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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

How does virtual output queuing (VoQ) help switches avoid head-of-line blocking and enhance throughput?

- A. It divides each port ingress queue into different queues based on the priority and egress port of each packet
- B. It establishes a matrix of connections to multiple cross-bar switches within the switch backplane
- C. It considers traffic congestion, queues traffic, and informs the ingress port when it can use the crossbar
- D. It allows the ingress port to fragment packets and send the fragments in multiple queues over different crossbars

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. Exhibit 1

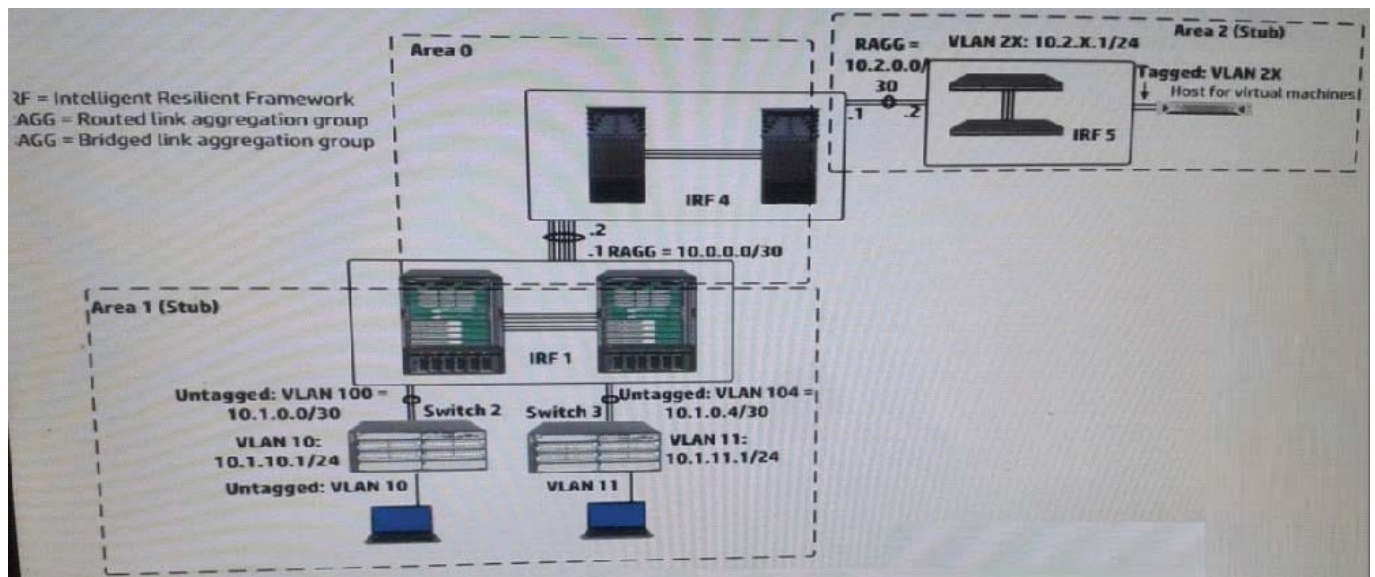


Exhibit 2



```
[IRF-1-ospf-1]display this

ospf 1
 area 0.0.0.0
  abr-summary 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 cost 1
  network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255
 area 0.0.0.1
  abr-summary 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 cost 1
  network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255
 stub
```

Exhibit 1 shows a simplified network topology. All infrastructure devices shown in the exhibit are successfully implementing (OSPF) on the interfaces. The exhibit also shows settings for OSPF areas. Exhibit 2 shows additional settings on IRF. The master within IRF 1 fails. Connectivity is disrupted for about one minute.

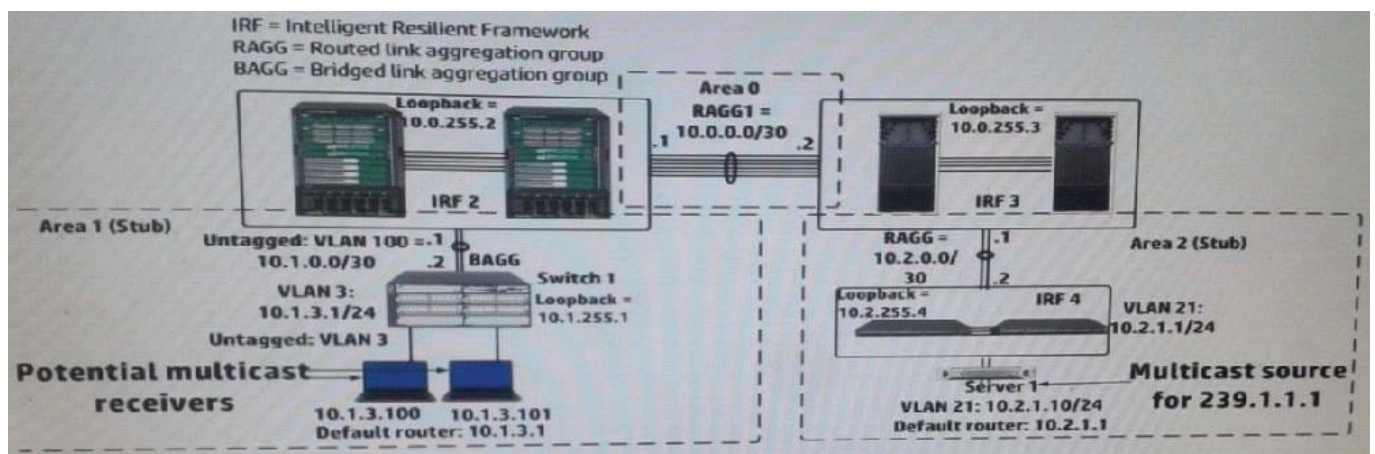
What can the network administrator do to prevent this issue occurring again?

