



Free Questions for HPE6-A75 by certsinside

Shared by Norman on 15-04-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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 1 to a 100 Gbps link, while a Type 1 metric assigns cost 1 to all links of 100 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

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which technologies can prevent split brain in a VSF fabric that includes Aruba 2930F switches?

Options:

- A- ARP MAD or OOBM MAD
- B- VLAN MAD or ARP MAD
- C- OOBM MAD or LLDP MAD
- D- LLDP MAD or VLAN MAD

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company requires AOS-Switches at the campus core. The switches:

Will act as the default gateways for several campus VLANs

Must provide redundancy for their services and tolerate the loss of a link or an entire switch

Must recover from the failure of one of the switches within a second or less

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

Options:

- A- VRRP provides redundancy against lost links but not a failed switch.
- B- VRRP provides routing redundancy but not default gateway redundancy.
- C- VRRP does not interoperate with MSTP.
- D- VRRP takes longer than a second to fail over.

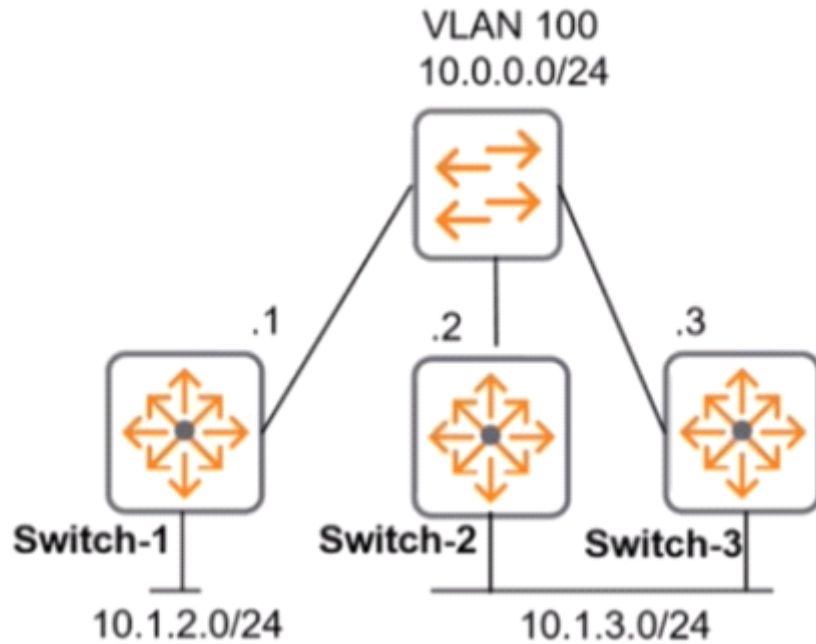
Answer:

D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator wants to reduce failover time if a switch link in VLAN 100 goes down. What should the administrator do?

Options:

- A- Configure echo mode BFD on VLAN 100 on all OSPF routing devices on VLAN 100.
- B- Lower the dead timer on the BDR of VLAN 100.
- C- Lower the hello timer only on the BDR of VLAN 100.
- D- Configure graceful restart on all of the OSPF routing devices on VLAN 100.

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 actions are likely to be the most useful to perform the task?

Options:

- 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 AirWave.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Port   Enabled   Physical   Keepalive   Adjacent   UDLD
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
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?

Options:

- A-** a hardware issue, such as a broken cable
- B-** asymmetric routing introduced by a routing configuration error
- C-** an issue with queuing, caused by mismatched QoS settings
- D-** mismatched IP addresses on the VLAN for the link

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A-** more granular load balancing than MSTP when access switches connect to two core switches
- B-** enhanced loop protection in an MSTP network
- C-** integration of AOS-Switches in a heterogeneous vendor network that uses the Cisco protocol

D- seamless integration with RSTP

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A network administrator wants to use Aruba AirWave to audit an AOS-Switch configuration. What is one requirement?

