HPE2-Z39^{Q&As}

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Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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QUESTION 1

Two ArubaOS switches connect on a VLAN. and both enable OSPF on that VLAN. Which VLAN OSPF setting must match for the switches to become fully adjacent neighbors?

A. DR priority

B. area ID

C. cost

D. router ID

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch# show ip route
                              IP Route Entries
  Destination        Gateway        VLAN Type        Sub-Type   Metric   Dist.
  ----------------   -------------- ---- ---------   ---------- -------- -----
  10.1.4.0/24        VLAN4          4    connected              1        0
  10.1.8.0/24        10.1.101.1     101  ospf        IntraArea  3        110
  10.1.12.0/24       10.1.104.2     104  ospf        IntraArea  3        110
  10.1.101.0/24      VLAN101        101  connected              1        0
  10.1.104.0/24      VLAN104        104  connected              1        0
  127.0.0.0/8        reject              static                 0        0
  127.0.0.1/32       lo0                 connected              1        0
```

An ArubaOS switch has the routing table shown in the exhibit. A network administrator then enters this

command: Switch (config) # ip routs 10.0.0.0/8 10.1.104.2

After the administrator enters this command, packets arrive that are destined for 10.1.8.8 and 10.1.8.13.

What does the switch do with this traffic?

A. It load balances some of the traffic to 10.1.101.1 and some to 10.1.104.2.

B. It forwards at of the traffic to 10.1.104.2.

C. It drops the traffic.

D. It forwards all of the traffic to 10.1.101.1.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

What is a best practice for an MSTP region?

A. The config name should contain the hostname of the root switch.

B. The desired root for the CIST should have a lower config revision than any other switch.

C. Switch-to-switch links should carry all VLANs in use in the MSTP region.

D. A switch should have a consistent spanning tree priority in each MSTP instance

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibits.

```
Switch-1 VSF configuration:
vsf
   member 1 type "J9850A"
        priority 128
        link 1 1/A23-1/A24,1/B23-1/B24
        link 1 name "I-Link1_1"
        exit

Switch-2 VSF configuration:
vsf
   member 2 type "J9850A"
        priority 255
        link 1 2/A23-2/A24,2/B23-2/B24
        link 1 name "I-Link2_1"
        exit
```

Switch-1 and Switch -2 have the Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) settings shown in the exhibits. The administrator then connects the switches together on the interfaces in the VSF link. The administrator first enables VSF on Switch-1 and confirms the reboot. After Switch-1 reboots, the administrator enables VSF on Switch-2 and confirms the reboot.
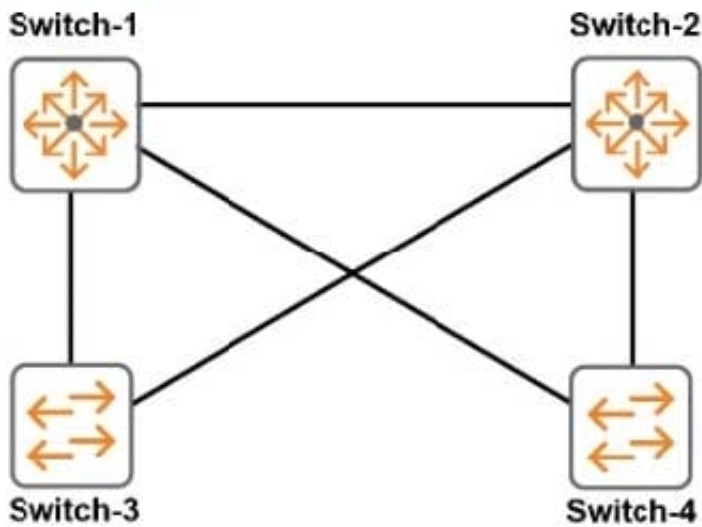
What happens?

A. Switch-1 and Switch-2 form a VSF fabric, and Switch-1 becomes the commander.

B. Switch-1 and Switch-2 fail to form a VSF fabric, and al interfaces on both switches remain up.

C. Switch-1 and Switch-2 form a VSF fabric, and all interfaces on Switch-1 are disabled.

D. Switch-1 and Switch-2 form a VSF fabric, and Switch-2 becomes the commander.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

All switches are ArubaOS switches that currently have the default spanning tree priority. Switch-1 should be the root of the spanning tree If Switch-1 fails. Switch-2 should become root

Which configuration for spanning tree priorities ensures this behavior?

A. priority 15 on Switch-1 and priority 14 on Switch-2

B. priority 0 on Switch-1 and priority 15 on Switch-2

C. priority 0 on Switch-1 and priority 1 on Switch-2

D. priority 15 on Switch-1 and priority 9 on Switch-2

Correct Answer: A

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