

# 100% Money Back Guarantee

**Vendor:** HP

**Exam Code:** HP0-Y37

**Exam Name:** Migrating & Troubleshooting Enterprise Networks

**Version:** Demo

### QUESTION 1

You want to add HP edge switches to a company's Cisco network. Distribution Cisco switches are set as the Rapid PVST+ root and secondary root. You connect HP A-Series switches that are running their factory default configuration to the two Cisco distribution switches. What will happen?

- A. If you connect the edge switch with a redundant link to both distribution switches, you create a loop and a broadcast storm on the Cisco network.
- B. Cisco distribution switches send tagged PVST+ BPDUs to the HP switch. Because 802.1q is not yet configured on HP switch uplinks, the PVST+ BPDUs are dropped. A loop occurs.
- C. Cisco distribution switches send untagged standard BPDUs to the HP switch in VLAN 1, and in response the HP switch blocks one of the uplinks on all VLANs, preventing a loop.
- D. Cisco distribution switches send untagged standard BPDUs to HP switch in VLAN 1, which the HP switch forwards to the other distribution switch, preventing a loop. The HP switch drops all tagged data frames.

**Correct Answer:** D

### QUESTION 2

A company's LAN is composed of Cisco switches only. The network runs Rapid PVST+ with the short pathcost method. Cisco distribution switches are set as root and secondary root in all VLANs. These two switches connect over an Etherchannel. The company wants to install HP PoE switches at the edge of its LAN. The customer wants to keep the load-balancing of traffic that is set in PVST+. What are the possible options? (Select three.)

- A. ensure Spanning Tree is disabled on the HP edge switch, and configure loop-protection on edge ports to avoid local loops
- B. if the HP edge switch is an A-Series switch, configure Smart Link with load balancing between instances
- C. if the HP edge switch is an A-Series switch, configure Rapid PVST+ on it
- D. configure MSTP on the HP edge switch, but set the cost of its uplink higher than that on the channel between the distribution switches
- E. configure MSTP on the HP edge switch and divide the VLANs into different instances
- F. configure MSTP on the HP edge switch and set its uplink port cost to 5
- G. configure MSTP on the HP edge switch, but set the cost of its uplink lower than that on the channel between the distribution switches

**Correct Answer:** ABD

### QUESTION 3

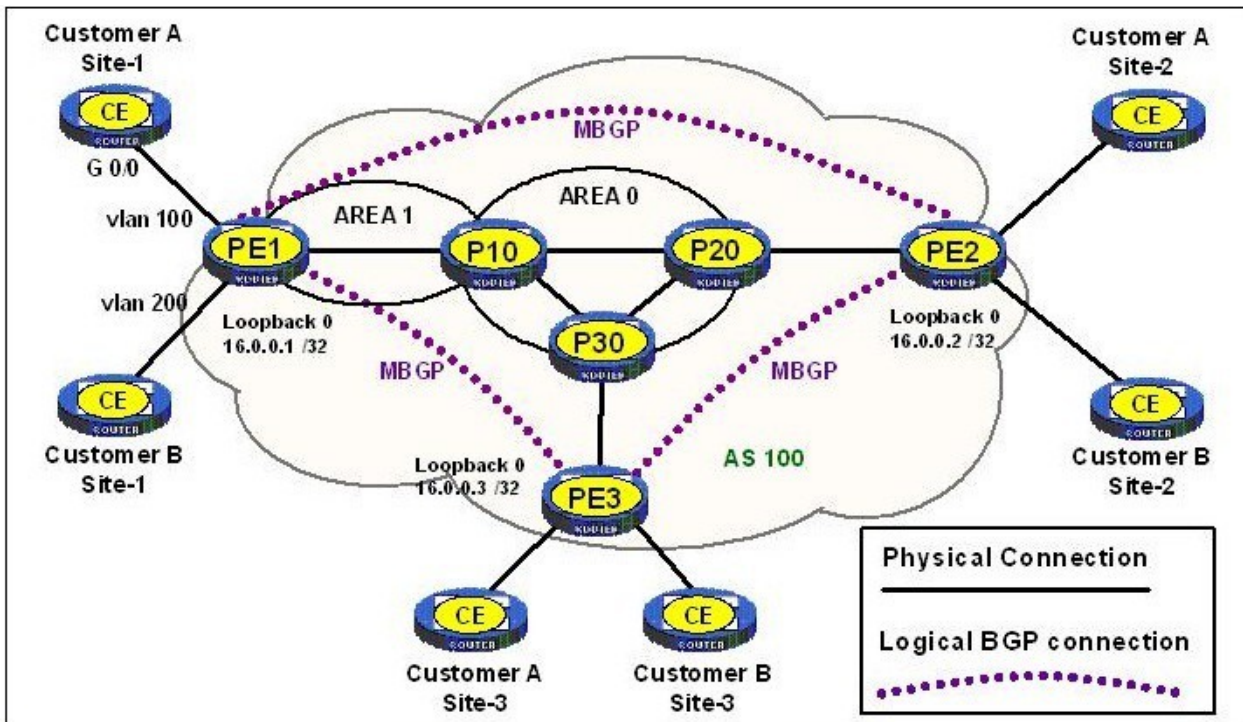
A provider of MPLS services configures MPLS Layer-3 VPN services for three customers. Each customer has three branch offices that will be interconnected by MPLS Layer-3 VPNs. One customer is advertising their IP prefixes between sites using BGP. This customer establishes a backup link directly connecting Site-1 to Site-2. Which BGP attribute can the provider use to prevent routing update loops in the MPLS network?

- A. COO
- B. FOO
- C. KOO
- D. SOO
- E. VOO

**Correct Answer:** D

### QUESTION 4

Click the Exhibit button.



A provider of MPLS services configures MPLS Layer-3 VPN services for two customers. Each customer has three branch offices that will be interconnected by MPLS Layer-3 VPNs. The address blocks chosen by the customers for each site are shown in the following chart:

Customer	Site-1	Site-2	Site-3
A	10.1.0.0 /16	10.2.0.0 /16	10.3.0.0 /16
B	10.1.0.0 /16	10.2.0.0 /16	10.3.0.0 /16

The provider uses OSPF as its IGP with the Loopback 0 addresses shown as the OSPF router-id and the MPLS LSR-ID. A traceroute from Cust-A Site #1 to Cust-A Site #2 displays 5 intermediate routers. Which statements are true? (Select three.)

- A. MPLS label TTL expires on P-10.
- B. TTL propagation is enabled on PE-1.
- C. All but the first trace is processed by PE-2.
- D. IP TTL expires on P-20.
- E. PE-1 generates ICMP echo replies on behalf of P-10 and P-20.
- F. TTL propagation is disabled on PE-1.

**Correct Answer:** ABC

**QUESTION 5**

Which statements are true about DHCP Snooping? (Select two.)

- A. DHCP Snooping is a Cisco Proprietary protocol. The standard is not yet ratified.
- B. DHCP Snooping prevents end nodes from receiving IP address assignments from an unauthorized DHCP server.
- C. DHCP Snooping is a malicious attack against the DHCP servers.
- D. The DHCP Snooping binding table contains information about hosts interconnected with a trusted interface.

- E. DHCP Snooping is when a switch acts as a DHCP server for end nodes that connect to that particular switch. This way, end nodes always get an IP address.
- F. When configuring DHCP Snooping on a switch, you define which ports are trusted to receive DHCP offers. Typically uplinks of a switch are trusted and Edge ports are untrusted.

**Correct Answer:** BF

**QUESTION 6**

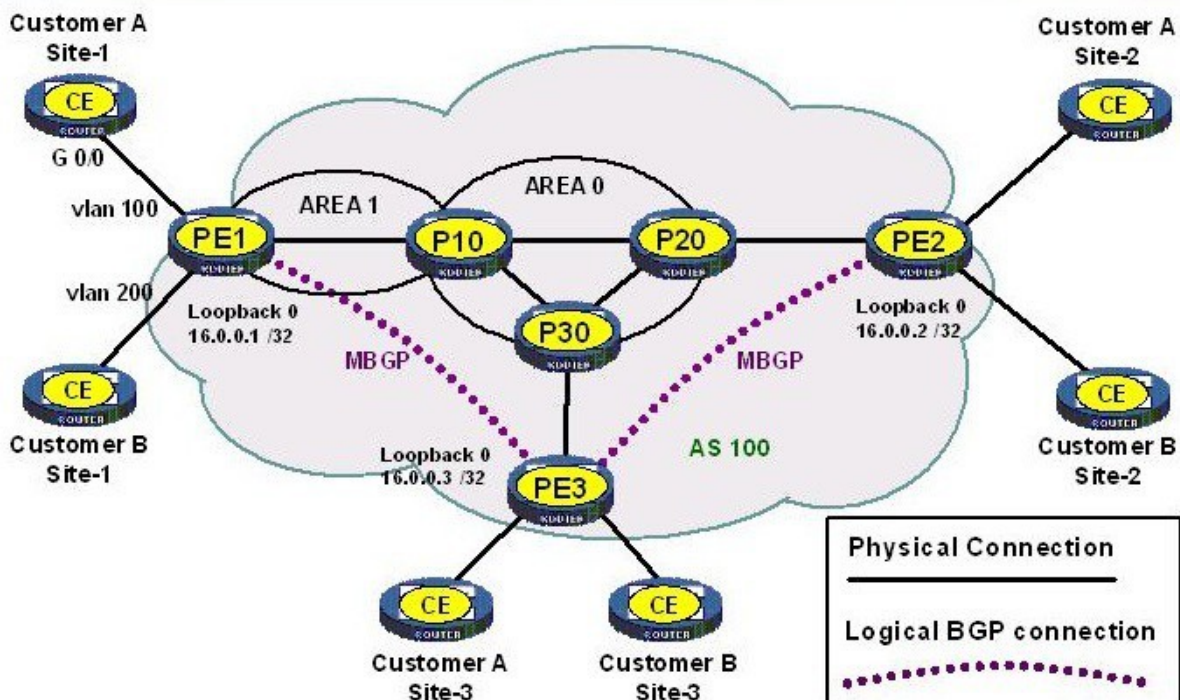
Which statements about BPDU Guard are correct? (Select three.)

- A. It is a Cisco proprietary protocol that prevents other switches from sending BDPUs.
- B. BPDU Guard filters the standard BDPUs received on the port.
- C. BPDU Guard filters the PVST BDPUs received on the port.
- D. BPDU Guard generates an alarm when a BPDU is received on the port and may block the port.
- E. BPDU Guard is an open standard.
- F. BPDU Guard is not a protocol. It must be applied locally and individually on switches.

**Correct Answer:** BDF

**QUESTION 7**

Click the Exhibit button.



