HP0-Y47$^{Q\&As}$

Deploying HP FlexNetwork Core Technologies

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QUESTION 1

A company needs a simple authenticate solution for guests. The HP Comware access layer switches will implement portal authentication (or Web-Auth). The network administrator wants the switch to host the login web page on an IP address that not used for any other purpose.

What should the administrator do to accomplish this goal?

A. Set the IP address when defining the local portal server, and create a loopback interface for the address

B. Create RADIUS scheme that specifies this IP address for the authentication server. Select this scheme for portal authentication in the default domain

C. Create a layer 3 interface for the guest VLAN and assign the desired IP address. Activate local portal authentication on this interface.

D. Set the IP address when defining the local portal server, and the switch automatically begins using that address.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

An HP switch is a member of an Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device that has two members. What is a proper situation for issuing the mad restore command on this switch?

A. The IRF link has failed, and MAD has caused a new member to become master. The administrator wants to restore the previous master\\'s MAC address.

B. The IRF link has failed, and MAD placed this member in recovery mode. The administrator wants the switch to automatically repair the failed link.

C. The IRF link has failed, and the administrator needs to put this switch in MAD recovery mode.

D. The IRF link has failed, and MAD placed this member in recovery mode. The active member has gone offline.

Correct Answer: B

http://www.manualslib.com/manual/579819/Hp-6125xlg.html?page=27

Restore the normal MAD state of the IRF fabric in Recovery state.

Use mad restore to restore the normal MAD state of the IRF fabric in Recovery state. When MAD detects that an IRF fabric has split into multiple IRF fabrics, only the one whose master has the lowest member ID among all the masters can

still forward traffic. All the other fabrics are set in Recovery state and cannot forward traffic.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.
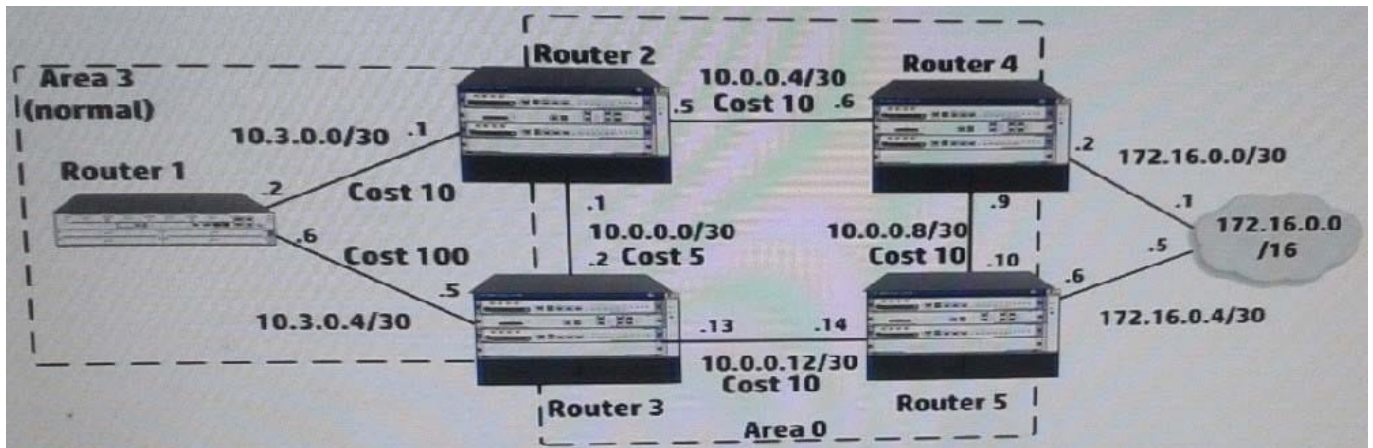
The five routers shown in the exhibit are successfully implementing OSPF on the interface shown in the exhibit. The exhibit also shows settings for OSPF areas and interface costs. A network administrator enters these commands on Router 4 and Router 5:

```
[Router4]  ip route-static 172.16.0.0 16 172.16.0.1
[Router4]  ospf 1
[Router4-ospf-1]  redistribute static type 2 cost 5

[Router5]  ip route-static 172.16.0.0 16 172.16.0.5
[Router5]  ospf 1
[Router5-ospf-1]  redistribute static type 2 cost 1
```
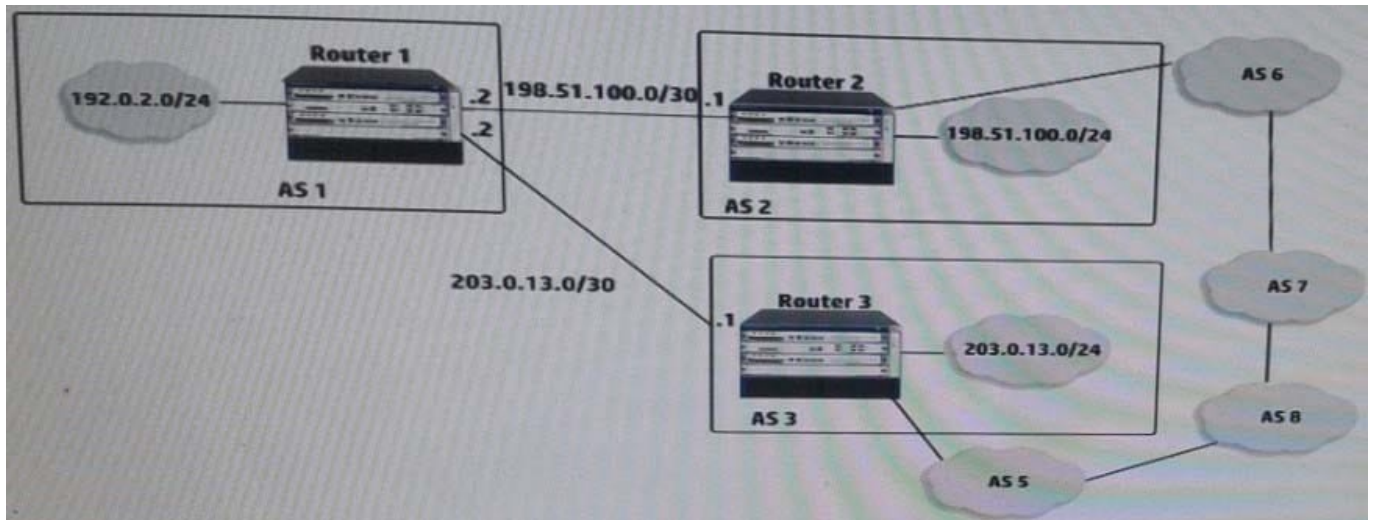
Which statement correctly describes the OSPF routing table on Router 2?

