

Exam Questions HPE6-A45

Implementing Aruba Campus Switching Solutions Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show running-config vlan 2
Running configuration:
vlan 2
  ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group myACL in
```

```
Switch-1# show-list myACL
Access Control Lists
```

```
Name: myACL
Type: Extended
Applied: Yes
```

```
SEQ  Entry
```

```
-----
1  Action: permit
   Src IP: 0.0.0.0      Mask: 255.255.255.255  Port(s):
   Dst IP: 0.0.0.0      Mask: 255.255.255.255  Port(s): eq 67
   Proto : UDP
   TOS   : -           Precedence: -

2  Action: permit
   Scr Ip: 0.0.0.0      Mask: 255.255.255.255  Port(s):
   Dst IP: 0.0.0.0      Mask: 255.255.255.255  Port(s): eq 53
   Proto : UDP
   TOS   : -           Precedence: -

3  Action: deny
   Scr Ip: 10.1.2.0      Mask: 0.0.0.255
   Dst IP: 10.1.0.0      Mask: 0.0.255.255  Port(s):
   Proto : IP
   TOS   : -           Precedence: -

4  Action: permit
   Scr Ip: 10.1.2.0      Mask: 0.0.0.255      Port(s):
   Dst IP: 0.0.0.0      Mask: 255.255.255.255  Port(s): eq 80
   Proto : TCP
   TOS   : -           Precedence: -

5  Action: permit
   Scr Ip: 10.1.2.0      Mask: 0.0.0.255      Port(s):
   Dst IP: 0.0.0.0      Mask: 255.255.255.255  Port(s): eq 443
   Proto : TCP
   TOS   : -           Precedence: -
```

A network administrator needs to alter myACL so that it permits all traffic that arrives in VLAN 2 and is destined to 10.1.10.0/24. Besides this change, the ACL must continue to act as it does now. The administrator plans this new rule: permit ip any 10.1.10.0/24

- A. Apply the new rule without a rule ID to ensure that the switch applies the automatic processing order to it.
- B. Resequence the ACL with more space, then add the new rule with a sequence ID before the ID for the current third rule.
- C. Remove the ACL from the VLAN and re-apply it as an inbound VLAN ACL (VACL). Then, add the new rule with any ID higher than 2.
- D. Enable ACL grouping on the switch
- E. Add the new rule in a new AC
- F. Then, group the new ACL with myAC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

A network administrator needs to configure an AOS-Switch to classify traffic. Comparing QoS policy and global policy, what is one function that only a class-based QoS policy can fulfill?

- A. Apply a DSCP to HTTP traffic from some sources but not other sources.
- B. Apply a DSCP rather than an 802.1p value to classified traffic.
- C. Override the incoming DSCP in the received traffic.
- D. Override the DSCP or priority applied directly to an interface

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

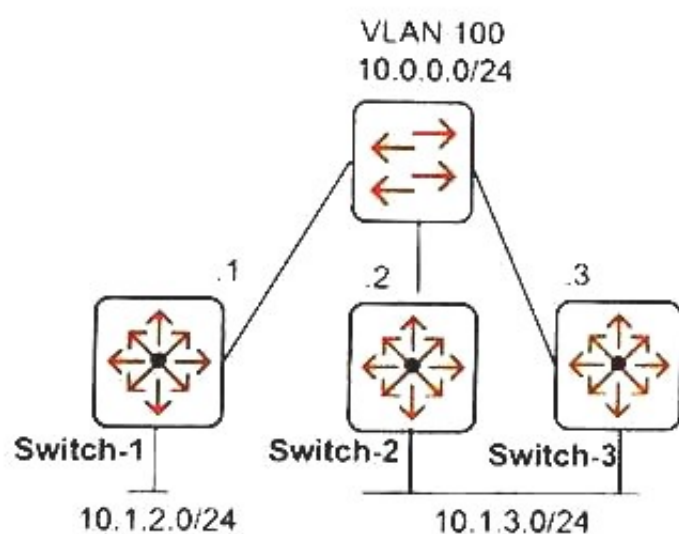


Exhibit 2

```

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 Exhibit2. 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 6