A provider of MPLS services configures MPLS Layer-3 VPN services for two customers. Each customer has three branch offices that will be interconnected by MPLS Layer-3 VPNs. The following are address blocks chosen by the customers for each site as shown in the chart:

Customer	Site-1	Site-2	Site-3
A	10.1.0.0 /16	10.2.0.0 /16	10.3.0.0 /16
B	10.1.0.0 /16	10.2.0.0 /16	10.3.0.0 /16

The provider uses OSPF as its IGP with the Loopback 0 addresses shown as the OSPF router-id and the MPLS LSR-ID. Customer A uses a default route on each site. Customer B uses eBGP to exchange routes with the provider. All MPLS layer-3 VPNs are functioning properly. Which configuration change will cause Customer-A Site 1 to lose access to Customer-A Site 2?

- A. [PE-1]  
bgp 1  
undo import-route static
- B. [P-10]  
ospf 1  
area 0  
abr-summary 16.0.0.2 30 cost 1000
- C. [PE-1]  
int vlan 100  
undo mpls ldp
- D. [PE-3]  
bgp 1  
undo peer 16.0.0.1 reflect-client
- E. [P-10]  
ip route static 10.1.0.0 16 null 0 preference 9

**Correct Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 8

Which statement is true about BGP Route Refresh? (Select two.)

- A. Route Refresh is a feature for supported CPU functions with BGP routers that manage high number of IP Prefixes.
- B. Route Refresh is advertised as a BGP capability to BGP neighbors during BGP session establishment.
- C. BGP Route Refresh eliminates the need for a Hard Reset of the BGP connection with a BGP neighbor when route policies are changed.
- D. With Route Refresh, a BGP router stores all BGP prefixes sent by a BGP neighbor.
- E. With Route Refresh, a BGP Hard Reset is used to generate inbound updates from a neighbor or to generate outbound updates to a neighbor.

**Correct Answer:** BC

#### QUESTION 9

Click the Exhibit button.

### BGP Configuration in HP Comware OS

```
bgp 100
 network 200.1.0.0 255.255.254.0
 peer 222.222.10.1 as-number 200
 peer 222.222.10.1 route-policy IN-CORP1 import
 peer 222.222.10.1 bfd
quit
#
acl number 2001
 description networks in 200.X.X.X
 rule 0 permit source 200.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
#
 ip as-path 2 permit _200$
#
route-policy IN-CORP1 deny node 10
 if-match acl 2001
route-policy IN-CORP1 permit node 20
 if-match as-path 2
 apply local-preference 200
route-policy IN-CORP1 permit node 30
 apply local-preference 100
```

Which statements are true about the BGP configuration of this HP A-Series router? (Select two.)

- A. The router announces IP prefix 200.1.0.0/23 to its BGP neighbor if the network is in routing table.
- B. The as-path ACL define networks that were last forwarded by AS 200.
- C. The configuration includes a filter out to the neighbor 222.222.10.1.
- D. The BGP router is in AS 200 and its BGP neighbor is in AS 100.
- E. The BGP router will establish a BFD connection with its BGP neighbor 222.222.10.1 if the neighbor is also configured for BFD.

**Correct Answer:** AE

#### QUESTION 10

Click the Exhibit button.

**BGP Configuration in HP Comware OS**

```

ip route-static 215.34.10.0 22 Serial 5/0
#
bgp 100
Import-route static route-policy static-to-bgp
#
route-policy static-to-bgp permit node 10
if-match ip-prefix ISP-block
Apply origin igp

ip ip-prefix ISP-block permit 215.34.10.0 22 less-equal 30

```

**BGP Configuration in Cisco IOS**

```

ip route 215.34.10.0 255.255.252.0 Serial 5/0
!
router bgp 100
redistribute static route-map static-to-bgp
!
route-map static-to-bgp permit 10
match ip address prefix-list ISP-block
set origin igp

ip prefix-list ISP-block permit 215.34.10.0/22 le 30

```

You are replacing a Cisco BGP router with an HP A-Series BGP router. Examine the router's configurations. Which statements accurately describe the routers' configurations? (Select three.)

- A. Both configurations are identical in function.
- B. The HP A-Series router will not implement the same BGP functions as the Cisco router.
- C. Both BGP routers announce a static route to its BGP neighbor.
- D. Both BGP routers announce network 215.34.10.0/22.
- E. Neither BGP routers can announce a redistributed static route because no metrics are set.
- F. The A-Series router's prefix list is misconfigured.

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**QUESTION 11**

What is a characteristic of load balancing in RRPP?

- A. multiple RRPP rings within a domain
- B. overlapping RRPP rings
- C. multiple RRPP domains with different root priorities
- D. It is not possible to load balance with RRPP.
- E. multiple RRPP domains sharing the same ring

**Correct Answer:** E

**QUESTION 12**

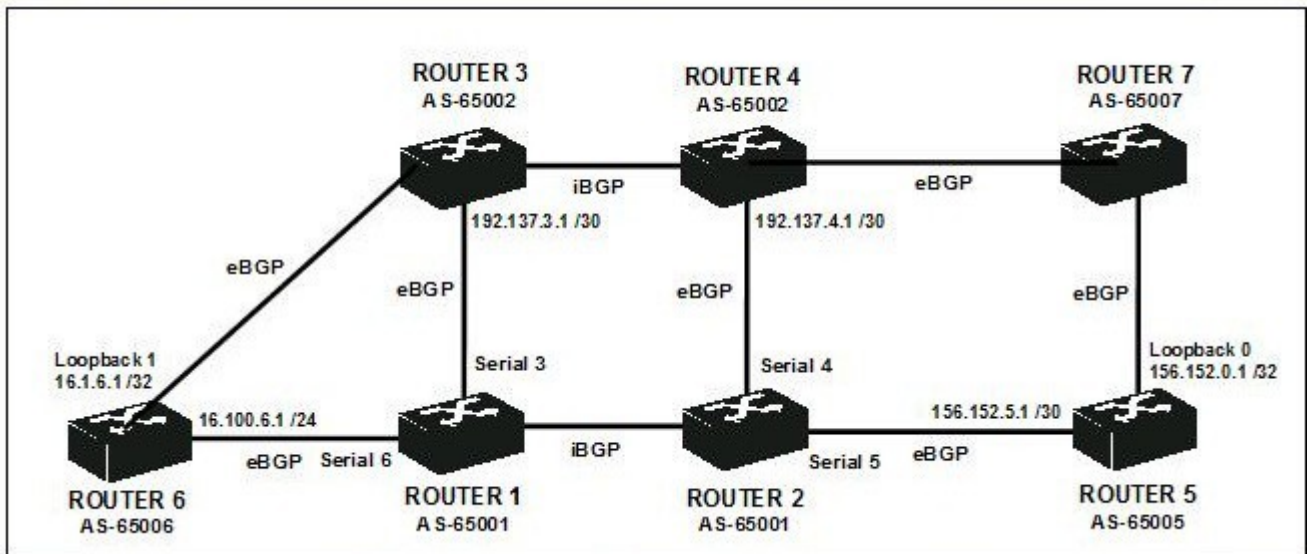
Which protocols are supported on the HP A-Series switch? (Select three.)

- A. SSH v1 only
- B. SSH v1 and v2
- C. RADIUS only
- D. TACACS+ and RADIUS
- E. TACACS and RADIUS
- F. SNMPv2c only
- G. SNMPv2c and SNMPv3

**Correct Answer:** BDG

**QUESTION 13**

Click the Exhibit button and view the three exhibits.





```
<Router-1>
bgp 65001
 network 16.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.3.0.0 255.255.0.0
 undo synchronization
 peer 16.1.6.1 as-number 65006
 peer 16.1.6.1 connect-interface Loop0
 peer 16.1.6.1 route-policy PolicyC
import
 peer 16.1.6.1 route-policy PolicyD
export

 peer 192.137.3.1 as-number 65002
 peer 192.137.3.1 route-policy PolicyA
import
 peer 192.137.3.1 route-policy PolicyB
export

 peer 16.0.0.2 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.2 connect-interface Loop0
 peer 16.0.0.2 next-hop-local
#
ip ip-prefix Prefix1 index 10 permit
16.1.0.0 16
ip ip-prefix Prefix2 index 20 permit
16.2.0.0 16
ip ip-prefix Prefix3 index 30 permit
16.3.0.0 16
```

```
<Router-1> display ip routing-table
protocol ospf
 Destination/Mask      Proto  Pre  Cost
 NextHop
 192.137.4.0/30        OSPF   110  100
 16.1.1.2
 16.1.0.0/16           OSPF   110  100
 16.1.1.2
 16.2.0.0/16           OSPF   110  100
 16.1.1.2
```

```
<Router-1> display ip routing-table
protocol static
 Destination/Mask      Proto  Pre  Cost
 NextHop      Interface
 16.2.0.0/16      Static 60   0
 16.1.1.2         GEO/0
 16.3.0.0/16      Static 60   0
 0.0.0.0          NULL0
 16.1.6.1/32      Static 60   0
 16.100.6.1       Serial 6
```

```

Router 2 Config

<Router-2>
bgp 65001
 network 16.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.3.0.0 255.255.0.0
 undo synchronization
 peer 156.152.5.1 as-number 65005
 peer 156.152.5.1 next-hop-local
 peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy PolicyC
import
 peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy PolicyD
export

 peer 192.137.4.1 as-number 65002
 peer 192.137.4.1 route-policy PolicyA
import
 peer 192.137.4.1 route-policy PolicyB
export

 peer 16.0.0.1 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.1 connect-interface Loop0
#
 ip ip-prefix Prefix1 index 10 permit
16.1.0.0 16
 ip ip-prefix Prefix2 index 20 permit
16.2.0.0 16
 ip ip-prefix Prefix3 index 30 permit
16.3.0.0 16

```

When interface Serial 4 of Router 2 fails, traffic from Router 1 destined for network 156.152.0.0/16 leaves AS 65001 via the Serial 3 interface of Router 1. The administrator prefers that this traffic leaves AS 65001 through interface Serial 5 of Router 2. Which configuration change will achieve the desired results?

- A. Router-2#  
bgp 100  
peer 16.0.0.1 next-hop-local
- B. Router-2#  
route-policy Policy permit node 10  
apply local-preference 500  
bgp 100  
peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy Policy
- C. Router-2#  
route-policy Policy permit node 10  
apply preferred-value 500  
bgp 100  
peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy Policy
- D. Router-1#  
route-policy Policy permit node 10  
apply preferred-value 500  
bgp 100  
peer 16.0.0.2 route-policy Policy

**Correct Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 14

You want to enable RRPP on interface Gigabit Ethernet 1/0/4 of an HP A-Series switch. Which commands should be configured on this interface? (Select two.)

