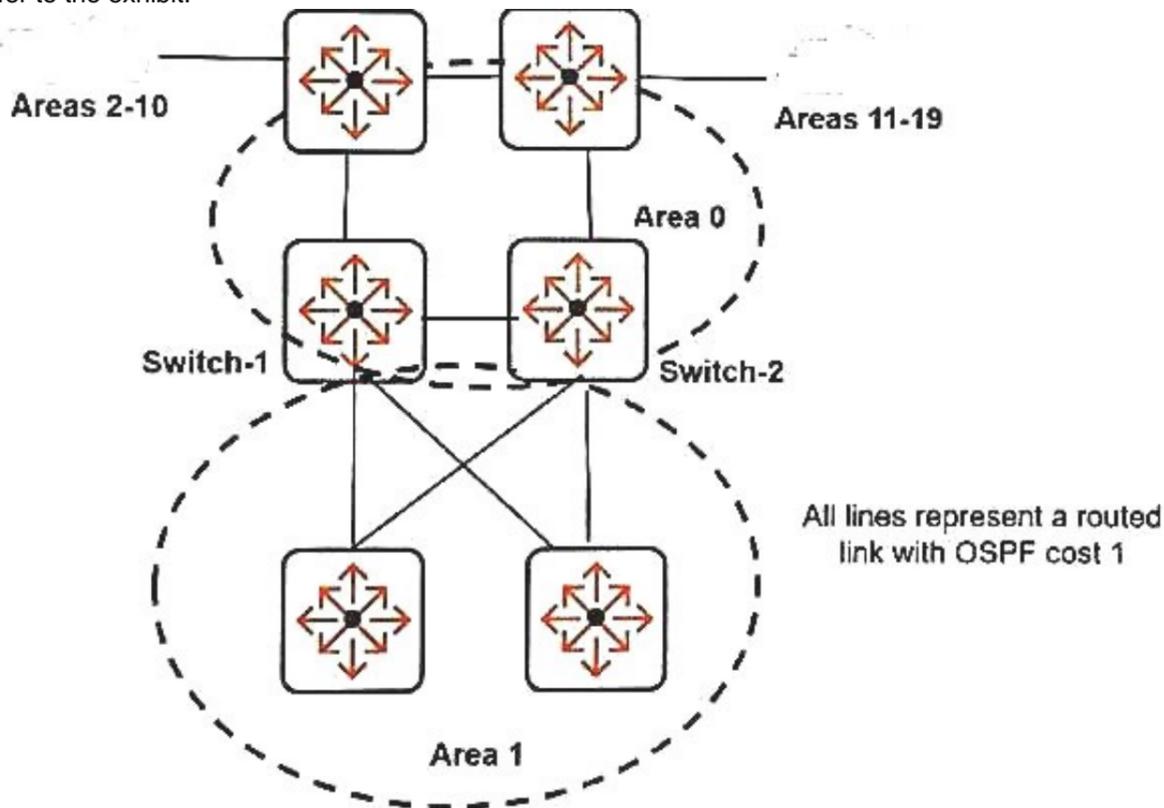
- A. A link between Switch-1 and Switch-2 went down.
- B. BFD detected the lost connectivity and behaved as expected.
- C. Graceful restart helper was not enabled on Switch-2, so BFD was unable to operate correctly, and the session was taken down.

- D. A hardware issue caused a unidirectional link; BFD detected the issue at Layer 2 and prevented a broadcast storm.
- E. BFD was set up incorrectly on Switch-2, so it caused Switch-2 to lose adjacency with Switch-1 rather than repair the session.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

OSPF Area 1 has two ABRs. One ABR is configured with this range for Area 1: 10.10.0.0/16. The other ABR is not configured with a range for Area 1. Which type of issue occurs due to this mismatch?

- A. The ABRs create a discontinuous area and disrupt intra-area routing between devices within Area 1.
- B. The ABR core would send Area 1 traffic destined to the other switch through an access switch.
- C. The ABRs lose adjacency entirely and cannot route traffic between each other at all.
- D. The ABRs lose adjacency in Area 1 and must route all traffic to each other through Area 0.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show link-keepalive
Status and Configuration - UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD)

Keepalive Retries      : 4
Keepalive Interval    : 5000 ms
Keepalive Mode         : forward-then-verify