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 7

Refer to the exhibits.
 Exhibit 1

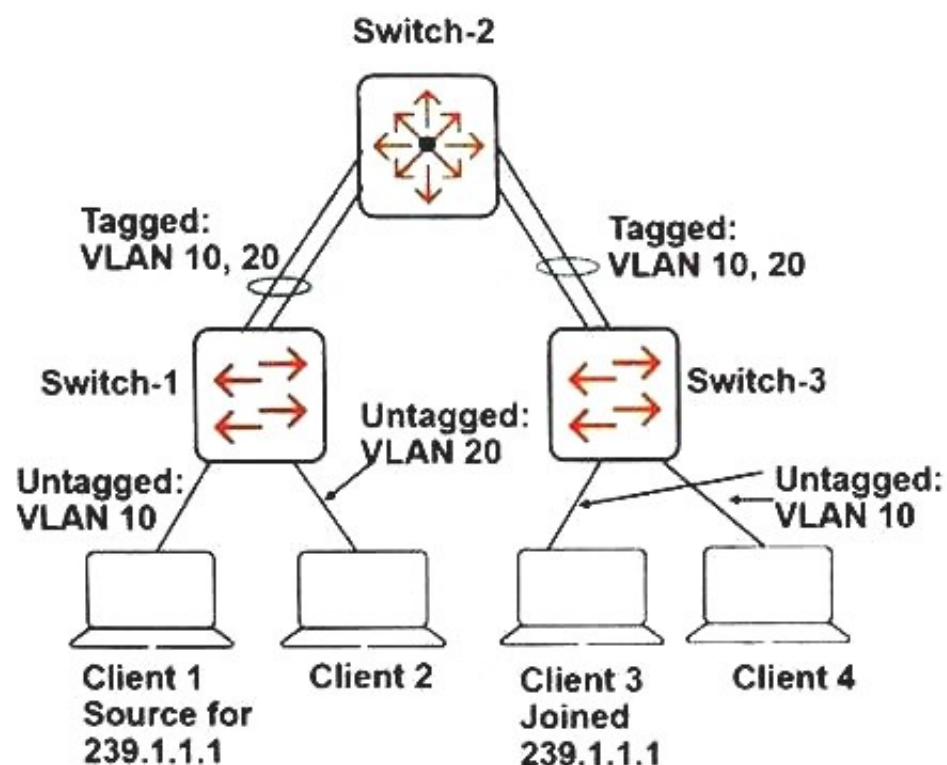


Exhibit 2

```
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.

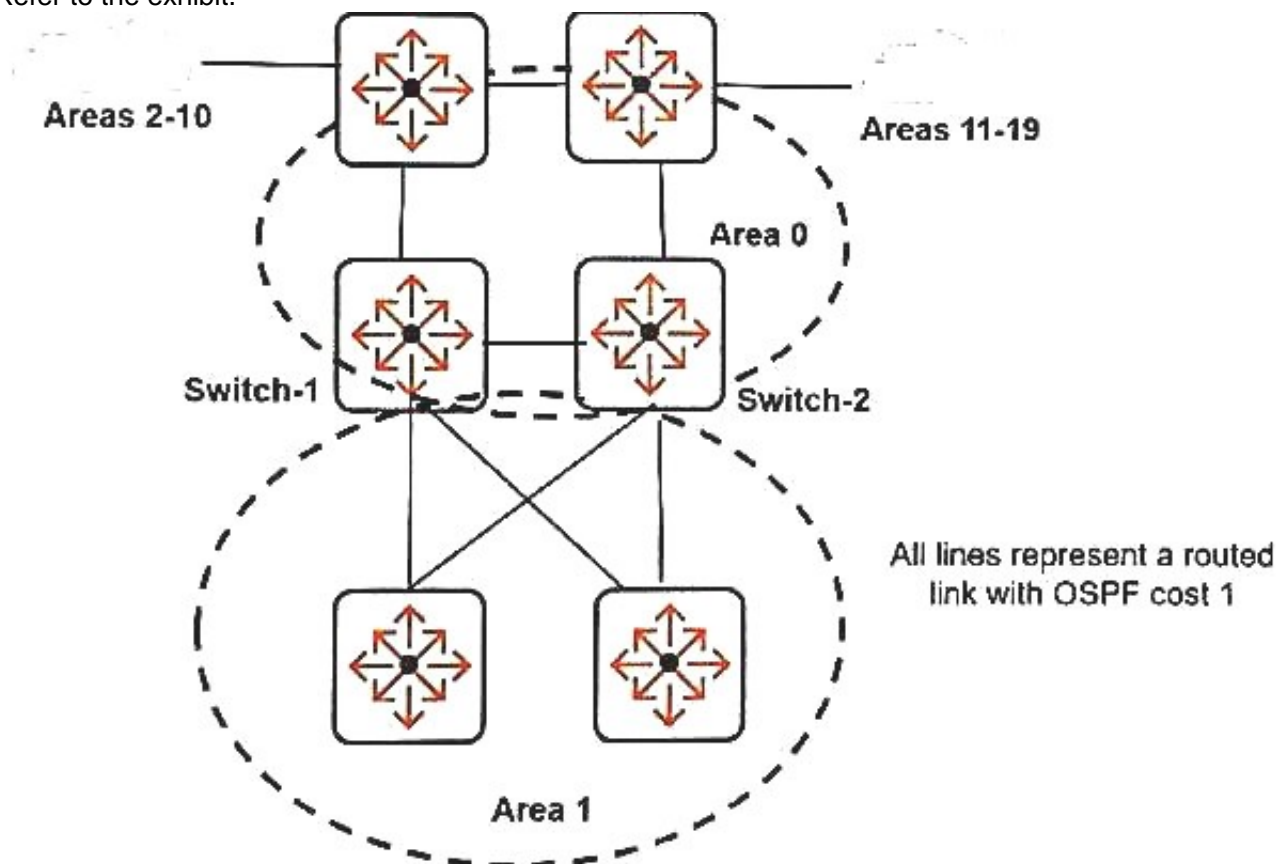
Which clients receive the multicasts?

- 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 8

Refer to the exhibit.



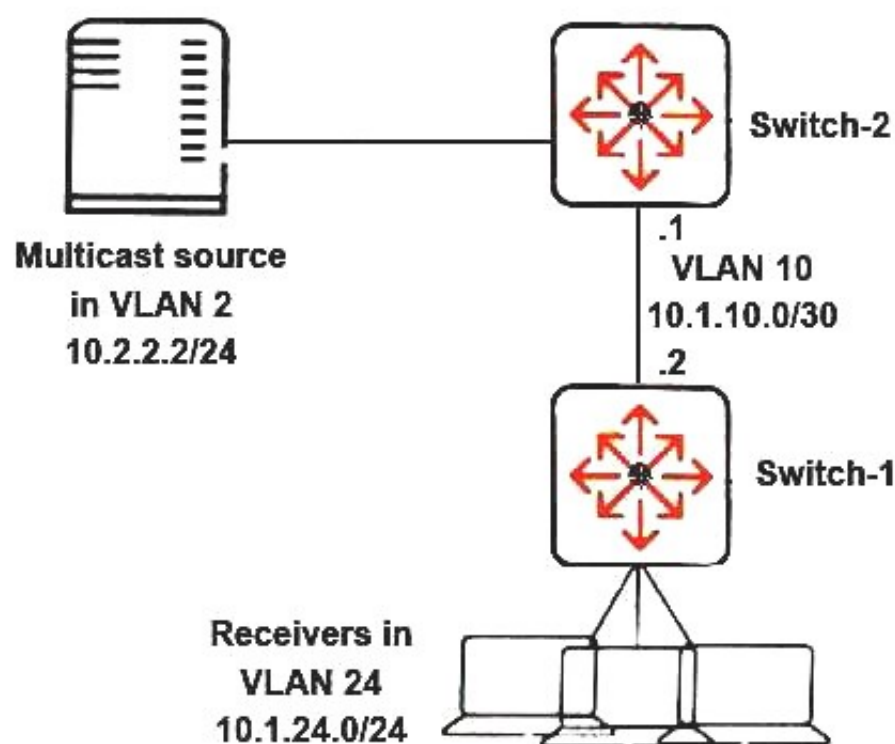
A company wants to change Area 1 shown in the exhibit from a stub area to a totally stub area. What will be one effect of this planned change?

- 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

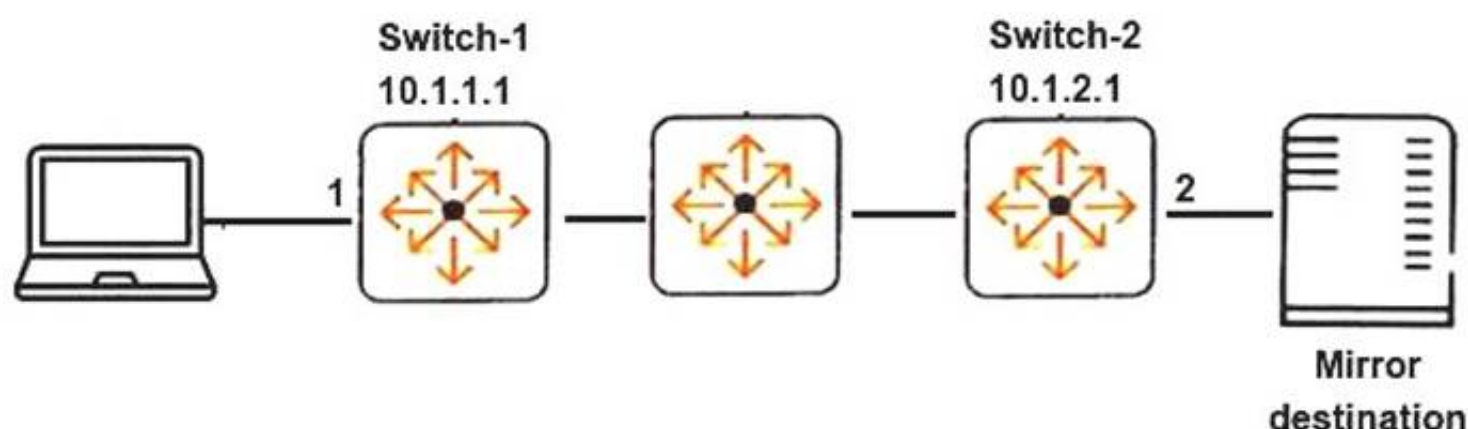


Exhibit 2