Options:

- A-** The switch defines the AirWave IP address in its zero touch provisioning (ZTP) profile.
- B-** The switch specifies the AirWave IP address for the RADIUS server used for Telnet and SSH authentication.
- C-** The switch is authorized in AirWave, which has the correct credentials to log in as a CLI manager.
- D-** The switch is set to Manage Read-Write mode in AirWave but is not set to Monitor Only + Firmware Updates.

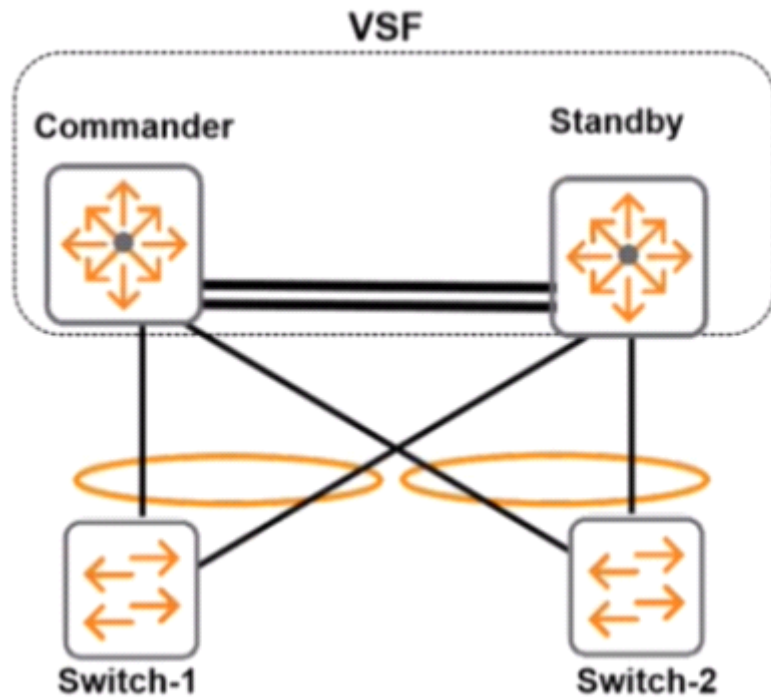
Answer:

B

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

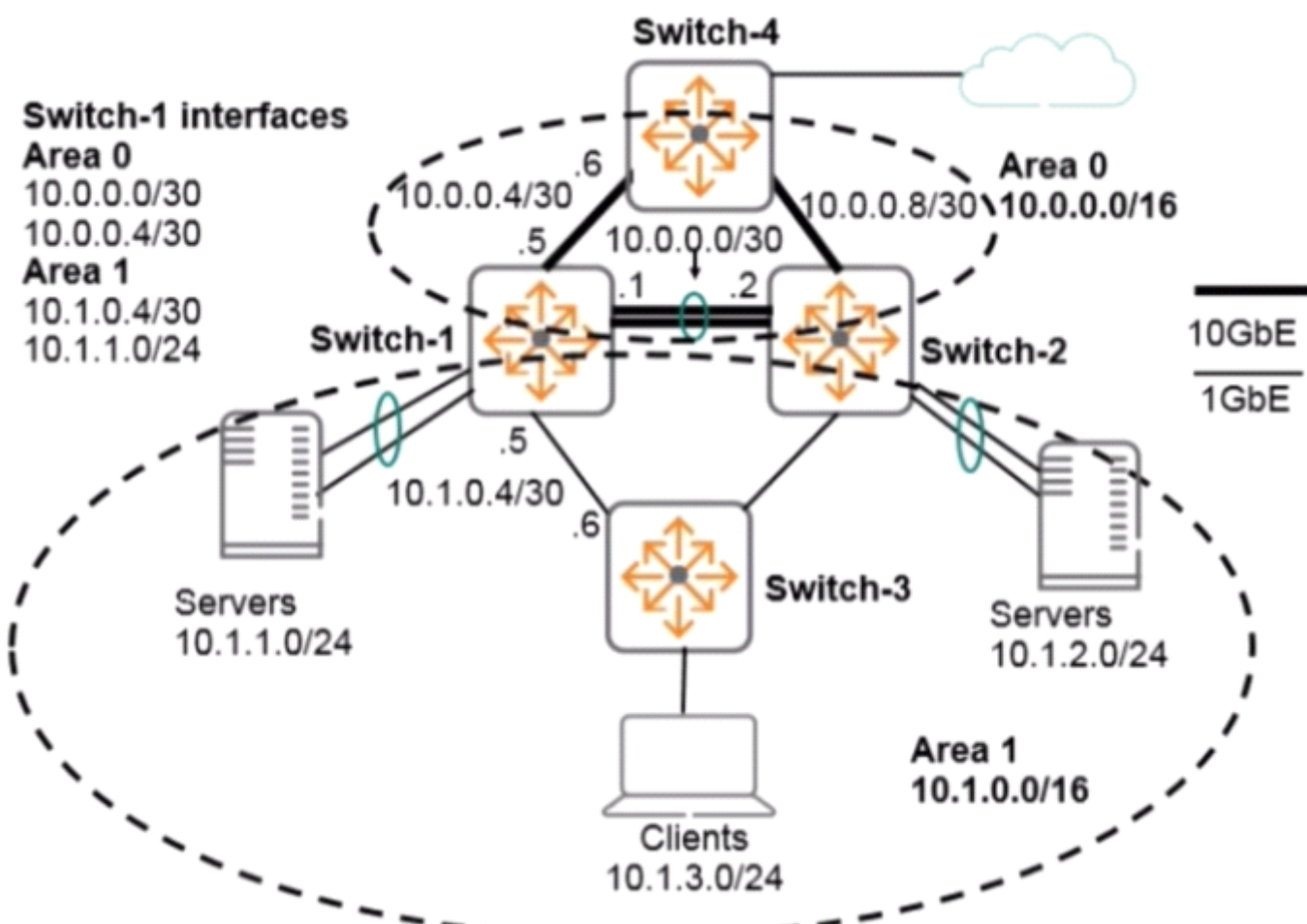


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1# show ip route
IP Route Entries
```

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