      Physical      Keepalive Adjacent      UDLD
Port  Enabled  Status      Status      Switch      VLAN
-----
A23   Yes      up          failure     00fd45-653ae9  untagged
```

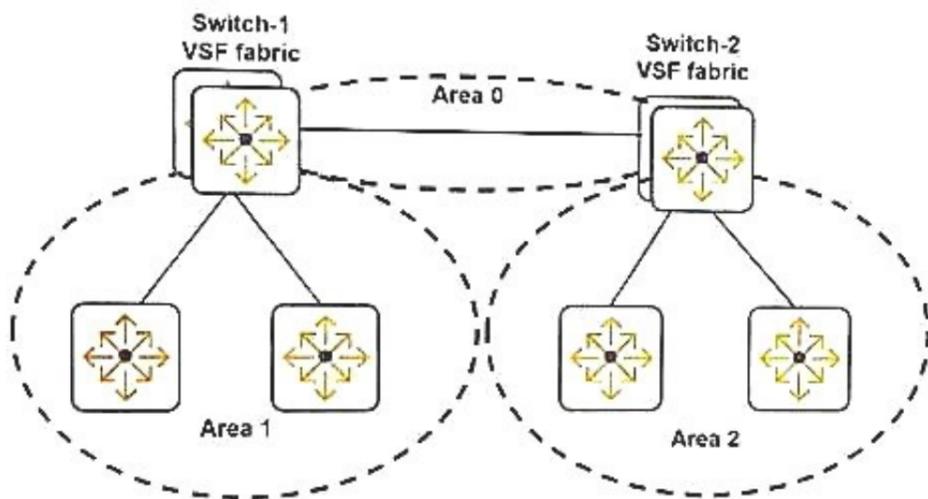
Switch-1 and Switch-2 connect on interface A23. The switches experience a connectivity issue. The network administrator sees that both switches show this interface as up. The administrator sees the output shown in the exhibit on Switch-1. What is a typical issue that could cause this output?

- A. asymmetric routing introduced by a routing protocol
- B. an issue with VLAN mismatch
- C. mismatched subnet mask on the VLAN for the link
- D. a jumbo frame mismatch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



The routing switches shown in the exhibit run OSPF on the links between each other. The commander in the Switch-1 VSF fabric goes down. Traffic is disrupted for several seconds.

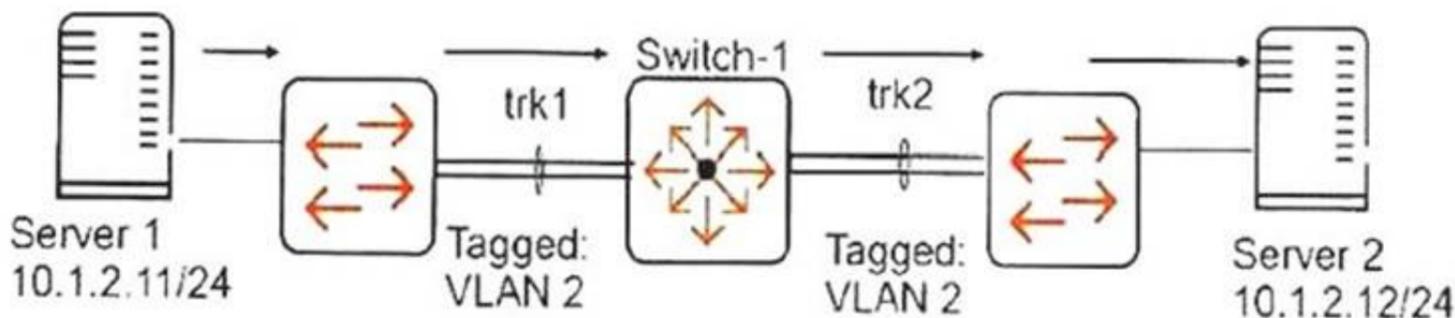
What should a network administrator do to support a faster failover in a similar situation?

- A. Configure echo mode BFD on the VLAN that connects Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- B. Add VRRP on the VLAN between Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- C. Configure graceful restart, or nonstop OSPF, on Switch-1 and Switch-2, with a proper timer.
- D. Create a redundant virtual link between Switch-1 and Switch-2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 manual

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Which switches can be deployed in a mesh topology for backplane stacking?

- A. Aruba 2920 switches
- B. Aruba 2930F switches
- C. Aruba 2930M switches
- D. Aruba 3810 switches

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vlan 20
  name "TunneledEndpoints"
  ip address 10.1.20.10 255.255.255.0
  jumbo
  exit
```

A network administrator needs to deploy AOS-Switches that implement port-based tunneled node. Their Aruba controller has IP address 10.1.10.5/24. The architect has assigned tunneled-node endpoints to VLAN 20.

What is one issue with the current configuration planned for VLAN 20 on the switch?

- A. VLAN 20 must have GRE enabled on it.
- B. VLAN 20 cannot have an IP address.
- C. VLAN 20 must have an IP address in the same subnet as the controller.
- D. VLAN 20 must not enable jumbo frame

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

A company wants to implement 802.1X authentication to authenticate client devices on AOS-Switch ports. The company has a RADIUS server that uses PEAP MSCHAP-v2 for the authentication method. What is one task administrators should complete before they implement the plan?

- A. Set up an isolated VLAN in the network for the 802.1X communications.
- B. Install personal certificates on client devices.
- C. Configure DHCP services on the AOS-Switches for pre-authenticated clients.
- D. Ensure client devices trust the RADIUS server certificat

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

A company has AOS-switches, Aruba ClearPass, and Aruba AirWave. A network administrator needs to find the source of a performance issue that often occurs at the start of the day and early in the afternoon. Which action is likely to give the administrator the most useful information for the investigation?

- A. Access the Network Device view on ClearPass.
- B. Use the configuration audit tool on AirWave.
- C. View the current running config on each switch.
- D. View usage patterns on the switches on AirWav

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

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 28

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show running-config interface 5
```

Running configuration:

```
interface 5
  rate-limit all in percent 30
  untagged vlan 2
  loop-protect
  exit
```

```
Switch-1# show running-config vlan 20
```

Running configuration:

```
vlan 20
  untagged 1-20
  dhcp-snooping
  arp-protect
  exit
```

The exhibit shows configurations for interface 5 and VLAN 20. Note that DHCP snooping and ARP protection are also enabled. A network administrator finds that interface 5 on an AOS-Switch is disabled. The administrator re-enables the interface, but it shuts down again. What should the administrator investigate?

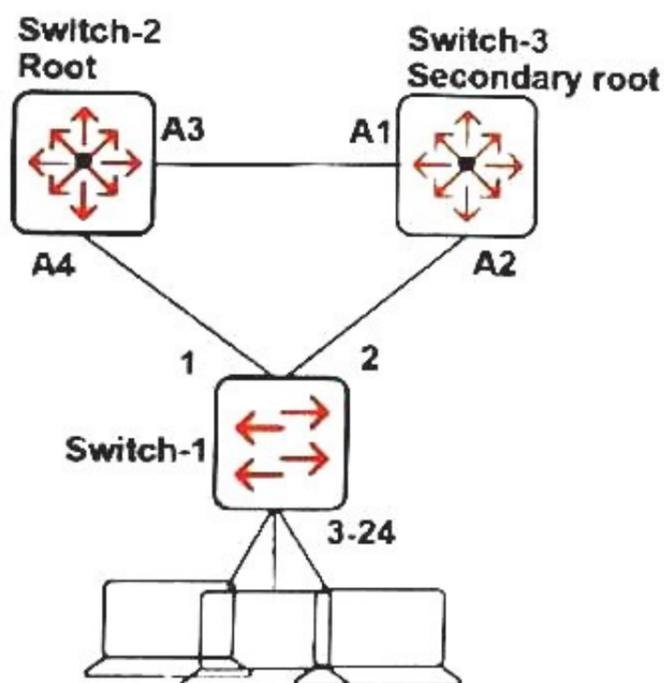
- A. a device that sends too much unicast traffic
- B. rogue DHCP server
- C. a loop on the interface
- D. a device that sends unauthorized ARP messages

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit



A network administrator wants to add the protections of root guard to the network. Based on the spanning tree topology, on which ports should the network administrator implement root guard?

- A. 3-24
- B. 1 and 2
- C. A1 and A2
- D. 2 and A3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

A network administrator applies the ACL shown in the exhibit. Which source IP address does the myList ACL deny?

```
Switch-1# show access0list myList
Access Control Lists

Name: myList
Type: Standard
Applied: Yes

SEQ  Entry
-----
10   Action: permit
     IP    : 10.1.0.0      Mask:  0.0.0.127

20   Action: deny
     IP    : 10.1.0.0      Mask:  0.0.0.255

30   Action: permit
     IP    : 10.1.0.0      Mask:  0.0.3.255
```

- A. 10.1.0.10
- B. 10.1.1.10
- C. 10.1.2.10
- D. 10.2.1.10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

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 46

A network administrator applies port security to a port with the send-alarm action. What does the switch do if it detects traffic from an unauthorized MAC address on the port?

- A. It disables the port, but sends no SNMP trap.
- B. It forwards the traffic, and it logs an event.
- C. It blocks the traffic, but sends no SNMP trap.
- D. It blocks the traffic, and it sends an SNMP tra

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

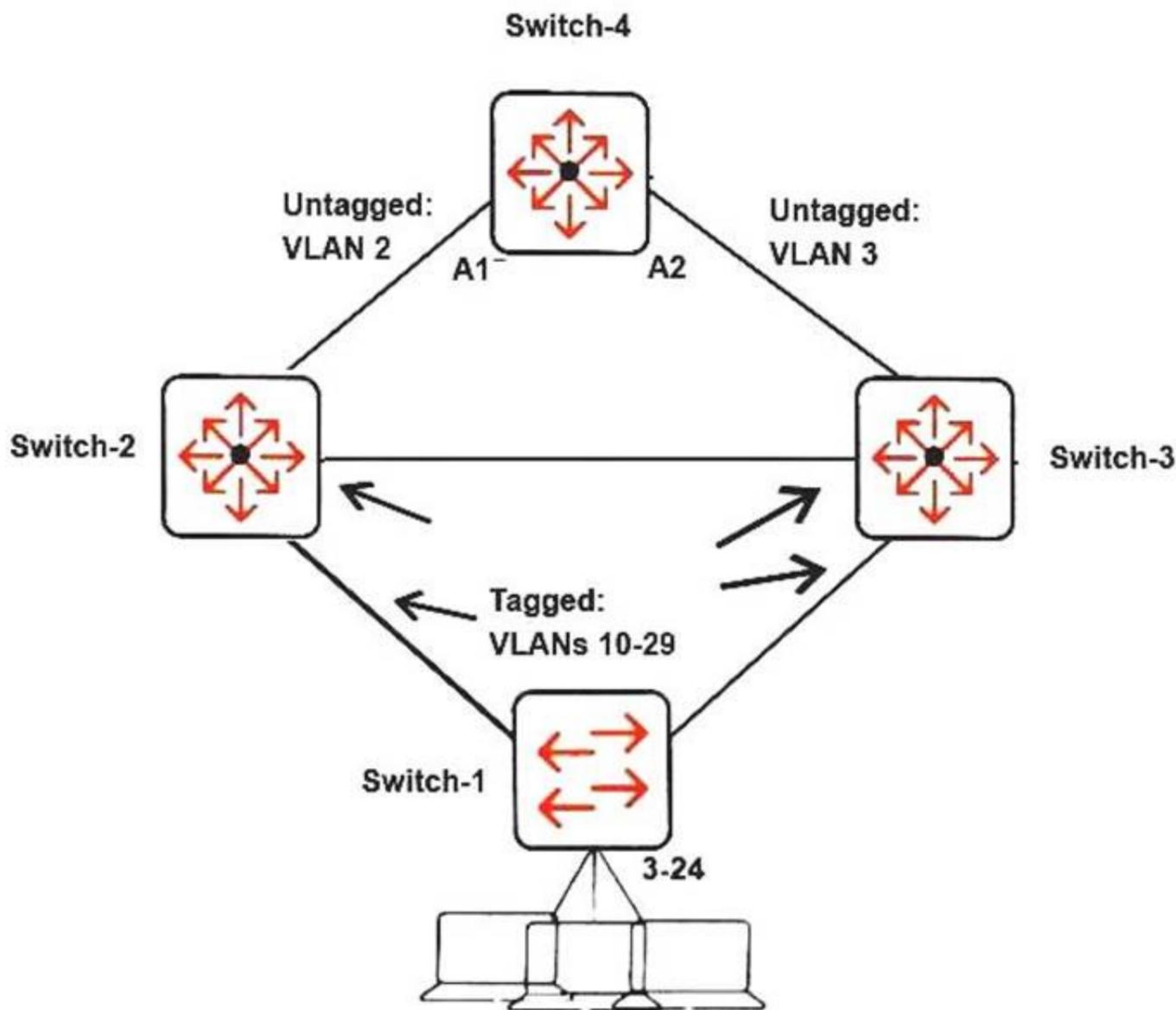


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam" Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29 Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam" Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19 Switch- 2(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan
20-29 Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree priority 0 Switch-2(config)# spanning- tree instance 1 priority 0 Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 priority 1
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam" Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19 Switch- 3(config)#
spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29 Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree priority 1 Switch-3(config)# spanning- tree instance 1 priority 1 Switch-3(config)# spanning-
tree instance 2 priority 0 Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam" Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan
10-19 Switch- 4(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29
```