```
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

A network administrator needs to create a backplane stack with four AOS-Switches. The administrator wants to choose which switch becomes the commander. Which procedure meets those needs?

- A. Boot all of the switches at the same time and then connect the backplane stacking link
- B. Then, access the desired commander, and make sure it has member ID 1.
- C. Configure backplane switches settings on each switch while disconnecte
- D. Make sure the desired commander has priority value 1. Then, connect the switches.
- E. Boot up the desired commander first and make sure stacking is enabled on i
- F. Then, connect the stacking links and boot the other switches.

- G. Configure backplane switching settings on each switch while disconnecte
- H. Make sure the desired commander has member ID 1. Then, connect the switches.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12

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 13

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 17

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 21

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 23

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 26

A network uses MSTP and has AOS-Switches at the access layer. The company wants edge ports on the access layer switches to meet these criteria: They prevent all rogue switches that run STP, RSTP, or MSTP from connecting to the network.

If a rogue switch connects and is then replaced by a proper endpoint, the port recovers automatically without IT staff involvement.

How should the network administrator set up the edge ports to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable loop protection with a timeout period.
- B. Enable BPDU filtering.
- C. Enable both root guard and BPDU protection.
- D. Enable BPDU protection with a timeout perio

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

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?

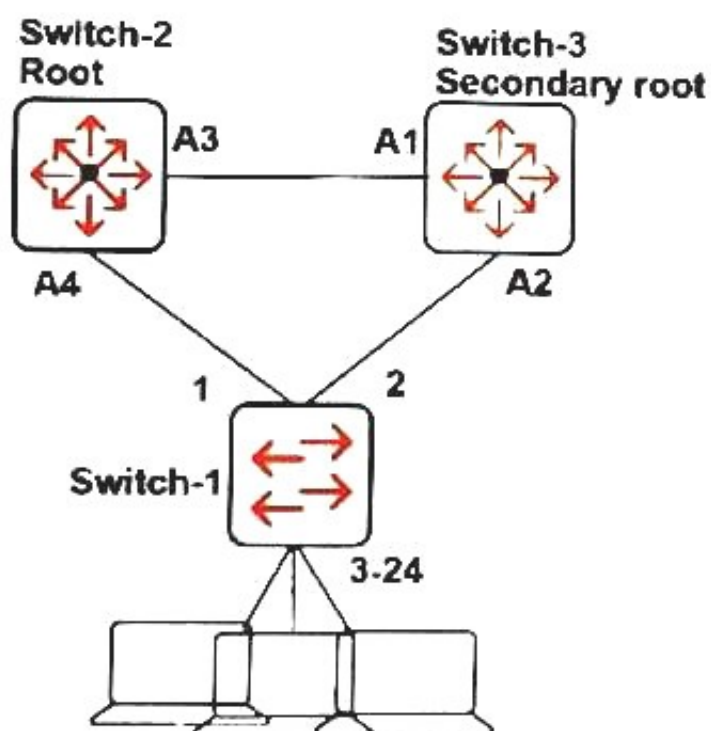
- A. It temporarily drops all IP traffic from Device 1 only.
- B. It temporarily drops all IP traffic on interface 1.
- C. It drops all IP traffic from Device 1 until the host is manually unblocked.
- D. It drops all IP traffic on interface 1 until the interface is manually unblocke

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

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 38

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

- 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: C

NEW QUESTION 40

A customer wants to authenticate AOS-Switch managers to a RADIUS server. The CIO wants to assign different rights to different management users for granular control over their rights and privileges. 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. authentication login privileges
- D. SNMPv3 and SNMPv3 restricted acces

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42

A network administrator sets up MAC-Auth and captive portal to Aruba ClearPass on AOS-Switches. The solution seems to work for most guests. However, some guests open their browsers and are not redirected to the captive portal. How should the administrator address the likely cause of the issue?