```
Switch-1# show ip ospf neighbor
OSPF Neighbor Information
```

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

Traffic between the servers in Area 1 takes a less optimal path rather than the link associated with VLAN 1000, subnet 10.0.0.0/30. Based on the exhibits, why is this the case?

Options:

- A-** The metric on the VLAN 1000 interface is too low.
- B-** Switch-1 and Switch-2 cannot achieve adjacency on VLAN 1000 due to mismatches.
- C-** OSPF routing switches choose the best intra-area routes based on Area 1 links only.
- D-** The link between Switch-1 and Switch-2 has gone down.

Answer:

C

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit 1

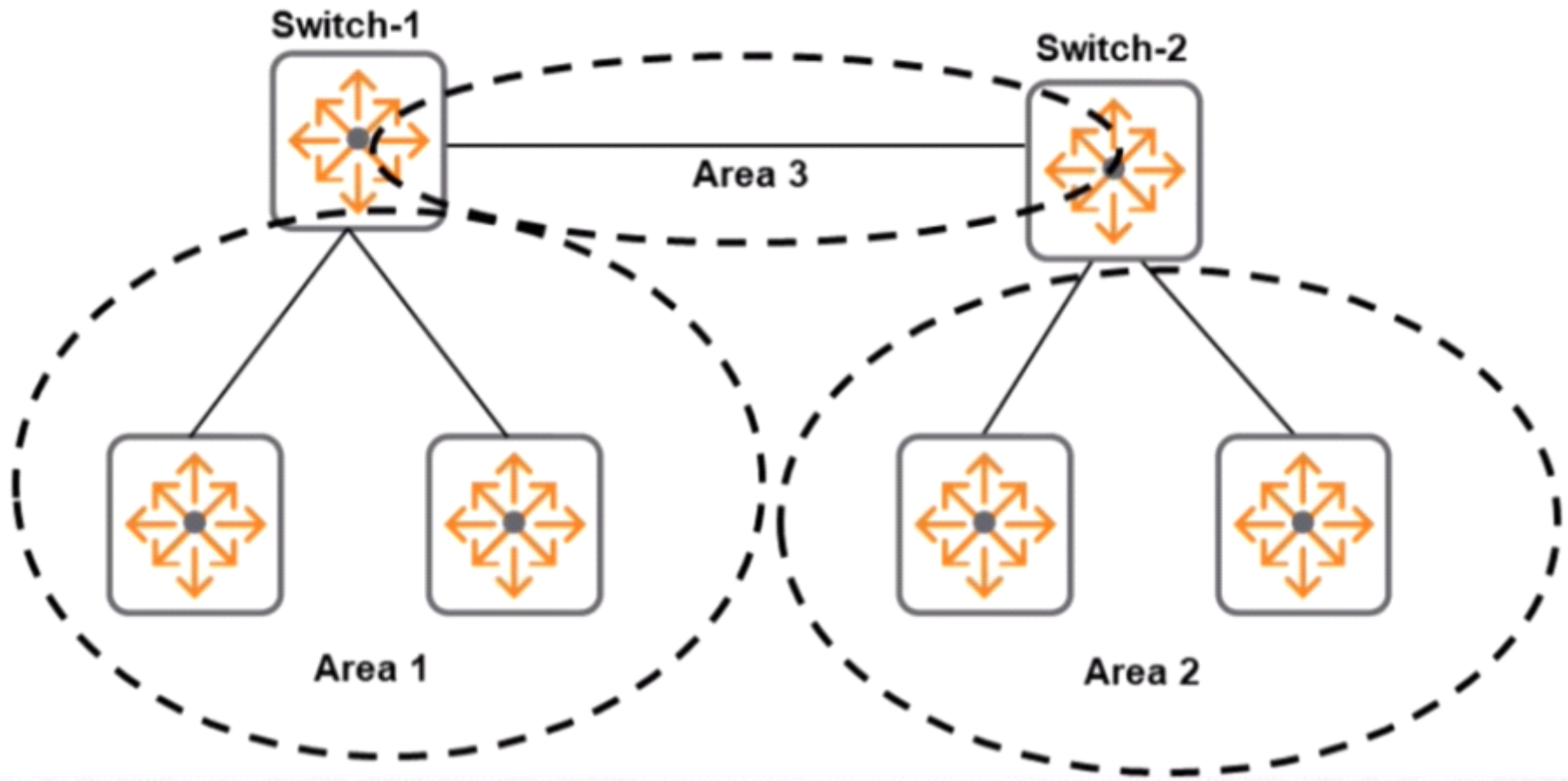


Exhibit 2

Switch-1 partial running config

```
vlan 100
  ip address 10.3.0.1 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf area 0.0.0.3
#
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1
  area 0.0.0.2
  area 0.0.0.3
  area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 type summary cost 1
```

Switch-2 router ospf config

```
vlan 100
  ip address 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf area 0.0.0.3
#
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1
  area 0.0.0.2
  area 0.0.0.3
  area 0.0.0.2 range 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0 type summary cost 1
```

A company has attempted to implement OSPF without success. The devices in Area 1 need to be able to reach Area 2. Routes should be aggregated for advertisement in other areas. What must be changed to meet these requirements?

Options:

- A-** Change Area 3 to Area 0; remove Area 1 from Switch-2 and Area 2 from Switch-1.
- B-** Add the 10.2.0.0/16 range on Swtch-1 and the 10.1.0.0/16 range on Switch-2.
- C-** Add Area 1 and Area 2 on VIAN 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2. Remove Area 3.
- D-** Move the 10.1.0.0/16 range to Area 2 on Switch-1 and the 10.2.0.0/16rangetoArea 1 onSwitch-2.

Answer:

A

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