The network administrator enters the commands shown in Exhibit 2. What is the spanning tree status on A1 and A2?

- A. Both A1 and A2 forward traffic.
- B. A1 blocks traffic, and A2 forwards traffic.
- C. Both A1 and A2 block traffic.
- D. A1 forwards traffic, and A2 blocks traffi

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 50

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

Two 5400R AOS-Switches are OSPF neighbors. The network administrator wants routing to update as quickly as possible in the event of a failure on a neighboring switch. Which technology should the administrator implement on the connected switch interfaces?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

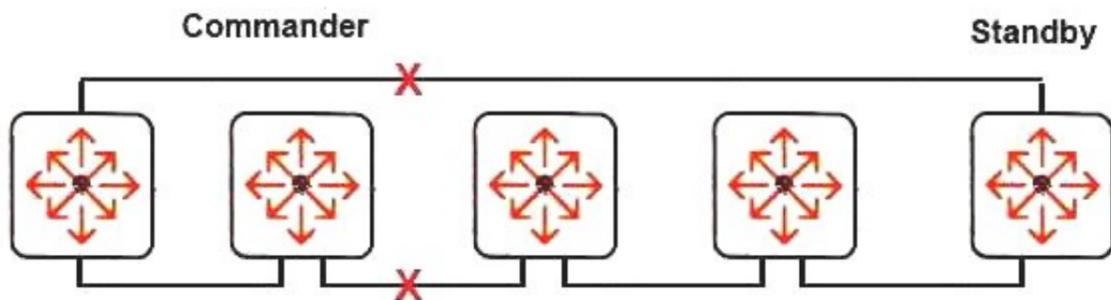
A company starts to have issues with too many rules in the dynamic ACLs applied to AOS-Switch ports. Administrators decide to remove some of the common rules from the dynamic ACLs and enforce them in an ACL applied to the users' VLAN instead. What is one rule that administrators should keep in mind to ensure that the new ACLs control traffic as they expect?

- A. ACLs applied to VLANs cannot control ICMP traffic, so the dynamic ACLs must include the ICMP rules.
- B. Administrators should add an explicit deny at the end of the dynamic ACLs, so traffic will hit VLAN ACL.
- C. Traffic must be permitted by both the dynamic ACL and the VLAN ACL in order to be permitted.
- D. If a port supports multiple clients, every dynamic ACL applied to one client filters traffic for all client

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator created a backplane stack with the plug-and-play method, and did not alter the default backplane stacking settings. Later, two backplane stacking links failed, as shown in the exhibit.

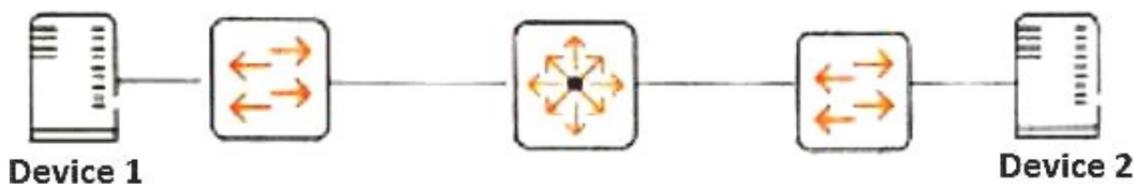
What happens to the backplane stack after the failures?

- A. The standby becomes the commander of its fragment, which remains active
- B. The fragment with the commander becomes inactive.
- C. The fragment that contains the commander operates at Layer 2 and layer 3, and the other fragment operates at layer 2 only.
- D. The fragment that contains the commander remains active, and the fragment with the standby member is disabled.
- E. The standby becomes the commander of its fragment
- F. Both fragments remain active and operate at both Layer 2 and Layer 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

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.

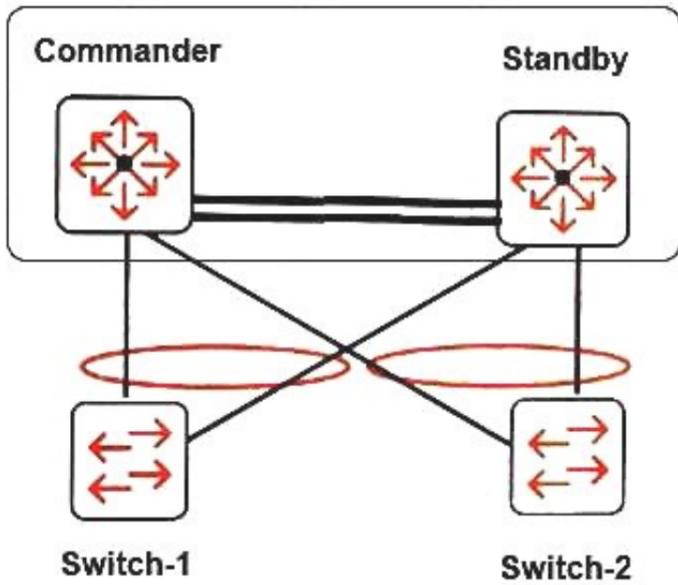
How can the administrator check if the network infrastructure prioritizes traffic from Device 1 and Device 2?