- A. Set the RADIUS server time window to 0 because some guest computers likely have the incorrect system time.
- B. Replace MAC-Auth on switch ports with Web-Auth because this authentication method offers more reliability with captive portal.
- C. Reconfigure the captive portal URL hash key on some of the switches, which likely have the wrong password.

D. Replace expired certificates on the switches and set their usage to captive portal since some guests have an HTTPS homepage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1# show running-config router ospf
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1 stub 1
  area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
  area backbone
  enable
  exit
```

```
Switch-1# show ip ospf interface
  OSPF Interface Status
```

| IP Address | Status | Area ID | State | Auth-type | Cost | Pri | Passive |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|------|-----|---------|
| 10.1.1.1 | enabled | 0.0.0.1 | DR | none | 1 | 1 | no |

<-output omitted->

```
Switch-2# show running-config router ospf
router ospf
  area 0.0.0.1
  enable
  exit
```

```
Switch-2# show ip ospf interface
  OSPF Interface Status
```

| IP Address | Status | Area ID | State | Auth-type | Cost | Pri | Passive |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|------|-----|---------|
| 10.1.1.1 | enabled | 0.0.0.1 | DR | none | 1 | 1 | no |

<-output omitted->

Why are these switches unable to achieve adjacency?

- A. Switch-1 and Switch-2 use different area types for Area 1.
- B. Switch-2 does not support every area that Switch-1 does.
- C. The area range is incorrect on Switch-1 and missing on Switch-2.
- D. They have the same priority and cannot elect a Designated Router (DR).

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

A network administrator wants to use an ACL, acl1, to control traffic from devices in VLAN 12 as the traffic is routed out of VLAN 12. The ACL should not control traffic within the VLAN.

Which keyword should the administrator enter at the end of this command: Switch(config)# vlan 12 ip access-group acl1

- A. in
- B. out
- C. vlan-in
- D. vlan-out

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

A network administrator plans to apply DSCP 46 to all traffic on a port. What is required for this configuration to work?

- A. The port has trust set to default.
- B. A DSCP map that sets 46 to a priority value.
- C. The port has trust set to DSCP.
- D. A QoS policy selects traffic with DSCP 46.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

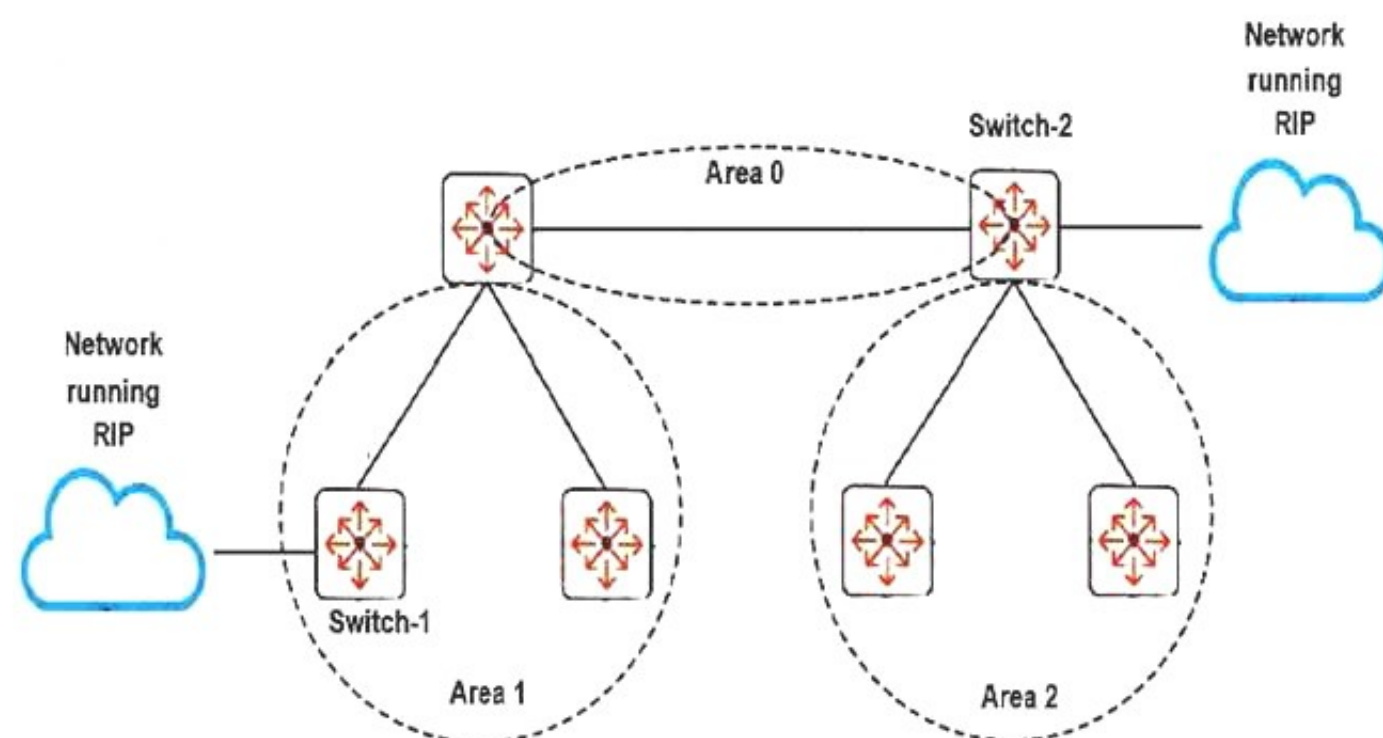
Network administrators want to gain insight into network utilization, traffic patterns, and the types of applications in use across the network over the long term. Which technology can help them achieve this goal?

- A. RMON
- B. sFlow
- C. SNMP traps
- D. DiffServ

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 60

Refer to the exhibit.



Both Switch-1 and Switch-2 redistribute RIP routes into OSPF. The network administrator wants routers in Area 1 to receive the redistributed routes from Switch-1 but not from Switch-2.

What should the administrator do to achieve this goal?

- A. Configure Area 1 as a stub area, with no summaries on Switch-2.
- B. Configure Area 1 as a stub area, and import the routes with a low metric on Switch-2.
- C. Configure Area 1 as a Not So Stubby Area (NSSA) on all routing devices in Area 1.
- D. Configure a subnet range for Area 1 on Switch-2, and set the no-advertise option.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

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 68

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 Portal

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

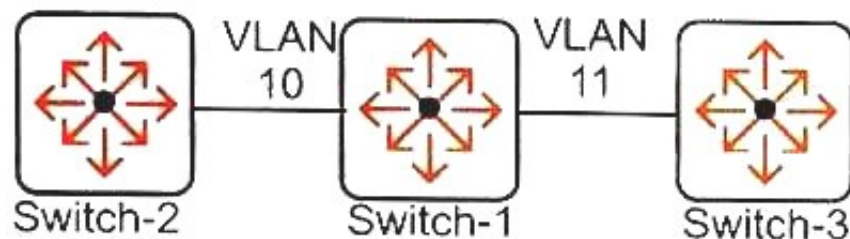


Exhibit 2

