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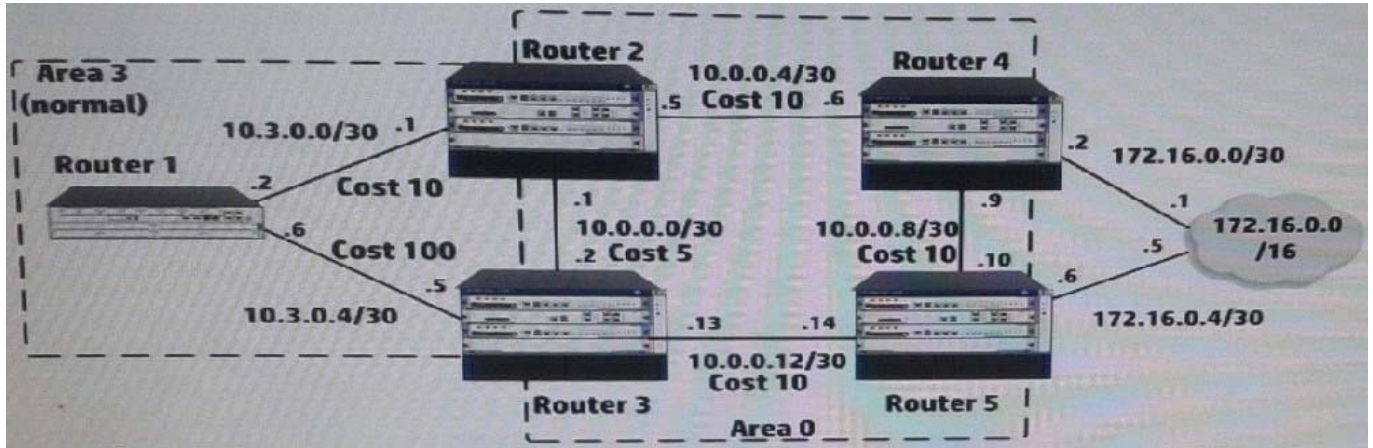
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**QUESTION 1**

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 type 2 172.16.0.5
[Router5] ospf 1
[Router5-ospf-1] redistribute static type 2 cost 1
```

How can the administrator ensure that Router 2 learns the route to 172.16.0.0/16 with next hop 10.0.0.6?

- A. On Router 2, enables OSPF ECMP globally
- B. On Router 4 and 5, change the metric type for redistributed static routes to type 1
- C. On Router 4, change the cost for redistributed static routes to 2
- D. On Router 2, 3, 4 and 5, change the bandwidth reference value to 100

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A company uses 802.1X authentication to force users to connect to the network. The company uses access layer switches to enforce the 802.1X authentication and HP IMC User Access manager (UAM) as the RADIUS server.

The customer requires switches to apply a specific settings to contractor use connections. The network administrator checks the switch documentation and determines that this settings uses a vendor-specific attribute (VSA). The



administrator

check UAN and verifies that it has this VSA defined on it.

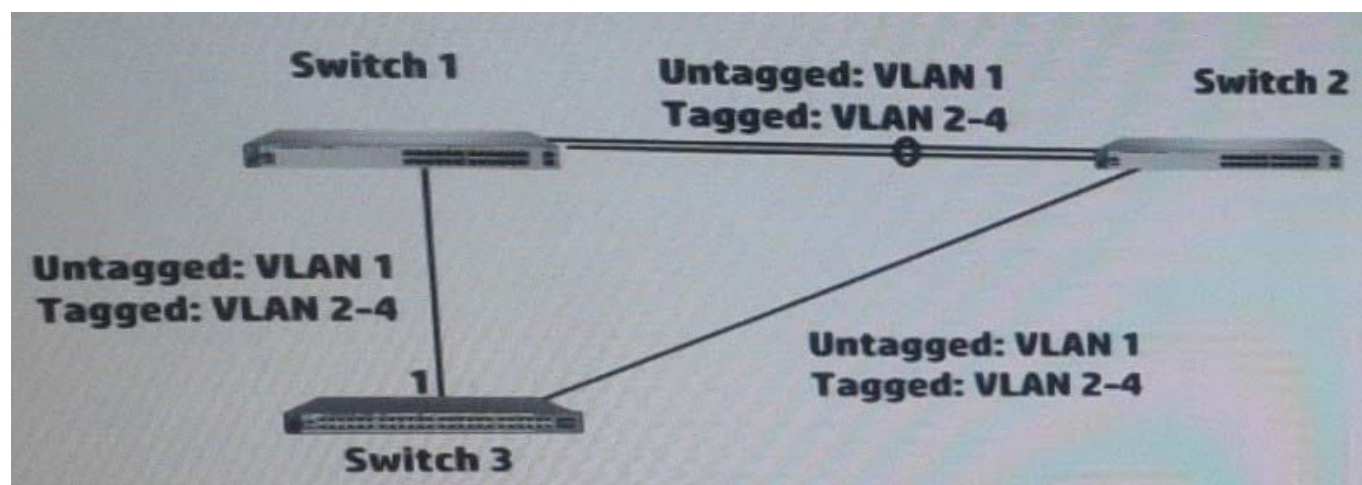
How does administrator configure UAM to apply the correct setting?