- A. stp disable
- B. rrrp ring 1 enable
- C. port link-type trunk
- D. port link-type rrrp
- E. stp enable

**Correct Answer:** AC

**QUESTION 15**

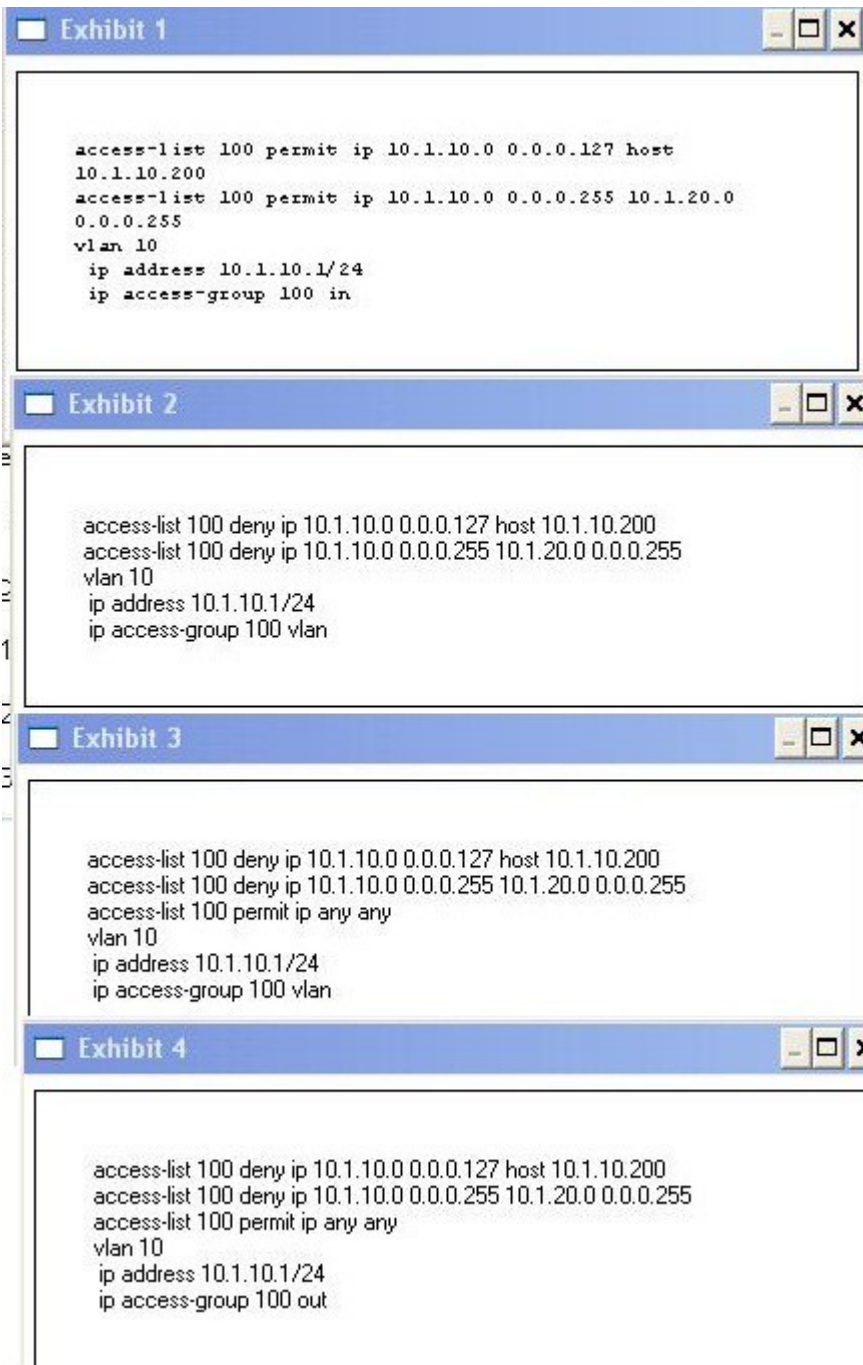
RRPP statistics for an HP A-Series switch indicate that Hellos are being received on the secondary port but do not indicate that Hellos are being sent on the primary port. What most likely caused this?

- A. The RRPP ring is in a fail state.
- B. A link-down message has been sent by the Master node.
- C. The primary port is down.
- D. The switch is in Edge node mode.
- E. The switch is in Transit node mode.

**Correct Answer:** E

**QUESTION 16**

Click the Exhibit button and view the four exhibits.



You are replacing your Cisco distribution layer switches with HP E8212 zl switches. The Cisco switches have a VLAN map applied to VLAN 10 (subnet 10.1.10.0/24). The configuration for this VLAN map is as follows:

```

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.127 host 10.1.10.200
access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.20.0 0.0.0.255
vlan access-map VLAN10 10
 match ip address 100
 action drop
vlan access-map VLAN10 20
 action forward
vlan filter VLAN10 vlan-list 10
        
```

The exhibits display possible configurations for the HP ProVision ASIC-based E-Series switch. Which configuration controls traffic that arrives on VLAN 10 in the same way that the current Cisco switches do?

- A. Exhibit 1
- B. Exhibit 2
- C. Exhibit 3
- D. Exhibit 4

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 17**

Click the Exhibit button and view both exhibits.

```
 Cisco Distribution Switch QoS Config

Cisco Distribution QoS configuration

mls qos map cos-dscp 0 8 16 24 32 46 48 54
mls qos

!

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1

description to CEdge_1

switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q

switchport mode trunk
mls qos trust dscp

!
```

```

Cisco Edge Switch QoS Config

Cisco Edge switch QoS configuration
!
mls qos map cos-dscp 0 8 16 24 32 46 48 54
mls qos
!

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1

description to Cisco_Distribution

switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q

switchport mode trunk
mls qos trust dscp

!

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2

description toEndpoint1

switchport access vlan 2
switchport mode access
mls qos trust dscp
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3

description toEndpoint2

switchport access vlan 2
switchport mode access
mls qos trust dscp
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4

description toEndpoint3

switchport access vlan 2

switchport mode access
mls qos trust dscp

```

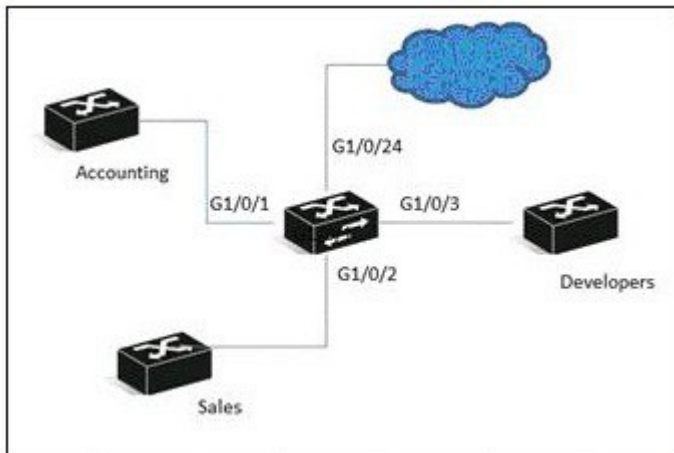
In the exhibits, you see the QoS-related configurations for two Cisco switches, one at the edge and one at the distribution layer. You want to replace the Cisco distribution switch with an HP E8212 zl switch (so that the edge switch connects to the HP switch instead). Which tasks do you need to perform on the HP switch so that it provides comparable support for the QoS solution as that provided by the Cisco distribution switch? (Select two.)

- A. Configure the switch to select traffic according to its destination port and mark it with the correct DiffServ Code Point (DSCP).
- B. Enable QoS globally.
- C. Configure the switch to tag VLAN 2 on all ports.
- D. Verify that all 802.1p values are mapped to the proper ToS values.
- E. Set the QoS type of service mode to DiffServ.

**Correct Answer:** DE

#### QUESTION 18

Click the Exhibit button and view both exhibits.



### Switch Config

```

acl number 3001
  rule permit tcp destination-port eq 443
  rule deny ip
traffic classifier https
  if-match acl 3001

traffic behavior acct
  remark dot1p 5
qos policy acctpol
  classifier https behavior acct
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
  qos apply policy acctpol inbound

traffic behavior sales
  remark dot1p 3
qos policy sales
  classifier https behavior sales
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/2
  qos apply policy sales inbound

traffic behavior dev
  remark dot1p 4
qos policy devpol
  classifier https behavior dev
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/3
  qos apply policy dev inbound

```

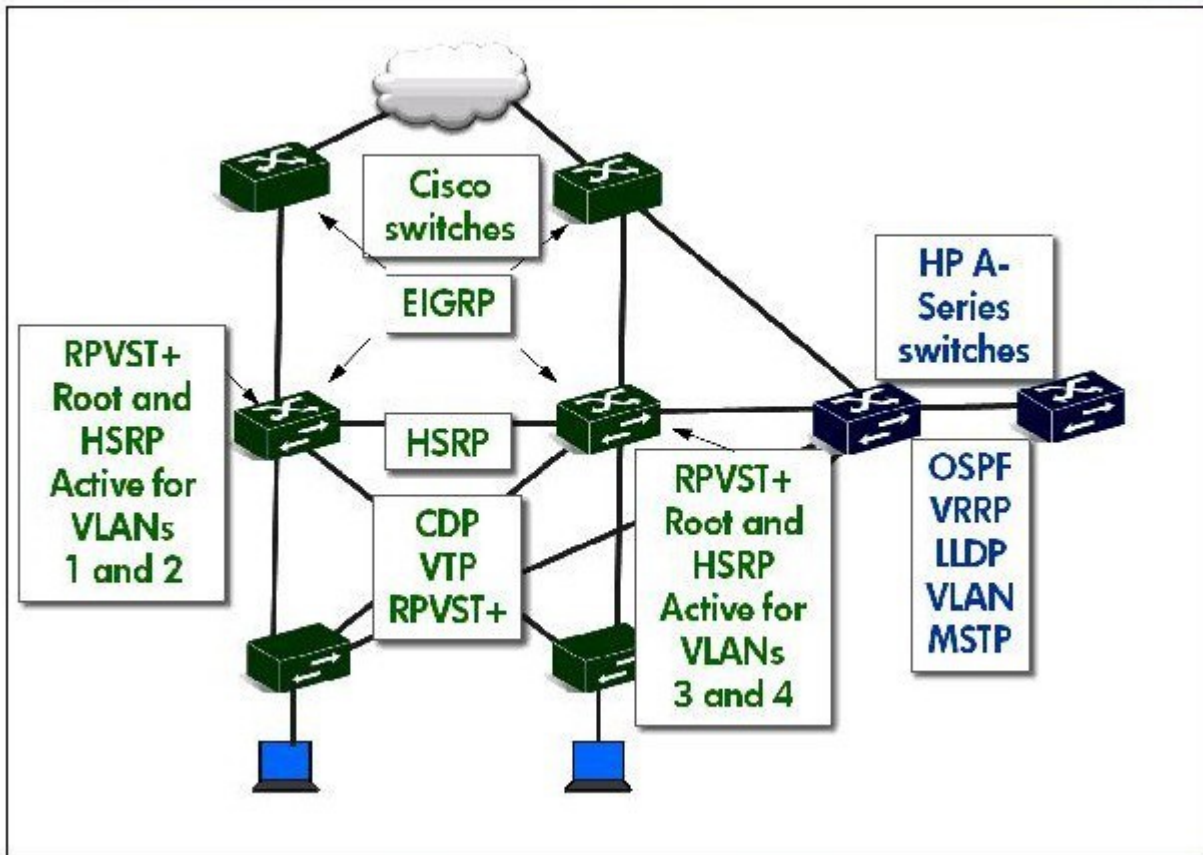
You are configuring an HP A-Series switch so that the secure web traffic from the accounting, sales and development departments, is marked with 802.1p priorities 5, 3, and 4 respectively. Before you implement the following configuration, a peer reviewer informs you that there is an error in your configuration. Where in the configuration does this error reside?