```

Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain10
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain10 key 1 key-string password10
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain11
Switch-1(config)# key-chain chain11 key 2 key-string password11
Switch-1(config)# vlan 10
Switch-1(vlan10)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain10
Switch-1(vlan10)# vlan 11
Switch-1(vlan11)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain11

Switch-2(config)# key-chain chain10
Switch-2(config)# key-chain chain10 key 1 key-string password100
Switch-2(config)# vlan 10
Switch-2(vlan10)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain10

Switch-3(config)# key-chain chain1
Switch-3(config)# key-chain chain1 key 2 key-string password11
Switch-3(config)# vlan 11
Switch-3(vlan11)# ip ospf md5-auth-key-chain chain1
  
```

The network administrator configures the commands shown in Exhibit 2. Which mismatch will cause an issue?

- A. the mismatch between the key IDs specified in chain10 and chain11 on Switch-1
- B. the mismatch between the key-strings in the chains for VLAN 10 and VLAN 11 on Switch-1
- C. the mismatch between the chain names associated with VLAN 11 on Switch-1 and on Switch-3
- D. the mismatch between the key-strings associated with VLAN 10 on Switch-1 and on Switch-2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

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 79

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 81

A company has AOS-Switches deployed at sites with inexperienced IT staff. The main office network administrators want to track if configurations change on branch switches.

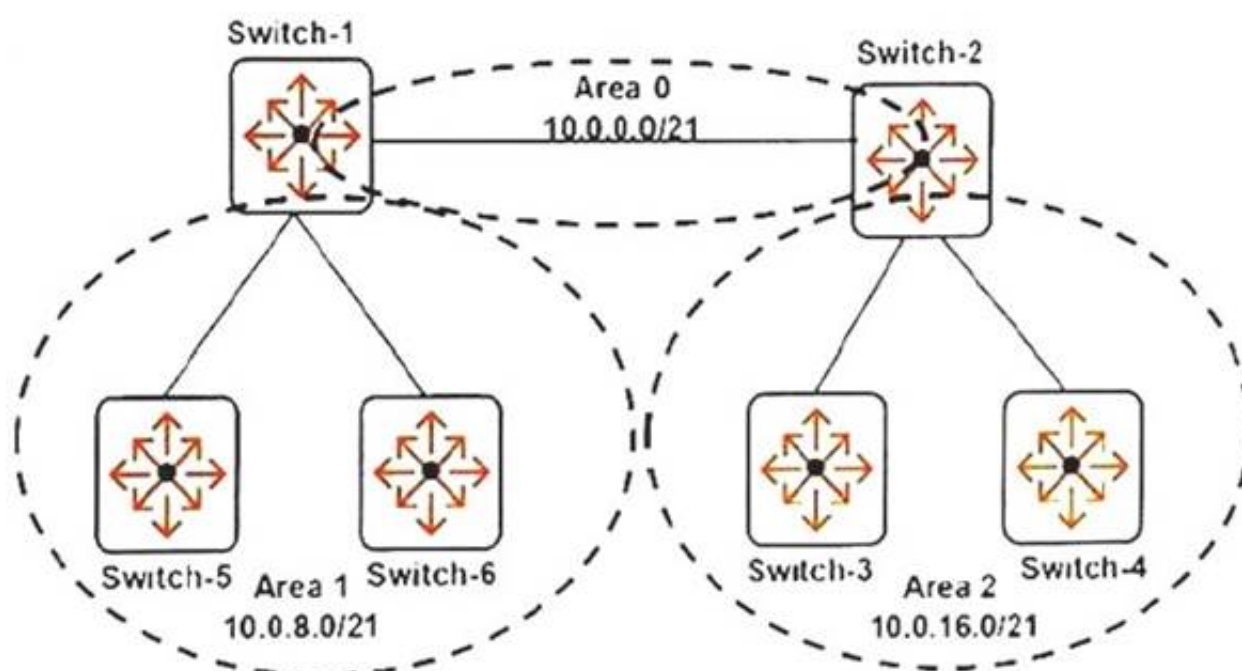
What should be set up for this purpose?

- A. an SNMP trap
- B. an RMON alarm
- C. an IP SLA profile
- D. an auto-config server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator wants to summarize routes as much as possible in between areas. What is the correct range to specify for the router OSPF Area 2 command on Switch-2?

- A. 10.0.0.0/20
- B. 10.0.0.0/21
- C. 10.0.8.0/21
- D. 10.0.16.0/21

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

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 85

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 86

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 | lo0 | | 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 90

Refer to the exhibit.