- 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 69

Refer to the exhibit.



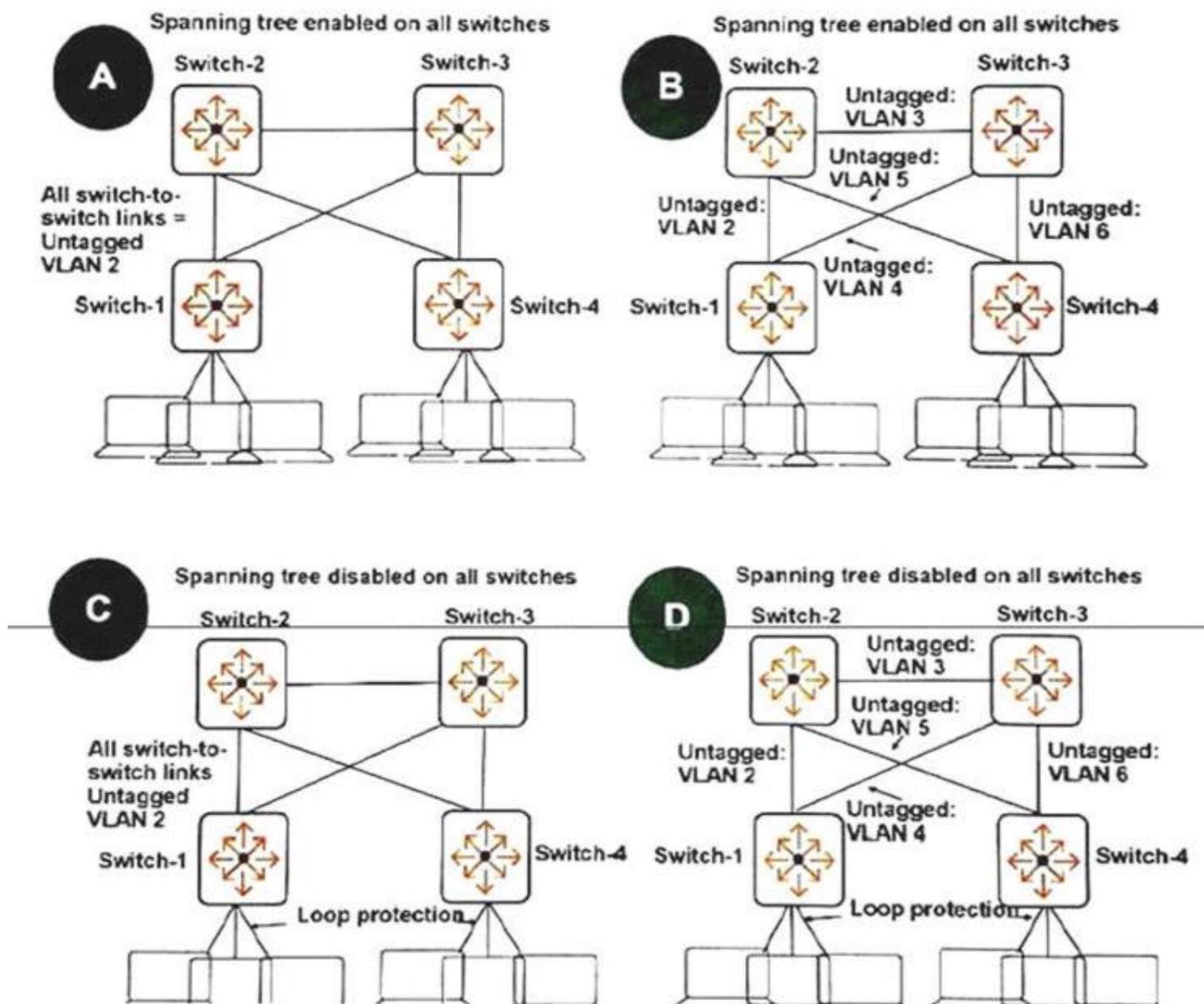
A known unicast packet is received from Switch-1 on the standby and must be forwarded to Switch-2. How does the VSF fabric decide which port in the aggregated link should forward the packet?

- A. The standby uses its own port in the link aggregation to forward the fabric.
- B. The standby sends the packet to the commander over a VSF link, and the commander decides the correct port.
- C. The standby uses the typical load sharing algorithm, and it might select either its port or the commander's port.
- D. The standby selects the port on the designated forwarder for the aggregation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

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 73

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 74

A company has AOS-Switches, Aruba ClearPass, and Aruba AirWave. A network administrator needs to set up a new switch with the same settings found on other switches in the company.

Which action is likely to be the most useful to perform the task?

- A. View usage patterns on the switches on AirWave.
- B. Retrieve the running config from ClearPass.
- C. Use the configuration audit tool on AirWave.
- D. Access the Network Device view on ClearPass

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79

A network administrator needs to create a QoS policy on an AOS-Switch. What is one component that the administrator must create before the policy?