- A. access-list
- B. classifier
- C. behavior
- D. policy

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 19**

Click the Exhibit button.



You are beginning the process of replacing Cisco switches at the distribution layer of your network with HP A-Series switches. Management has requested that network downtime must be kept to an absolute minimum. Your migration plan is to connect the A-Series switches in parallel with the distribution switches, as shown in the exhibit. For the A-Series switches to assume all routing functionality at the distribution layer, which configuration change should you complete first on the Cisco switches?

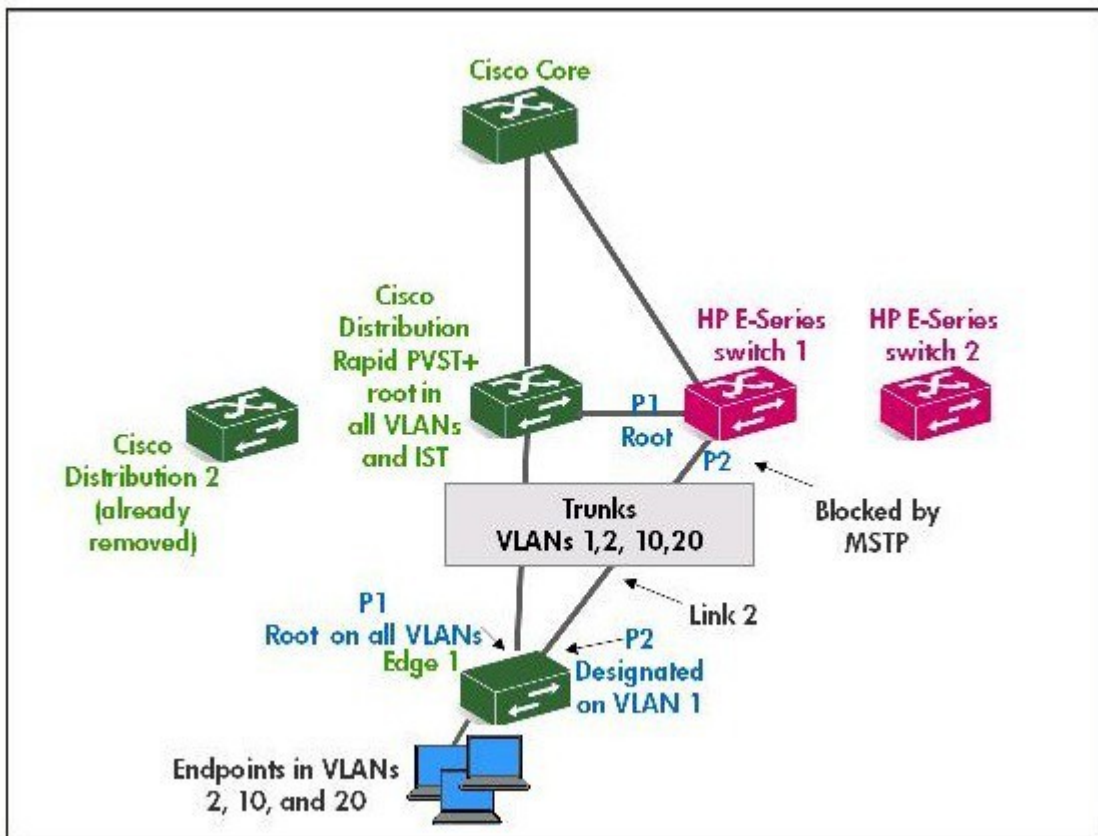
- A. Migrate Rapid Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+) to Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
- B. Migrate Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) to Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- C. Migrate Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) to Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- D. Migrate VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) to GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP)

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 20**

Click the Exhibit button.





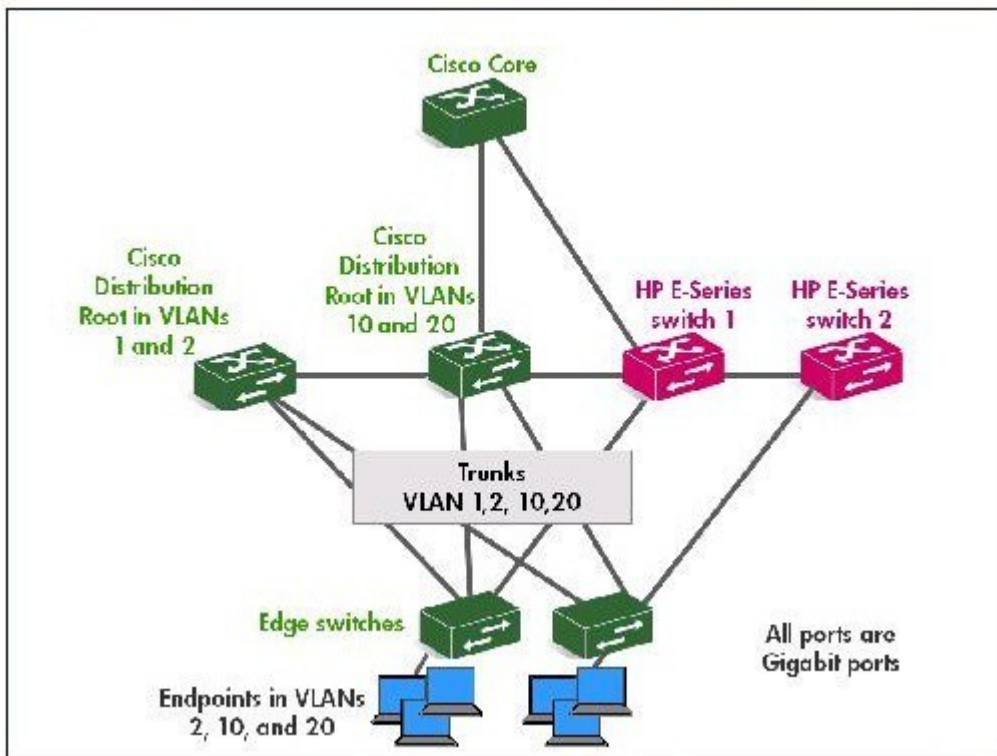
You are in the process of replacing Cisco switches at the distribution layer with HP E-Series switches. At this point, you have removed one of the Cisco distribution switches so that only one remains in the network. You have also connected one HP E-Series switch in that switch's place. As shown in the exhibit, the HP E-Series switch connects to the distribution layer, the edge, and the core. To eliminate network loops, the Cisco switches implement Rapid Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+), and the HP E-Series switch implements Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). (Each connection to the core is a member of a single VLAN that is dedicated to that connection only and does not participate in the spanning tree.) The exhibit also shows the current Spanning Tree topology. You are now ready to migrate Edge1 so that it is connected to the HP E-Series switch only. What happens when you disable P1 on Edge1?

- The loop that had existed on Link 2 in VLANs 10 and 20 is eliminated. Only after P2 on Edge1 recovers does the link come back up.
- Link 2 comes up in all VLANs after a several seconds because Edge1's Cisco uplinkfast feature does not interoperate with MSTP.
- Link 2 comes up in all VLANs after a few seconds when the HP E-Series switch opens its P2.
- Link 2 becomes active in VLAN 1, which interoperates with MSTP, but flaps on VLANs 10 and 20 because the HP E-Series switch blocks BPDUs on those VLANs.

**Correct Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 21

Click the Exhibit button.



You are in the process of replacing Cisco switches at the distribution layer with HP E-Series switches. You plan to connect the HP E-Series switches in parallel with the network and complete the migration gradually. When you connect the E-Series switches, they will be running Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), and the Cisco switches will be running Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+). The exhibit displays the topology at this point. You have decided that you want the Cisco edge switches to block the redundant connection to the E-Series devices on their end rather than vice versa. Which actions meet this goal in the least disruptive way? (Select two.)

- A. Configure MSTP on the edge switches, using the same region and version number as the HP E-Series switch; however leave Rapid PVST+ running on the Cisco distribution switches.
- B. Disable Spanning Tree on the edge switches only for the duration of the migration.
- C. Configure the long path cost method on the Cisco switches.
- D. Lower the IST (instance 0) priority on one of the HP E-Series switch to 0.
- E. Set the cost to 5000 on each port that connects the right HP E-Series switch and the left Cisco distribution switch.