```
Switch-1# show access-list resources
Resource usage in Policy Enforcement Engine

Ingress Policy Enforcement Engine Rules

Resource usage in Policy Enforcement Engine
```

| Ports | Rules | Rules Used | | IDM | VT | Mirr | PBR | OF | Other |
|-------|-----------|------------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|----|-------|
| | Available | ACL | QoS | | | | | | |
| 1-28 | 320 | 3740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

An AOS-Switch has an extended ACL that is applied to several physical interfaces.

- New interfaces have been brought online.
- The ACL has been applied to them as well.

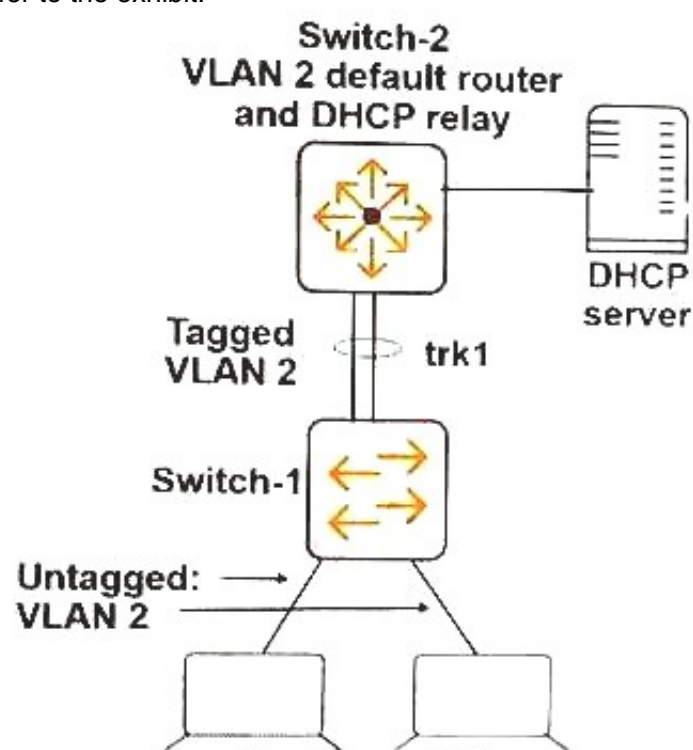
A network administrator sees the output in the exhibit and is concerned that the switch will reach the limit for rules. What can the administrator do to address this concern?

- Resequence the ACL with less space in between the entries.
- Enable ACL grouping, and apply ACLs as shared ACLs.
- Reconfigure the ACL as a standard ACL, and then reapply it.
- Remove static ACLs, and have the RADIUS server send dynamic ACL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator enables DHCP snooping globally and on VLAN 2. An additional step is mandatory for DHCP snooping to operate correctly and for clients to receive DHCP settings.

What is the additional mandatory step?

- Define trk1 as a trusted DHCP port.
- Define an authorized DHCP server.
- Enable ARP protection.
- Define edge ports as untrusted DHCP port

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 99

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

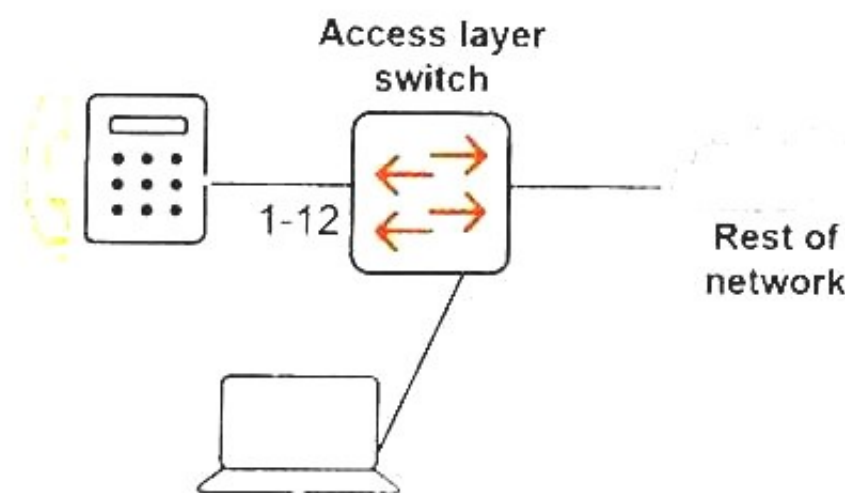


Exhibit 2

Switches partial running-config