- A. an extended IPv4 ACL
- B. a traffic behavior
- C. an extended MAC ACL
- D. a traffic class

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81

A network administrator can set the OSPF metric type on an AOS-Switch to Type 1 or Type 2. What is the difference?

- A. A Type 2 metric marks external routes that can be advertised in NSSAs, while a Type 1 metric marks external routes that can only be advertised in normal areas.
- B. A Type 2 metric assigns cost to a 100 Gbps link, while a Type 1 metric assigns cost 1 to all links Mbps or higher.
- C. A Type 2 metric is assigned to multiple external routes that are aggregated together, while a Type 1 metric does not permit external route aggregation.
- D. A Type 2 metric stays the same as the external route is advertised, while a Type 1 metric increments with internal OSPF link costs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

Refer to the exhibit.

Switch-1# show ip bgp

```
Local AS           : 46500      Local Router-id : 10.255.0.1
BGP Table Version  : 15
```

Status codes: * - valid, > - best, I - interval, e - external, s - stale
 Origin codes: I - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	Nexthop	Metric	LocalPref	Weight	AsPath
*1 192.0.2.0/24	192.168.2.1	0	100	0	46502 1
*>e 192.0.2.0/24	192.168.1.1	0		0	46501 i

Switch-1# show ip route

IP Route Entries

Destination	Gateway	VLAN	Type	Sub-Type	Metric	Dist.
10.100.212.0/30	VLAN212	212	connected		1	0
10.101.10.0/24	10.101.212.1	1212	ospf	IntraArea	6	110
10.101.20.0/24	10.101.223.1	1223	ospf	IntraArea	26	110
10.101.212.0/30	VLAN1212	1212	connected		1	0
10.101.213.0/30	10.101.223.1	1223	ospf	IntraArea	26	110
10.101.223.0/30	VLAN1223	1223	connected		1	0
10.102.40.0/24	VLAN40	40	connected		1	0
10.255.0.2/32	10.100.212.2	212	ospf	IntraArea	26	110
192.0.2.0/24	192.168.1.1	100	bgp	external	0	20
192.168.1.0/30	VLAN100	100	connected		1	0
198.51.100.0/25	10.100.212.2	212	ospf	IntraArea	26	110
198.51.100.128/25	VLAN128	128	connected		1	0
198.51.100.0/24	blackhole	static		1		
127.0.0.0/8	reject		static		0	0
127.0.0.1/32	Io0		connected		1	0

Switch-1# show running-config router bgp

Running configuration:

```
router bgp 46500
  enable
  network 198.51.100.0/24
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 46501
  neighbor 10.255.0.2 remote-as 46500
  exit
```

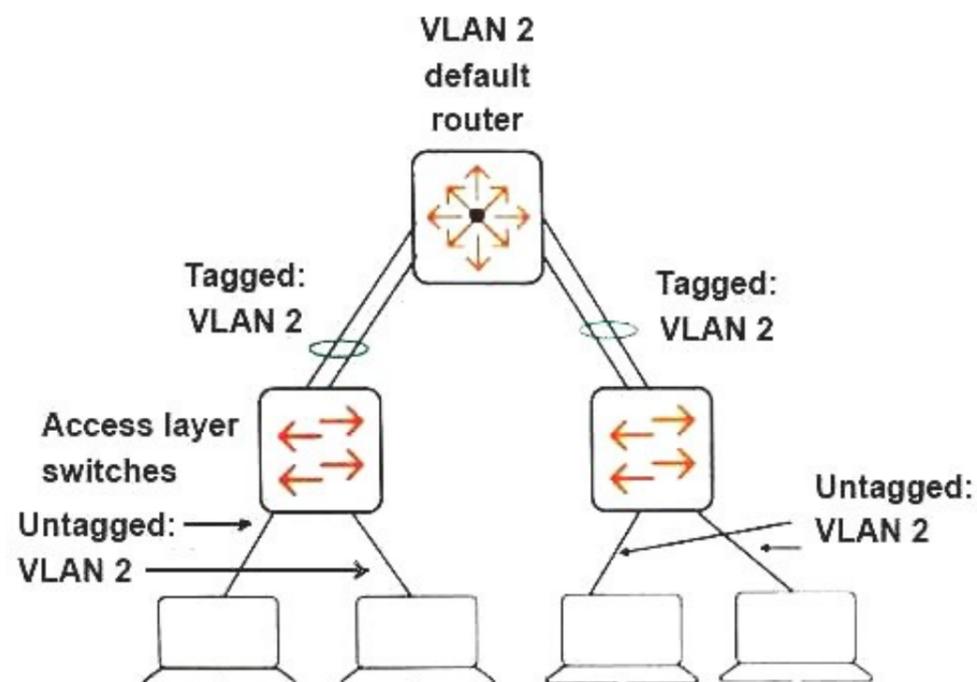
Switch-1 is routing traffic to 192.0.2.0/24 over a less-than-optimal path. Which issue could prevent Switch-1 from selecting the first route listed in the table as a best BGP route?

- A. It does not have AS 46501 configured on it.
- B. It has no route to 192.168.2.1 in its IP routing table.
- C. It has no network statement for 192.168.2.0/24 in its BGP configuration.
- D. It has learned the same route using OSP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

Refer to the exhibit.



The access layer AOS-Switches currently run DHCP snooping on VLAN 2 and connection rate filtering on edge ports. They are at default settings for ARP protection. A network administrator then enters these commands on each of the access layer switches:
Switch(config)# arp-protect vlan 2 Switch(config)# arp-protect Which behavior occurs?