- A. Set up OSPF Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the routed link aggregation groups between the IRF virtual switches
- B. Enable extended Link Access Control Detection Data Units (LACPDUs) on IRF 1 and IRF 4
- C. On IRF 1, set up Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) Multi-Access Detection (MAD) with a dedicated link.
- D. On each of the IRF virtual switches, enable opaque LSAs and set the OSPF graceful restart mode to IETF mode.

Correct Answer: D

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

Refer to the exhibit. Exhibit 1

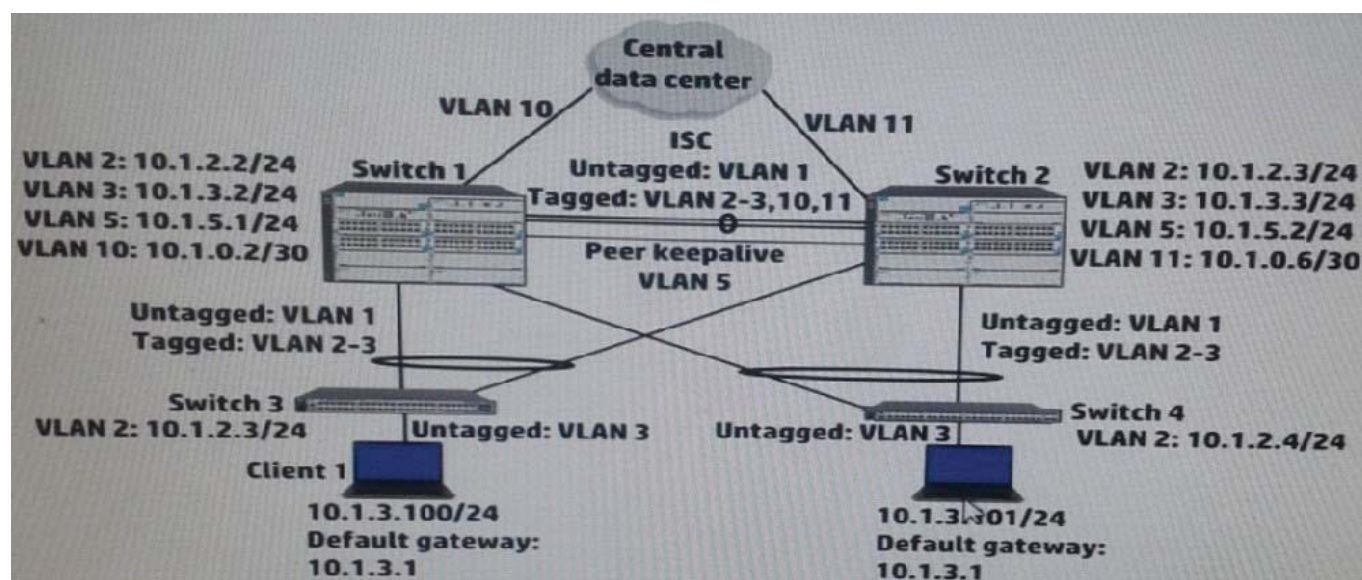


Exhibit 2

```
Switch1# show vrrp vlan 3
VRRP Virtual Router Statistics Information

Vlan ID           : 3
Virtual Router ID  : 1
State              : Backup
Up Time           : 30 minutes
Virtual MAC Address : 00005e-000101
Master's IP Address : 10.1.3.3
Associated IP Addr Count : 1
Advertise Pkts Rx   : 451
Zero Priority Rx     : 0
Bad Length Pkts     : 0
Mismatched Interval Pkts : 0
Mismatched IP TTL Pkts : 0
Near Failovers      : 0
Become Master       : 0
Zero Priority Tx     : 0
Bad Type Pkts       : 0
Mismatched Addr List Pkts : 0
Mismatched Auth Type Pkts : 0
```

Client 1 is transmitting traffic to the data center. Switch 3 transmits the traffic on the link to Switch 1. How does Switch 1 handle the traffic received from Client 1?



- A. It forwards the traffic over the ISC to Switch 2.
- B. It routes the traffic and forwards it towards the data center.
- C. It drops the traffic.
- D. It forwards the traffic over the keepalive link to Switch 2.

Correct Answer: A

It see that destibation MAC address is accessible

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