```
aaa port-access local-mac mac-group "myphones"
  mac-oui 2c4138
  exit
aaa port-access local-mac profile "myphones"
  vlan untagged 3
  cos 5
  exit
aaa port-access local-mac apply profile "myphones" mac-group
"myphones"
aaa port-access local-mac 1-12
```

A company does not require authentication for security, but AOS-Switches are set up to use local MAC authentication (LMA) to assign the correct VLAN and priority to IP phones. IP phones and computers belong to different VLANs. Each device is supposed to connect to a specific port, but sometimes users connect their devices to the wrong ports and cannot receive access without help from IT. How can a network administrator configure the switches to eliminate this issue?

- A. Set the address limit to 2 on the switch ports that apply LMA.
- B. Create a user role that applies the user VLAN, and set this role as the initial role.
- C. Add the MAC addresses for computers to the myPhones MAC group.
- D. Apply LMA to all edge switch ports, and set the unauth VLAN to the user VLA

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102

Network administrators decide to change OSPF Area 1 to a stub area in order to solve some performance issues. No routes are redistributed into area 1. What is one implication of making this change?

- A. Endpoints in Area 1 will no longer be able to reach external networks.
- B. Routing devices in area 1 will no longer exchange Type 1 and Type 2 LSAs with each other.
- C. Endpoints in Area 1 will no longer be able to reach endpoints in other areas.
- D. Routing devices in area 1 will temporarily lose adjacency while the change is mad

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

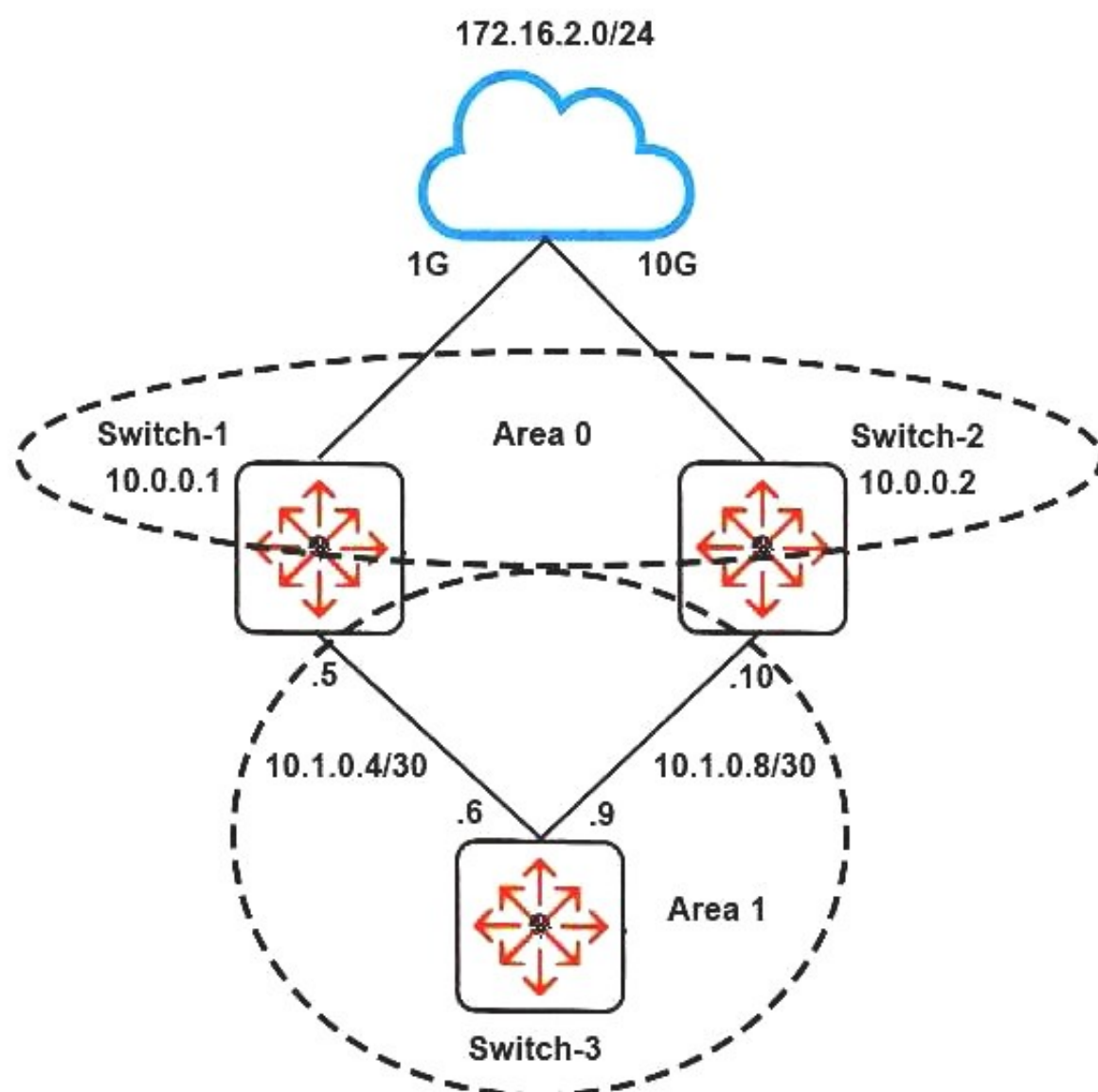


Exhibit 2