- A. The switches will forward legitimate traffic and prevent ARP poisoning attacks, but interfere with connection rate filtering.
- B. The switches can now prevent ARP poisoning attacks and do not interfere with legitimate communications.
- C. The switches can prevent ARP poisoning attacks, but legitimate communications with VLAN 2 could also be disrupted.
- D. The switches will not apply ARP protection due to interference from DHCP snooping, so the commands have no effect on current behavior.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91

What must an OSPF router do when it receives a link state update?

- A. It must participate in a new election for the Designated Router and Backup DR.
- B. It must initiate a graceful restart timer.
- C. It must re-establish adjacency with its Designated Router and Backup DR.
- D. It must run the shortest path first algorithm

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

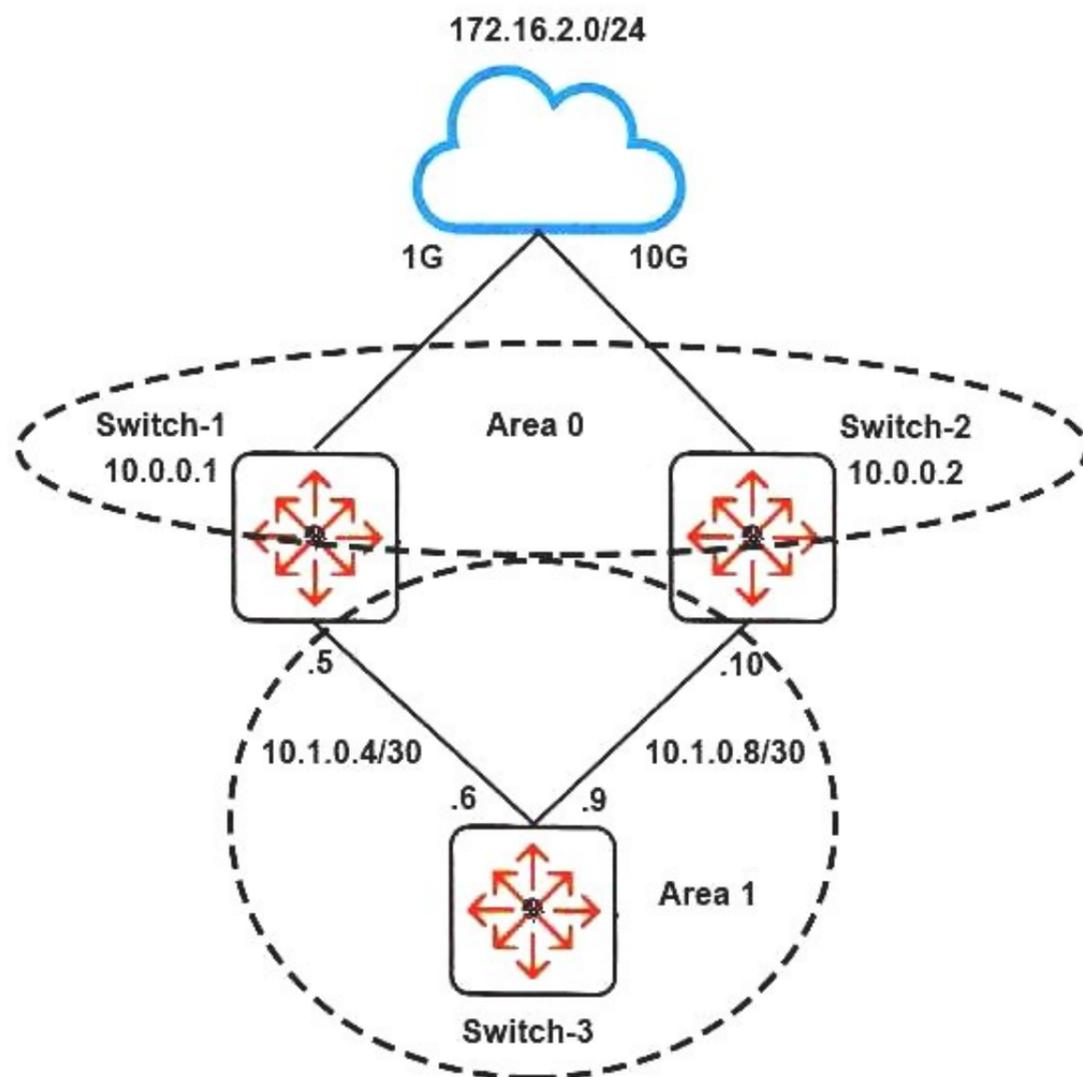


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1 partial running-config
ip route 172.16.0.0/16 172.16.2.1
router ospf
  area backbone
  area 0.0.0.1 stub 1
  redistribute static
```

```
Switch-2 partial running-config
ip route 172.16.0.0/16 172.16.1.1
router ospf
  area backbone
  area 0.0.0.1 stub 1
  redistribute static
```