**Correct Answer:** CE

#### QUESTION 22

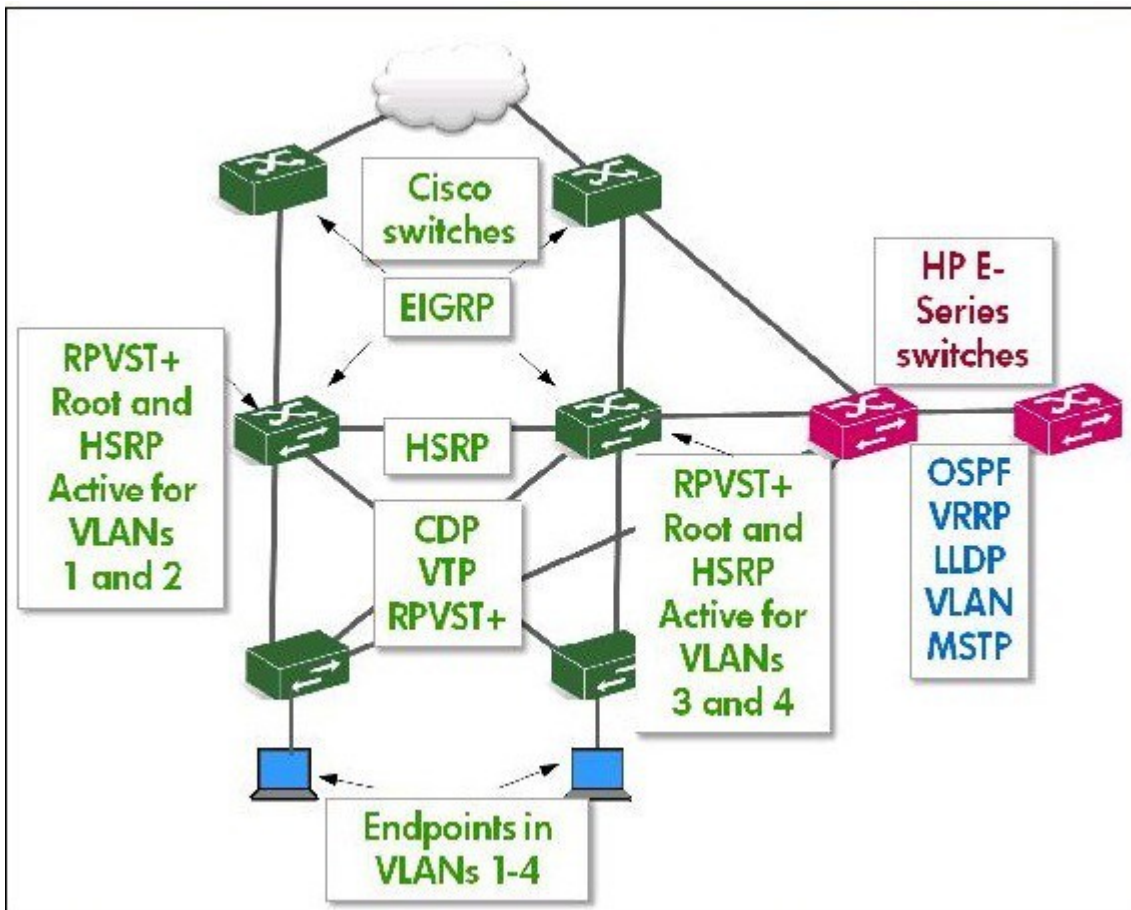
You are in the process of replacing Cisco switches at the distribution layer with HP A-Series switches. You choose a migration strategy of connecting the A-Series switches in parallel with the distribution switches. You have also migrated the edge switches' connections to the new A-Series switches, and the new distribution switches have assumed all routing functionality. You are ready to remove the Cisco distribution switches. Which Cisco proprietary protocol was used to distribute VLAN definitions in the original network and must be migrated to an open standard equivalent before completing this step?

- A. GROUP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP)
- B. VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)
- C. Virtual VLAN Distribution Protocol (VVDP)
- D. Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)

**Correct Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 23

Click the Exhibit button.



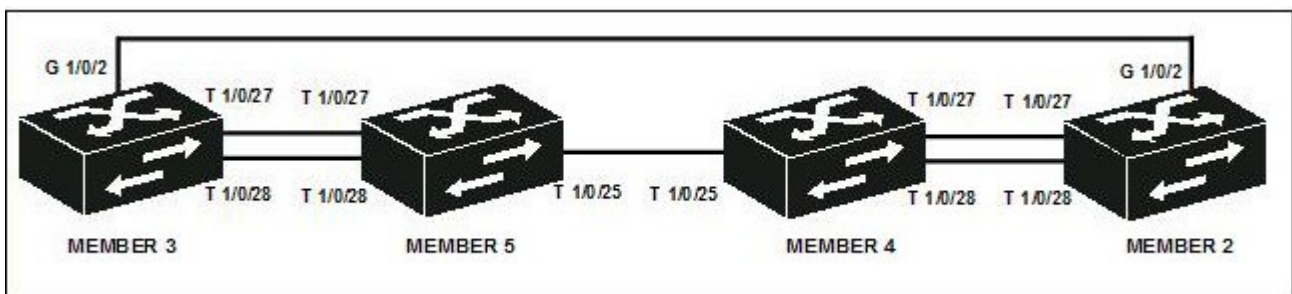
A customer has a Cisco-based network, and you are replacing the distribution layer switches with HP E-Series switches. The customer wants you to perform the migration with as little downtime as possible, and you plan to connect the E-Series switches temporarily in parallel with the current distribution switches, as shown in the exhibit. As part of the migration, the customer wants you also to migrate the remaining Cisco switches to open-standard protocols rather than the proprietary Cisco ones, which the exhibit shows that these switches currently use. Which Cisco proprietary protocol should you wait to migrate until after you remove the Cisco distribution switches in order to avoid connectivity issues?

- A. VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) to static VLANs
- B. Extended Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) to Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- C. Rapid Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+) to Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
- D. Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) to Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 24**

Click the Exhibit button and view both exhibits.



Switch Config

```
<Switch>display vlan 4003
VLAN ID: 4003
VLAN Type: static
Route Interface: configured
Description: VLAN 4003
Name: VLAN 4003
Tagged Ports: none
Untagged Ports:
  GigabitEthernet2/0/2
  GigabitEthernet3/0/2

<Switch>display mad verbose
Current MAD status: Detect
Excluded ports(configurable):
Excluded ports(can not be configured):
  Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/27
  Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/28
  Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/27
  Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/28
  Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/25
  Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/27
  Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/28
  Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/25
  Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/27
  Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/28
MAD LACP disabled.
MAD BFD enabled interface:
  Vlan-interface4003
    mad ip address 192.168.1.2
255.255.255.0 member 2
    mad ip address 192.168.1.3
255.255.255.0 member 3
    mad ip address 192.168.1.4
255.255.255.0 member 4
    mad ip address 192.168.1.5
255.255.255.0 member 5
```

```

Switch Config
<Switch>display irf
  Switch   Role   Priority   CPU-Mac
    2      Slave  13
0023-89d9-b190
  *3      Master  24
0023-89d6-7c53
    4      Slave  11
0023-89d9-c162
  +5      Slave  18
0023-89d9-b793
-----

* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the
user logs in.

The Bridge MAC of the IRF is:
0023-89d6-7c52
Auto upgrade           : yes
Mac persistent         : 6 min
Domain ID              : 0

<Switch>display irf topology
                                Topology Info
-----

                                IRF-Port1
IRF-Port2
Switch   Link   neighbor   Link
neighbor Belong To
  2      DIS   --         UP
  4      UP    0023-89d6-7c53
  4      UP    2         UP
  5      UP    0023-89d6-7c53
  5      UP    4         UP
  3      UP    0023-89d6-7c53
  3      UP    5         DIS
  --     UP    0023-89d6-7c53
    
```

```

Switch Config
-----
<Switch>display irf topology
                        Topology Info
-----
                        IRF-Port1
IRF-Port2
Switch  Link      neighbor  Link
neighbor  Belong To
2       DIS      --        UP
4       0023-89d6-7c53
4       UP       2        UP
5       0023-89d6-7c53
5       UP       4        UP
3       0023-89d6-7c53
3       UP       5        DIS
--      0023-89d6-7c53

<Switch>display irf configuration
MemberID  NewID  IRF-Port1
IRF-Port2
 2       2       disable
Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/27

Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/28
 3       3       Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/27
disable
                Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/28
 4       4       Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/27
Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/25
                Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/28
 5       5       Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/25
Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/27

Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/28
    
```

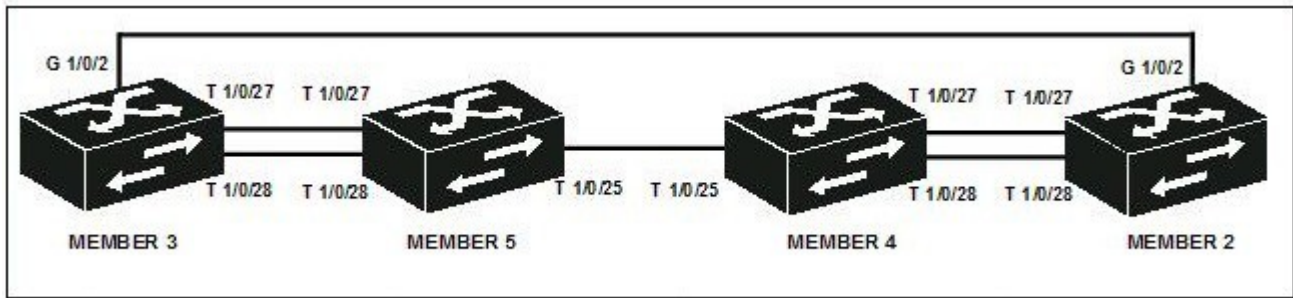
What happens when the 10 Gigabit Ethernet link 1/0/25 shown in the exhibit is disconnected from the HP A5800 switch IRF Member 5? (Select two.)

- A. Interfaces on IRF Member 2 are placed in MAD shutdown.
- B. Interfaces on IRF Member 3 are placed in MAD shutdown.
- C. Interfaces on IRF Member 4 are placed in MAD shutdown.
- D. Interfaces on IRF Member 5 are placed in MAD shutdown.
- E. The IRF split stack is NOT detected.
- F. No interfaces are placed in MAD shutdown.

**Correct Answer:** BD

**QUESTION 25**

Click the Exhibit button and view both exhibits.



Switch Config

```

<Switch>display vlan 4003
VLAN ID: 4003
VLAN Type: static
Route Interface: configured
Description: VLAN 4003
Name: VLAN 4003
Tagged Ports: none
Untagged Ports:
    GigabitEthernet2/0/2
    GigabitEthernet3/0/2

<Switch>display mad verbose
Current MAD status: Detect
Excluded ports(configurable):
Excluded ports(can not be configured):
    Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/27
    Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/28
    Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/27
    Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/28
    Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/25
    Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/27
    Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/28
    Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/25
    Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/27
    Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/28
MAD LACP disabled.
MAD BFD enabled interface:
    Vlan-interface4003
        mad ip address 192.168.1.2
255.255.255.0 member 2
        mad ip address 192.168.1.3
255.255.255.0 member 3
        mad ip address 192.168.1.4
255.255.255.0 member 4
        mad ip address 192.168.1.5
255.255.255.0 member 5
    
```

```

Switch Config
-----
<Switch>display irf
  Switch      Role      Priority  CPU-Mac
    2         Slave    13
0023-89d9-b190
  *3         Master  24
0023-89d6-7c53
    4         Slave    11
0023-89d9-c162
  +5         Slave    18
0023-89d9-b793
-----
-----

* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the
user logs in.

The Bridge MAC of the IRF is:
0023-89d6-7c52
Auto upgrade           : yes
Mac persistent         : 6 min
Domain ID              : 0

<Switch>display irf topology
                                Topology Info
-----
-----
                                IRF-Port1
IRF-Port2
Switch  Link      neighbor  Link
neighbor  Belong To
  2      DIS      --        UP
  4      0023-89d6-7c53
  4      UP        2        UP
  5      0023-89d6-7c53
  5      UP        4        UP
  3      0023-89d6-7c53
  3      UP        5        DIS
  --     0023-89d6-7c53

```



## Switch Config

```
<Switch>display irf topology
                        Topology Info
-----
                        IRF-Port1
IRF-Port2
Switch   Link      neighbor  Link
neighbor Belong To
2        DIS      --        UP
4        0023-89d6-7c53
4        UP       2        UP
5        0023-89d6-7c53
5        UP       4        UP
3        0023-89d6-7c53
3        UP       5        DIS
--       0023-89d6-7c53
```

```
<Switch>display irf configuration
MemberID NewID  IRF-Port1
IRF-Port2
2        2      disable
Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/27

Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/28
3        3      Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/27
disable
                Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/28
4        4      Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/27
Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/25
                Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/28
5        5      Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/25
Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/27

Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/28
```

The 10 Gigabit Ethernet link 1/0/25 between the HP A5800 switches in the exhibit is disconnected from IRF Member 5 for several minutes. What happens when the cable is reconnected?