```
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 105

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

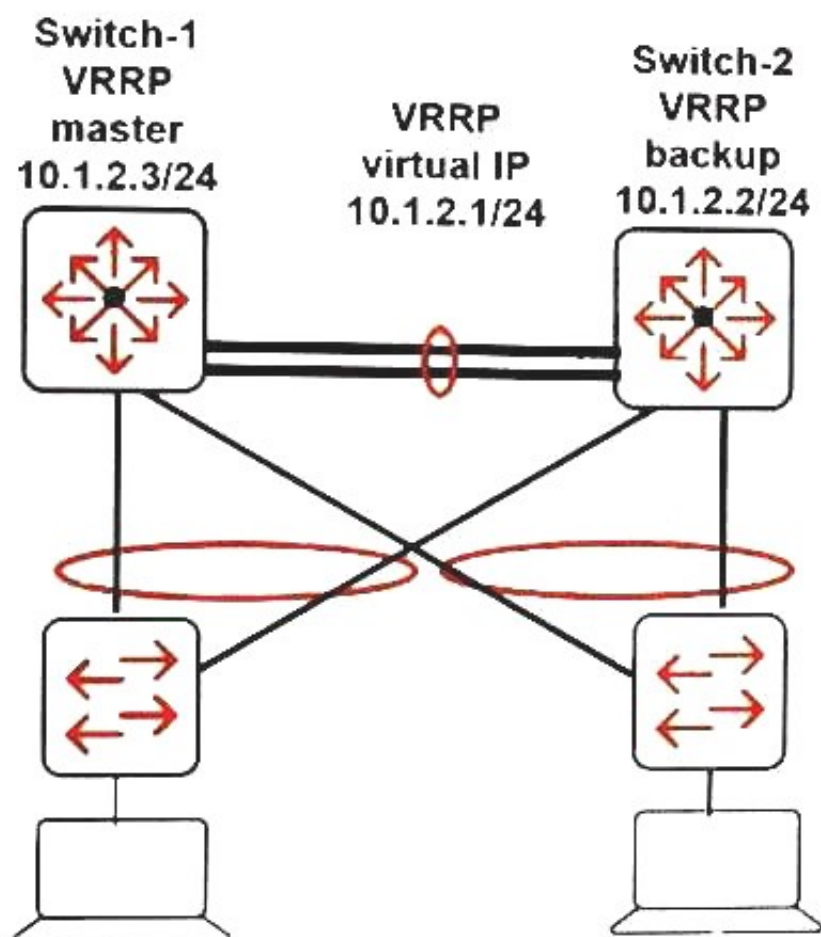


Exhibit 2

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

VRRP Global Router Configuration Information
VLAN ID : 2
Virtual Router ID : 2

Administrative Status [Disabled] : Enabled
Mode [Uninitialized] : Backup
Priority [100] : 254
Advertisement Interval [1] : 1
Preempt Mode [True] : True
Preempt Delay Time [0] : 120
Respond To Virtual IP Ping Requests [Yes] : No
Version [2] : 2
Null authentication compatibility [False] : False
Primary IP Address : Lowest

IP Address
-----
10.1.2.1
```

Switch-1 and Switch-2 are configured to provide VRRP in VLAN 2. The default gateway for VLAN 2 is set to the VRRP virtual IP. Client-1 in VLAN 2 cannot ping its default gateway.

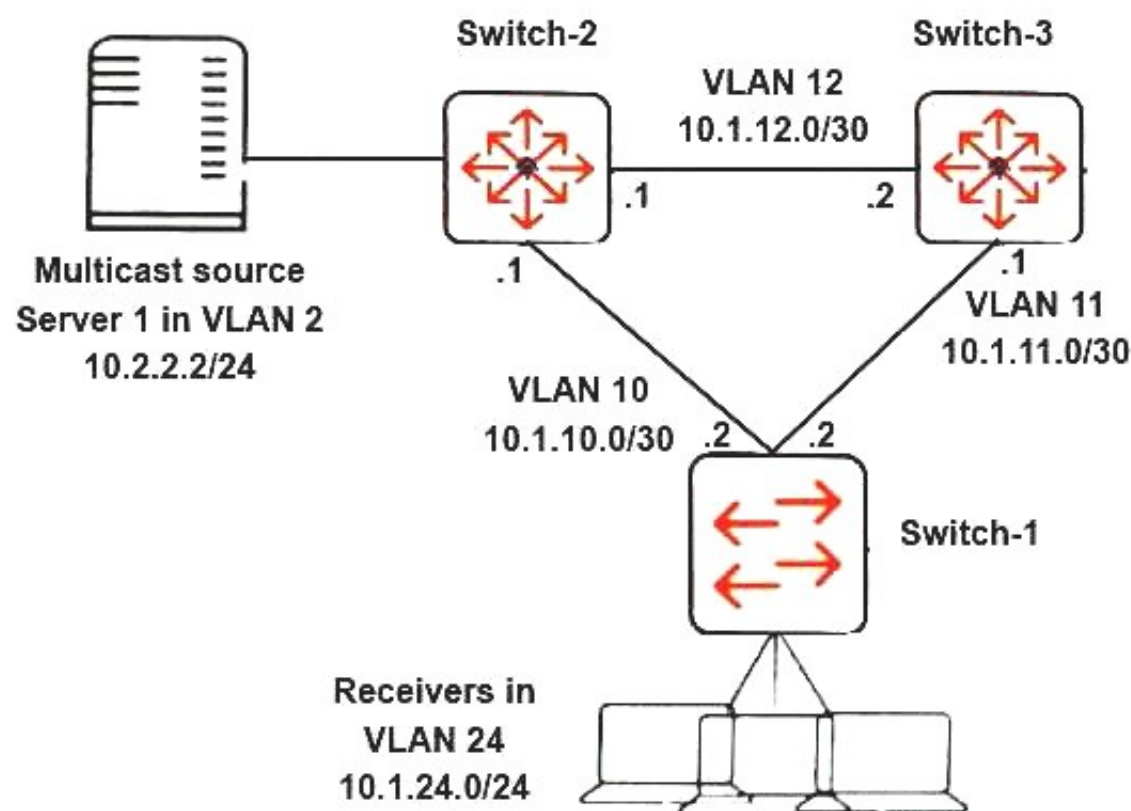
Based on the exhibits, what can administrators determine?

- A. The VRRP preempt delay time has not yet expired, and administrators should try to ping the gateway again in several minutes.
- B. Switch-1 and Switch-2 have the same virtual router ID
- C. The conflict interferes with connectivity.
- D. Preempt mode is enabled on both Switch-1 and Switch-2, so the Master role continues to alternate between them, and the pings go astray.
- E. This is the expected behavior, and Switch-1 should still be able to route traffic for Client-1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108

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 110

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

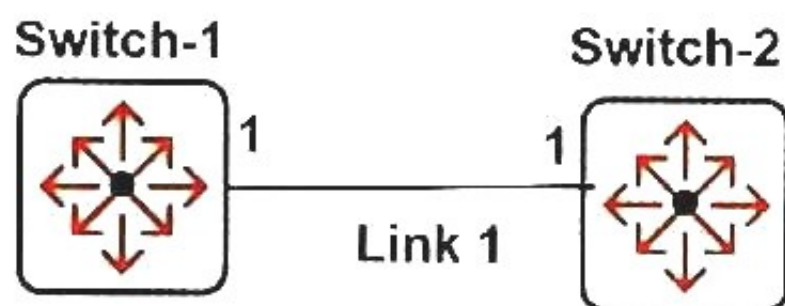


Exhibit 2

```
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 twice
- 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 112

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