```
Switch-3 partial running-config
vlan 104
  ip address 10.1.0.6 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf 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 stub 1
```

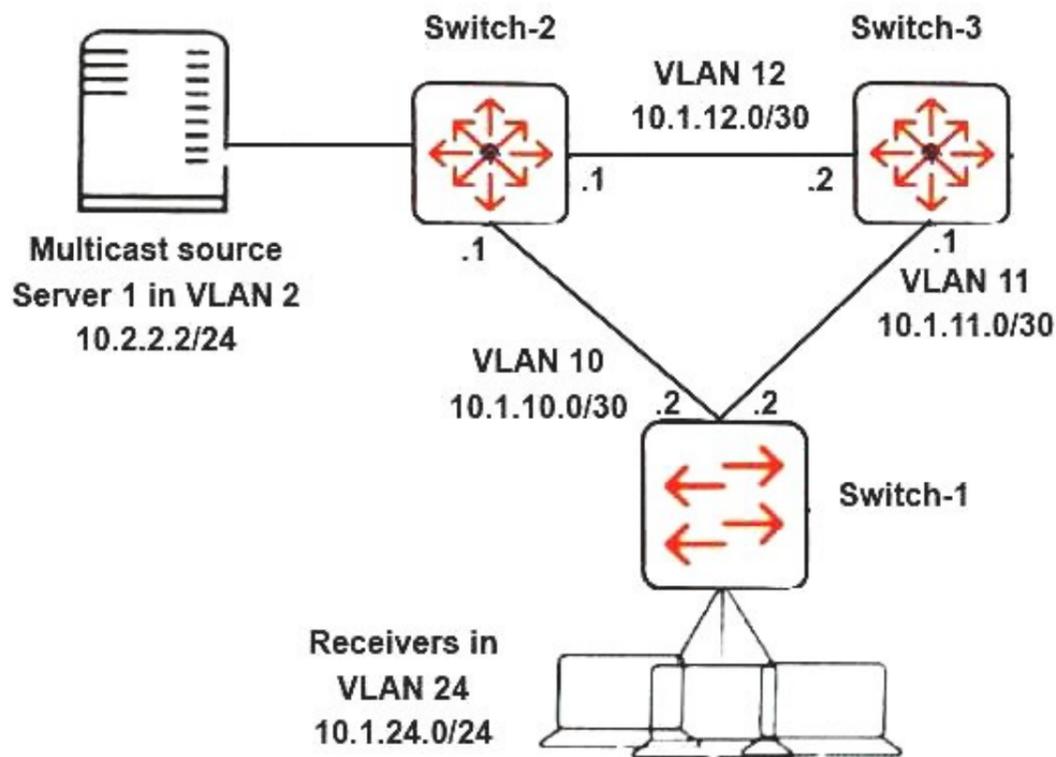
The exhibits show the current operational state for routes on Switch-3. The company wants Switch-3 to send all traffic to 172.16.0.0/16 through Switch-2. Which single configuration change creates the desired behavior?

- A. Change the OSPF external metric type to 1 on Switch-1 and Switch-3.
- B. Change the OSPF external metric type to 2 on Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- C. Set a cost in the redistribute static command on Switch-2.
- D. Set a cost in the router ospf area 0.0.0.1 stub command on Switch-1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Refer to the exhibit.



Network administrators set up PIM-DM to route multicast traffic from Server 1 to clients in VLAN 24. The multicasts are not active now, but the administrators want to determine which path the multicasts will take.

What should the administrators check to help them calculate this path?

- A. If Switch-2 or Switch-3 has the highest IP address on a VLAN that runs PIM-DM.
- B. If Switch-2 or Switch-3 is listed as an RP in the Switch-1 RP set
- C. What the next hop is for the unicast route that Switch-1 uses to reach 10.2.2.2
- D. If the Switch-2 DR priority on VLAN 10 is higher than the Switch-3 DR priority on VLAN 11

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

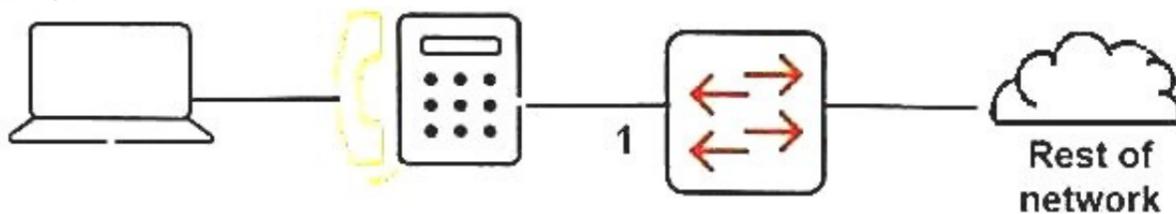


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1(config)# show running-config interface 1
```

Running configuration:

```
interface 1
  untagged vlan 2
  aaa port-access authenticator
  exit
```

The IP phone in the exhibit is set up to complete 802.1x authentication to the network. How can the network administrator prevent a user on the computer from receiving network access without authentication?

- A. Set an 802.1X client limit on interface 1.
- B. Set up the MAC filter on interface 1.
- C. Enable static mode port security on interface 1.
- D. Enable MAC-based VLANs on interface 1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

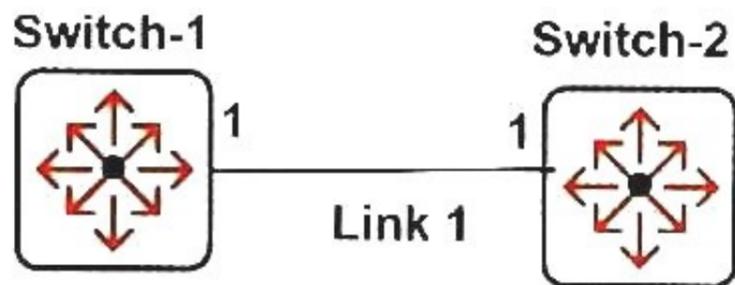


Exhibit 2

```
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 i
- B. The same process repeats twic
- C. If the issue persists, the switch disables the interface permanently.
- D. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 disables interface 1, and the interface stays disabled until the issue is fixed.
- E. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 sends SNMP traps, and Link 1 stays up until the issue is fixed.
- F. Switch-1 disables interface 1 for 10 seconds and then re-enables i
- G. The interface continues to be reenabled and disabled every 10 seconds until the issue is fixed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107

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