- A. IRF Member 2 is the Master.
- B. IRF Member 3 is the Master.
- C. IRF Member 4 is the Master.
- D. IRF Member 5 is the Master.
- E. The IRF split stack is not detected.
- F. More than one switch is Master.

**Correct Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 26

Which statements are true? (Select three.)

- A. RRPP uses Link-Down messages to converge quickly.
- B. RRPP and 802.1q are mutually exclusive on an interface.
- C. RRPP and 802.1s are mutually exclusive on an interface.
- D. RRPP converges in less than 50ms by using frequent Hellos.
- E. RRPP requires two reserved VLANs for its operation.
- F. RRPP requires Smart Link to provide faster convergence.
- G. RRPP enhances Spanning Tree to provide faster convergence.

**Correct Answer:** ACE

**QUESTION 27**

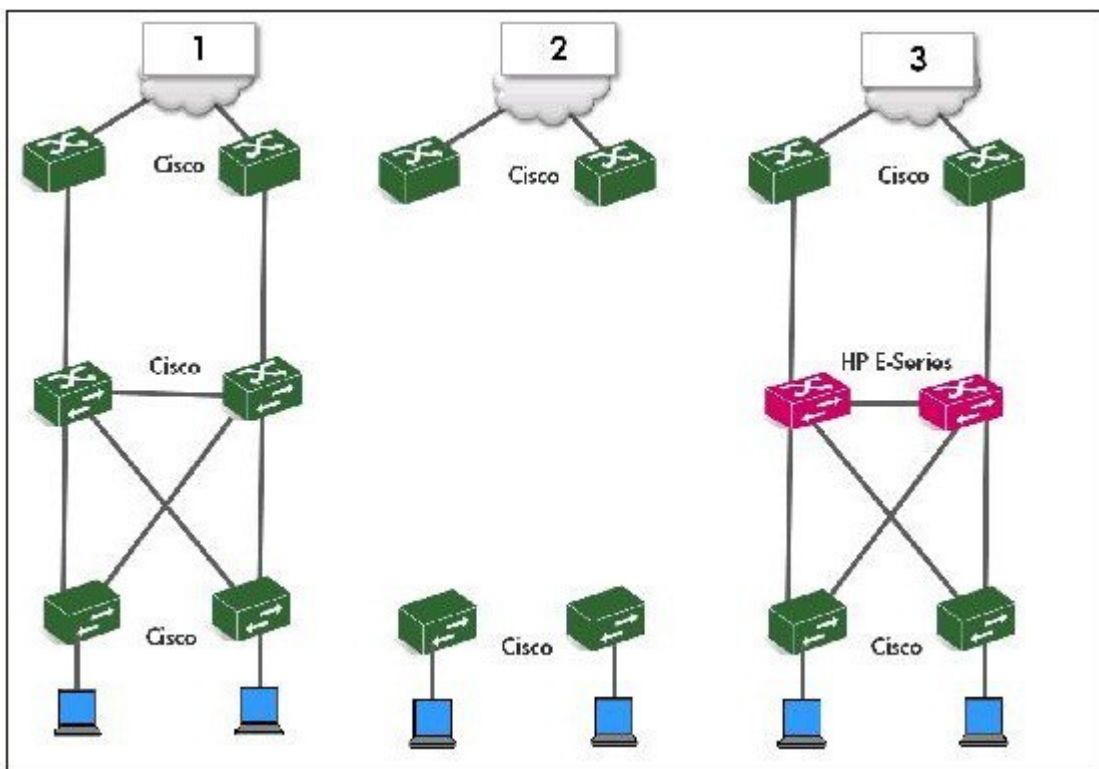
You are in the process of replacing Cisco switches at the distribution layer with HP A-Series switches. You have connected the A-Series switches in parallel with the existing Cisco switches at the distribution level, edge, and core. The HP A-Series switches are configured for Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) and the VLAN interfaces have been assigned an unused IP address for the router address. You now want the A-Series switches to assume routing responsibilities for one of your network four VLANs. You alter the DHCP scope to reflect the new gateway IP address. What should you verify before beginning this step?

- A. that the HP A-Series switches are the root of the Spanning Tree in the VLAN that you are migrating
- B. that HP A-Series switches have all necessary routes to non-directly connected networks
- C. that Cisco distribution switches can learn a route for the VLAN that you are migrating after the migration
- D. that you have disabled the interface for the VLAN that you are migrating on the Cisco distribution switches

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 28**

Click the Exhibit button.



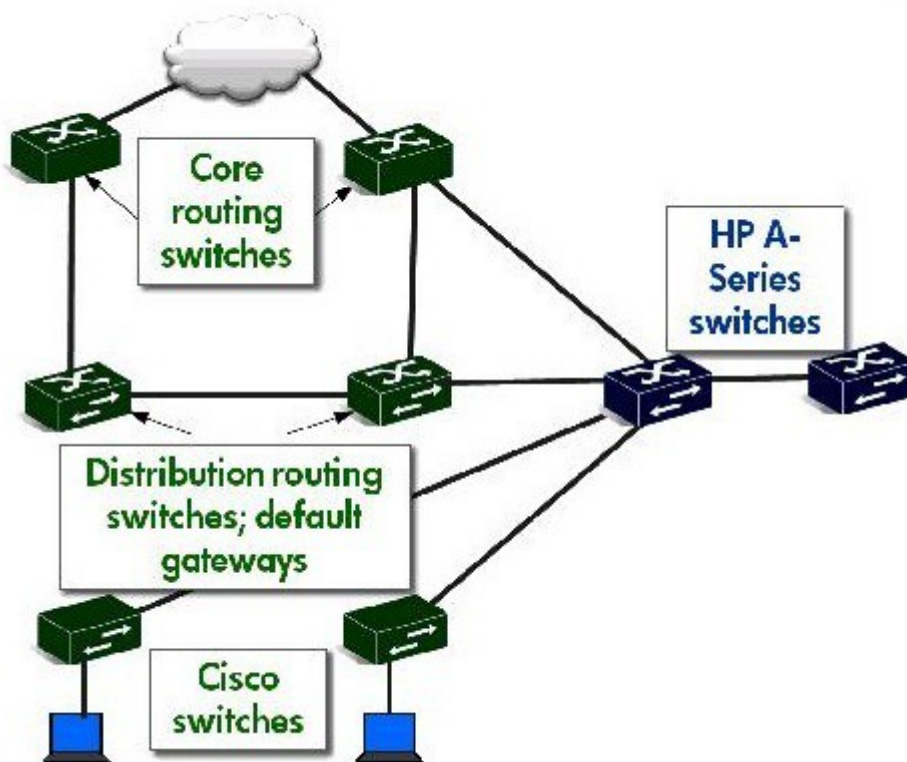
The exhibit displays the basic steps in one migration process for replacing Cisco distribution layer switches with HP E-Series switches. For which of these customers would this method be acceptable?

- A. The customer cannot tolerate more than twenty seconds of downtime for any given endpoint.
- B. The customer wants you to have the E-Series switches route traffic for one VLAN for a test period before assuming all routing functions.
- C. The customer has scheduled a network outage in order to update the software on the Cisco edge switches.
- D. The customer has requested that you migrate the edge switches?Layer 2 connections and test that functionality before the Layer 3 migration.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 29**

Click the Exhibit button.



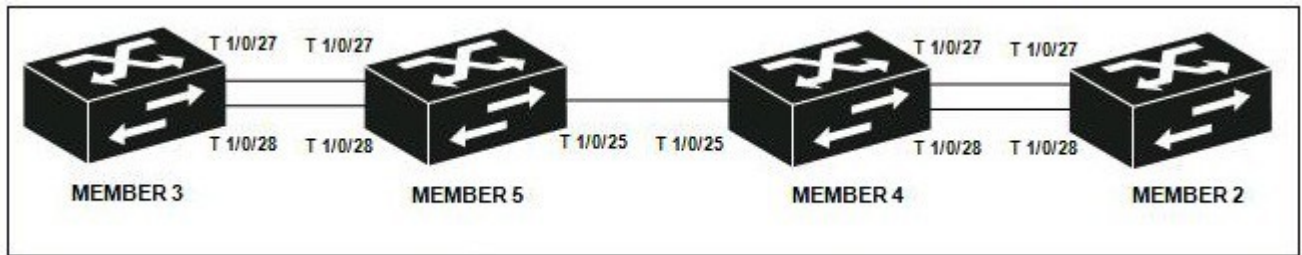
You are planning to replace Cisco distribution layer switches with HP A-Series switches, and you are selecting a general strategy for the migration process. The strategy you select is to connect the new switches in parallel to the existing network. You will move the edge switch connections to the new distribution switches during the migration, as shown in the exhibit What is a disadvantage of this strategy?