- A. Define IP port groups on the access devices that need to receive the settings. Configure the VSA and its settings within these groups
- B. Add the settings to the VSA definition and then activate the VSA globally
- C. Create a scenario with the VSA and its settings; apply this scenario to the access devices that need to receive the settings
- D. Create a proprietary attribute policy with the VSA and its settings; apply this policy in the service policy for the contractor users

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch 3 runs Rapid Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (RPVST+), which is enabled on VLANs 1-4. Select the correct number for each of these parameters.

Hot Area:



Spanning tree instances

1	
2	
3	
4	

RPVST+ Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs)
transmitted on port per hello period

1	
2	
3	
4	

Hot Area:

Spanning tree instances

1	
2	
3	
4	

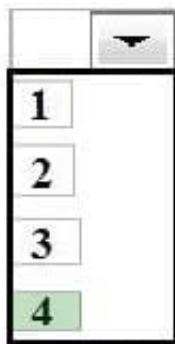
RPVST+ Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs)
transmitted on port per hello period

1	
2	
3	
4	

Correct Answer:



Spanning tree instances



RPVST+ Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) transmitted on port per hello period



Rapid PVST+ is the IEEE 802.1w (RSTP) standard implemented per VLAN. A single instance of STP runs on each configured VLAN (if you do not manually disable STP). Each Rapid PVST+ instance on a VLAN has a single root switch. You

can enable and disable STP on a per-

VLAN basis when you are running Rapid PVST+.

When a switch transmits a Rapid PVST+ BPDUs frame, all switches connected to the VLAN on which the frame is transmitted receive the BPDUs. When a switch receives a BPDUs, it does not forward the frame but instead uses the information

in the frame to calculate a BPDUs,

and, if the topology changes, initiate a BPDUs transmission.

A BPDUs exchange results in the following:

One switch is elected as the root bridge.

The shortest distance to the root bridge is calculated for each switch based on the path cost.

A designated bridge for each LAN segment is selected. This is the switch closest to the root bridge through which frames are forwarded to the root.

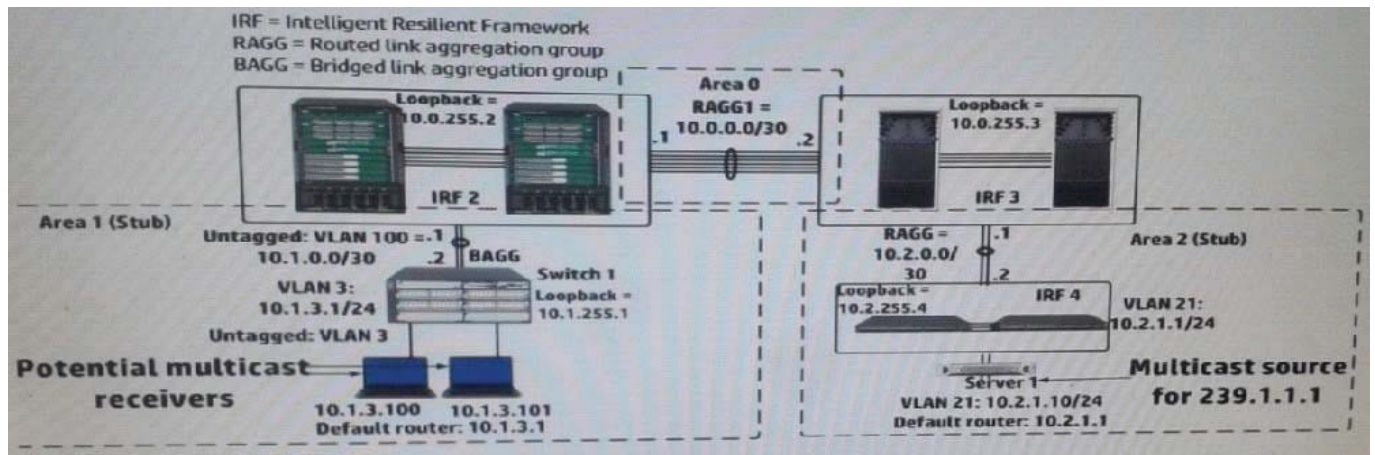
A root port is selected. This is the port providing the best path from the bridge to the root bridge.