A. It has one next hop for 172.16.0.0/16, 10.0.0.6

B. It has one next hop for 172.16.0.0/16, 10.0.0.2

C. It has not learned a route to 172.16.0.0/16

D. It has one next hop for 172.16.0.0/16, 10.0.0.6, and 10.0.0.2

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

These three routers are currently configured for BGP. They do not apply any routing policy in terms of BGP on routes or attributes advertised to an received from peers. How can the network administrator for Router 1 cause Router 1 to advertise 192.0.2.0/24 to Router 2 and Router 3?

A. Enable BGP routing on RAGG1

B. Add a null route to 192.0.2.0/24

C. Apply route policy 1 as an inbound policy for both peers

D. Apply route policy 1 as an outbound policy for both peers

Correct Answer: B

:

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
acl number 3000
  rule 0 permit ip source 10.1.4.0 0.0.0.255 destination-port eq http
traffic classifier Class3000
  if-match acl 3000
traffic behavior Police1
  car cir 1000000 pir 2000000
qos policy 1
  classifier Class3000 behavior Police1
qos apply policy 1 global inbound
```

This HP 10500 Switch Series is receiving an average of 1 Gbps of HTTP traffic from 10.1.4.0/24. The switch starts to receive an additional 1 Gbps of HTTP traffic from 10.1.4.0/24. How does the switch handle the traffic?

A. It drops the traffic

B. It forwards the traffic but marks it yellow (for a higher drop precedence)

C. It forwards the traffic without remarking it in any way

D. It forwards the traffic but marks it for forwarding in a lower priority queue

Correct Answer: C

Parameters

cir committed-information-rate: Specifies the committed information rate (CIR) in kbps.

cbs committed-burst-size: Specifies the committed burst size (CBS) in bytes. The committed-burst-size argument ranges from 4000 to 16000000, the default is 4000.

ebs excess-burst-size: Specifies excess burst size (EBS) in bytes. The excess-burst-size argument ranges from 0 to 16000000, the default is 4000.

pir peak-information-rate: Specifies the peak information rate (PIR) in kbps.

green action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforming to CIR. The action argument can be:

discard: Drops the packets.

pass: Forwards the packets.

remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.

By default, packets conforming to CIR are forwarded.

red action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforms to neither CIR nor PIR. The action argument can

be:

discard: Drops the packets.

pass: Forwards the packets.

remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.

By default, packets conforming to neither CIR nor PIR are dropped.

yellow action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforms to PIR but does not conform to CIR. The actionargument can be:

discard: Drops the packets.

pass: Forwards the packets.

remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.

By default, packets conforming to PIR but not conforming to CIR are forwarded.