- A. You must disable Spanning Tree on all edge switches until you have finished migrating edge switches? connections to the new distribution switches, which might introduce temporary broadcast storms.
- B. You must migrate the routing functionality for every VLAN simultaneously, so you cannot assess how the migration is working for a single VLAN before completing the migration.
- C. The connection between the existing distribution switches and the parallel network might become a bottleneck during the migration process unless you plan sufficient bandwidth.
- D. This approach requires you to shut down the network for at least several hours, because of the network size.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 30**

Click the Exhibit button and view the three exhibits.



```

Config Switch A

<Switch-A>display irf
Switch      Role      Priority  CPU-Mac
*3          Master   26       0023-89d9-b793
+5          Slave    17       0023-89d6-7c53

-----

* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the user logs in.

The Bridge MAC of the IRF is: 0023-89d9-b792
Auto upgrade           : yes
Mac persistent         : 6 min
Domain ID              : 0

<Switch-A>display irf configuration
MemberID  NewID  IRF-Port1          IRF-Port2
  3        3      Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/27  disable
  5        5      Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/25  Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/27
                                     Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/28
    
```

```

Config Switch B

<Switch-B>display irf
Switch      Role      Priority  CPU-Mac
*2          Master   27       0023-89d9-b190
+4          Slave    16       0023-89d9-c162

-----

* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the user logs in.

The Bridge MAC of the IRF is: 0023-89d9-b18f
Auto upgrade           : yes
Mac persistent         : 6 min
Domain ID              : 0

<Switch-B>display irf configuration
MemberID  NewID  IRF-Port1          IRF-Port2
  2        2      disable            Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/27
                                     Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/28
  4        4      Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/27  Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/25
                                     Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/28
    
```

After you issue the command `irf-port-configuration active` on HP A5800 Switch members 4 and 5, the 10 Gigabit Ethernet link 1/0/25 is connected. What is the expected result? (Select two.)

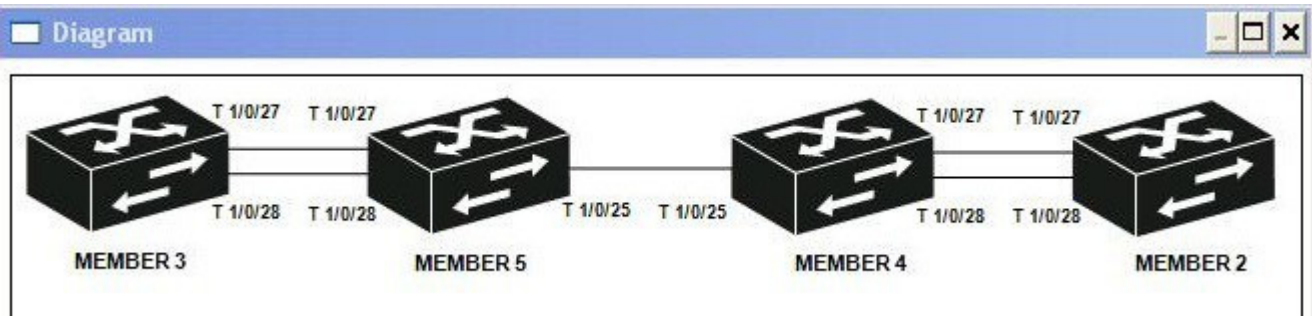
- A. IRF Member 2 becomes the Master.

- B. IRF Member 3 becomes the Master.
- C. IRF Member 5 becomes the Master.
- D. Only IRF Member 4 reboots.
- E. Only IRF Member 5 reboots.
- F. IRF Members 3 and 5 reboot.
- G. IRF Members 2 and 4 reboot.

**Correct Answer: AF**

**QUESTION 31**

Click the Exhibit button and view the three exhibits.



```

<Switch-A>display irf
Switch      Role      Priority   CPU-Mac
  3         Slave    26        0023-89d9-b793
*+5         Master   17        0023-89d6-7c53
-----
* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the user logs in.

The Bridge MAC of the IRF is: 0023-89d6-7c52
Auto upgrade      : yes
Mac persistent    : 6 min
Domain ID         : 0

<Switch-A>display irf configuration
MemberID  NewID  IRF-Port1          IRF-Port2
  3        3     Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/27  disable
          5     Ten-GigabitEthernet3/0/28
  5        5     Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/25  Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/27
          5     Ten-GigabitEthernet5/0/28
    
```

```
Exhibit 3
<Switch-B>display irf
Switch  Role    Priority  CPU-Mac
  2      Slave   27       0023-89d9-b190
*+4      Master  16       0023-89d9-c162
-----

* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the user logs in.

The Bridge MAC of the IRF is: 0023-89d9-b18f
Auto upgrade           : yes
Mac persistent         : 6 min
Domain ID              : 0

<Switch-B>display irf configuration
MemberID  NewID  IRF-Port1  IRF-Port2
  2        2      disable    Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/27
          2      disable    Ten-GigabitEthernet2/0/28
  4        4      Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/27
          4      Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/28
          4      Ten-GigabitEthernet4/0/25
```

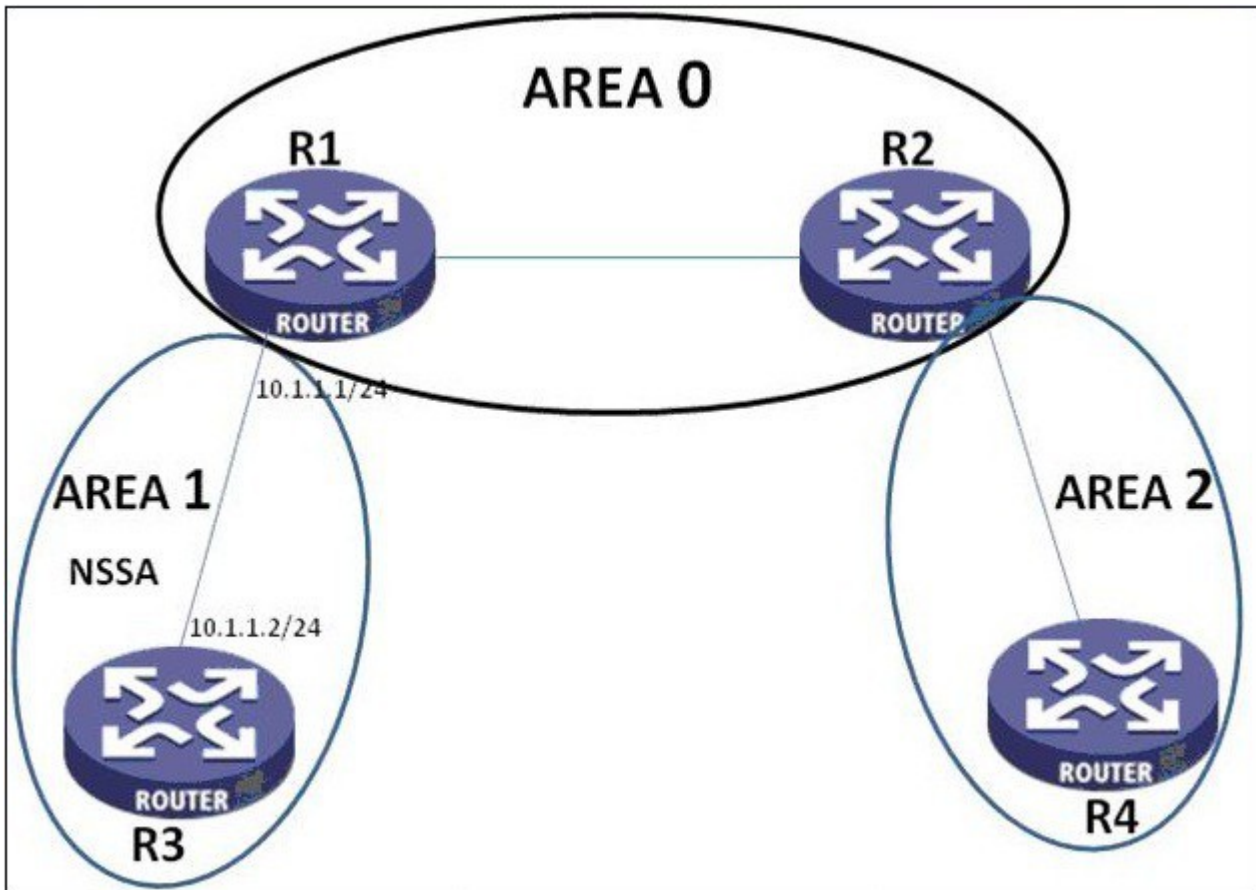
After you issue the command `irf-port-configuration active` on HP A5800 Switch members 4 and 5, the 10 Gigabit Ethernet link 1/0/25 is connected. What is the expected result?

- A. IRF Member 2 becomes the Master.
- B. IRF Member 3 becomes the Master.
- C. IRF Member 4 becomes the Master.
- D. IRF Member 5 becomes the Master.

**Correct Answer:** D

### QUESTION 32

Click the Exhibit button.



You have been asked to troubleshoot a problem in a multi-area OSPF network. Users connected to R3 are not able to access any destinations outside of Area 1. The Area 1 configurations for the R1 and R3 routers are shown below. Which configuration change should be made to correct this problem?

```
[R1]
ospf 1
 area 1
  network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
  nssa

[R3]
ospf 1
 area 1
  network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255
  nssa no-summary
```

- A. [R3]
  - ospf 1
  - area 1
  - undo nssa no-summary
  - nssa
- B. [R1]
  - ospf 1
  - area 1
  - nssa default-route-advertise
- C. [R1]
  - ospf 1
  - default-route-advertise always
- D. [R1]
  - ospf 1
  - area 1

nssa no-summary

E. [R1]E.[R1]  
ospf 1  
area 1  
undo nssa

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 33**

Click the Exhibit button.



```
<Router-1>display bgp routing-table

Total Number of Routes: 24

BGP Local router ID is 172.21.0.1
Status codes: * - valid, ^ - VPNv4 best, > -
best, d - damped,
             h - history, i - internal, s
- suppressed, S - stale
             Origin : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? -
incomplete
```

LocPrf	Network PrefVal	NextHop Path/Ogn	MED
*i	18.0.0.0	10.0.0.2	100C
110	0	82 65018i	
*i	18.0.0.0	10.0.0.3	200C
110	0	82 65018i	
*	18.0.0.0	16.1.1.1	100C
110	0	82 65018i	
*	18.0.0.0	17.1.1.1	200C
110	0	82 65018i	
*i	19.0.0.0	10.0.0.2	300C
0	82 65019i		
*i	19.0.0.0	10.0.0.3	400C
0	82 65019i		
*	19.0.0.0	16.1.1.1	500C
0	82 65019i		
*	19.0.0.0	17.1.1.1	500C
0	82 65019i		
*	20.0.0.0	16.1.1.1	500C
0	82 65020i		
*	20.0.0.0	17.1.1.1	500C
0	82 65020i		
*	20.0.0.0	18.1.1.1	400C
0	81 65020?		
*	20.0.0.0	19.1.1.1	300C
0	81 65020?		
*i	21.0.0.0	10.0.0.2	C
110	0	81 65021i	
*i	21.0.0.0	10.0.0.3	C
110	100	82 65021i	
*	21.0.0.0	16.1.1.1	C
90	0	82 65021i	
*	21.0.0.0	17.1.1.1	C
90	100	82 65021i	
*i	22.0.0.0	10.0.0.2	1000
90	0	82 22 65022i	
*i	22.0.0.0	10.0.0.3	2000
110	0	82 22 65022i	
*	22.0.0.0	16.1.1.1	2000
90	0	82 65022i	
*	22.0.0.0	17.1.1.1	1000
110	0	82 65023i	
*i	23.0.0.0	10.0.0.2	C
90	0	82 23 65023?	
*i	23.0.0.0	10.0.0.3	C
90	0	82 23 65023i	
*i	23.0.0.0	10.0.0.4	C
90	0	81 65023?	
*i	23.0.0.0	10.0.0.5	C
90	0	81 65023i	