Ports included in the spanning tree are selected.

See the "Rapid PVST+ BPDUs" section for a information about the fields that Rapid PVST+ adds to the BPDUs.

**QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit. .



A network administrator has begun configuring a Protocol Independent Multicast Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) solution on all of the network infrastructure devices shown in the exhibit. The administrator has selected the static method for configuring rendezvous (RPs) and wants to use 4 as RP.

Where must the administrator configure the static RP setting?

- A. On IRF 3 and IRF 4 only
- B. On switch 1, IRF 2, IRF 3, and IRF 4
- C. On IRF 2, IRF 3, and IRF 4 only
- D. On IRF 2 and IRF 3 only

Correct Answer: C

<http://mrncciew.com/2013/01/19/pim-sm-static-rp-configurations/>

In Static-RP configuration, you need to configure "ip pim rp-address x.x.x.x" command on every multicast enable router in your network including RP itself. In this example we will make CME as RP in this network.

QUESTION 5

Four HP 3800 Series Switches have formed a backplane stack in a ring topology. Member 1 is the commander the two stacking links on the member 1 fail. What happens?

- A. If LACP Multi-Active Detection (MAD) is enabled and the stack connects to a ProVision switch on a link aggregation, member 2, 3 and 4 and shutdown the ports Otherwise, no ports are disabled
- B. If LACP Multi-Active Detection (MAD) is enabled member 1 shuts down all of its ports. Otherwise, no ports are disabled
- C. If the split policy is one-fragment-up member 1 shuts down all of its ports
- D. If the switch policy is one-fragment-up members 2, 3, and 4 shut down all of their ports



Correct Answer: C

Results of Disconnecting a Stacking Cable

If a stacking cable becomes disconnected from one of the switches in the stack, the effect depends on the stacking topology that is being used:

Mesh--The stack topology is temporarily changed to a ring. To recover, simply reconnect the stacking cable; the mesh topology and the previous stack configuration is restored.

Ring--There is little effect. The stack topology is temporarily changed to a chain topology. To recover, simply reconnect the stacking cable; the ring topology and the previous stack configuration is restored.

Chain--The following occurs:

The smaller section (fragment) of the stack that results from the disconnection becomes Inactive (the Stack Status value shown in the output of the show stacking command is Inactive).

If the two resulting fragments are the same size, the fragment that contains the Commander will be Active, and the other fragment becomes Inactive.

Both fragments will have a Commander and a Standby selected (if there is more than one switch in each fragment).

When the stacking cable is reconnected to reform the chain:

The Commander and Standby of the Active fragment retain those roles for the resulting stack. If the original Commander was not in that fragment, then the stack will have a new Commander when the stack is reformed. The switches in the Inactive fragment reboot and assume their new roles in the reformed chain.

Stack fragment - A stack that previously had more members (that is, some of its previous members are now missing). The fragment can be Active or Inactive based on the rules described.

Active Stack fragment - When a stack becomes fragmented, only one fragment remains Active; the other fragments become Inactive (all network ports are disabled). The active stack fragment inherits the MAC address and IP addressing of the stack for management. The fragment that has more switches in it will be the Active fragment. This allows more of the network ports to remain operational. If the fragments have the same number of switches in them, then the fragment that has the original Commander will be the Active fragment.

Inactive Stack fragment - The switches in this fragment do not actively switch packets. They are powered on, however, the network ceases to carry traffic. All user ports are disabled. Only the OOBM and stack ports remain active.

http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?docId=emr_na-c03018186

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