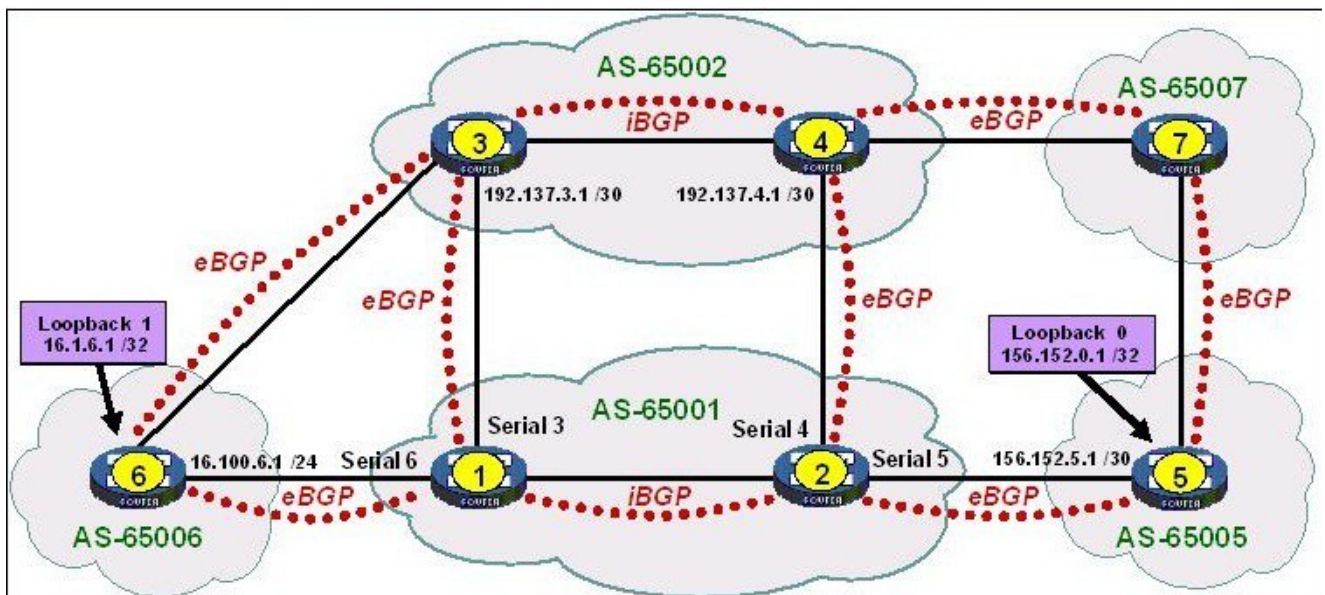
Which combination of BGP attributes will be chosen as the best path for prefix 18.0.0.0/8?

- A. iBGP, MED 1000
- B. iBGP, MED 2000
- C. eBGP, MED 1000
- D. eBGP, MED 2000

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 34**

Click the Exhibit button and view the three exhibits.



```
<Router-1>
bgp 65001
 network 16.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.3.0.0 255.255.0.0
 undo synchronization
 peer 16.1.6.1 as-number 65006
 peer 16.1.6.1 connect-interface Loop0
 peer 16.1.6.1 route-policy PolicyC
import
 peer 16.1.6.1 route-policy PolicyD
export

 peer 192.137.3.1 as-number 65002
 peer 192.137.3.1 route-policy PolicyA
import
 peer 192.137.3.1 route-policy PolicyB
export

 peer 16.0.0.2 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.2 connect-interface Loop0
 peer 16.0.0.2 next-hop-local
#
ip ip-prefix Prefix1 index 10 permit
16.1.0.0 16
ip ip-prefix Prefix2 index 20 permit
16.2.0.0 16
ip ip-prefix Prefix3 index 30 permit
16.3.0.0 16
```

```
<Router-1> display ip routing-table
protocol ospf
 Destination/Mask      Proto  Pre  Cost
 NextHop
 192.137.4.0/30        OSPF   110  100
 16.1.1.2
 16.1.0.0/16           OSPF   110  100
 16.1.1.2
 16.2.0.0/16           OSPF   110  100
 16.1.1.2
```

```
<Router-1> display ip routing-table
protocol static
 Destination/Mask      Proto  Pre  Cost
 NextHop              Interface
 16.2.0.0/16          Static  60   0
 16.1.1.2              GEO/0
 16.3.0.0/16          Static  60   0
 0.0.0.0              NULL0
 16.1.6.1/32          Static  60   0
 16.100.6.1           Serial 6
```

```

Router 2 Config

<Router-2>
bgp 65001
 network 16.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.3.0.0 255.255.0.0
 undo synchronization
 peer 156.152.5.1 as-number 65005
 peer 156.152.5.1 next-hop-local
 peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy PolicyC
import
 peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy PolicyD
export

 peer 192.137.4.1 as-number 65002
 peer 192.137.4.1 route-policy PolicyA
import
 peer 192.137.4.1 route-policy PolicyB
export

 peer 16.0.0.1 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.1 connect-interface Loop0
#
 ip ip-prefix Prefix1 index 10 permit
16.1.0.0 16
 ip ip-prefix Prefix2 index 20 permit
16.2.0.0 16
 ip ip-prefix Prefix3 index 30 permit
16.3.0.0 16

```

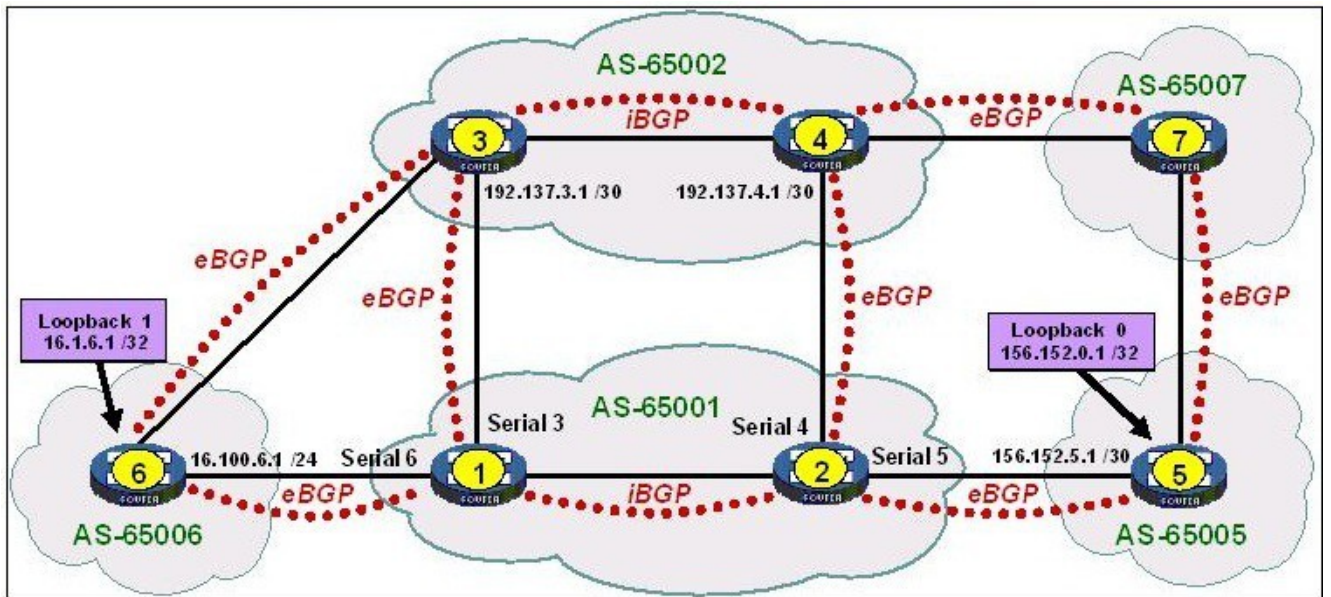
Traffic from AS 65001 destined for network 192.137.0.0 /16 leaves AS 65001 via the Serial 3 interface of Router 1. The administrator prefers that this traffic leave AS 65001 via interface Serial 4 of Router 2. Which configuration change will achieve the desired result?

- A. Router-1#  
route-policy PolicyB permit node 10  
apply as-path 100 100
- B. Router-1#  
route-policy PolicyA permit node 10  
apply as-path 100 100
- C. Router-1#  
route-policy PolicyA permit node 10  
apply local-preference 50
- D. Router-2#  
route-policy PolicyB permit node 10  
apply local-preference 300
- E. Router-1#  
route-policy PolicyA permit node 10  
apply local-preference 300
- F. Router-2#  
route-policy PolicyB permit node 10  
apply local-preference 50

**Correct Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 35

Click the Exhibit button and view the three exhibits.



```
<Router-1>
bgp 65001
 network 16.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.3.0.0 255.255.0.0
 undo synchronization
 peer 16.1.6.1 as-number 65006
 peer 16.1.6.1 connect-interface Loop0
 peer 16.1.6.1 route-policy PolicyC
import
 peer 16.1.6.1 route-policy PolicyD
export

 peer 192.137.3.1 as-number 65002
 peer 192.137.3.1 route-policy PolicyA
import
 peer 192.137.3.1 route-policy PolicyB
export

 peer 16.0.0.2 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.2 connect-interface Loop0
 peer 16.0.0.2 next-hop-local
#
ip ip-prefix Prefix1 index 10 permit
16.1.0.0 16
ip ip-prefix Prefix2 index 20 permit
16.2.0.0 16
ip ip-prefix Prefix3 index 30 permit
16.3.0.0 16
```

```
<Router-1> display ip routing-table
```

```
protocol ospf
 Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost
NextHop
192.137.4.0/30 OSPF 110 100
16.1.1.2
16.1.0.0/16 OSPF 110 100
16.1.1.2
16.2.0.0/16 OSPF 110 100
```

```
<Router-1> display ip routing-table
```

```
protocol static
 Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost
NextHop Interface
16.2.0.0/16 Static 60 0
16.1.1.2 GEO/0
16.3.0.0/16 Static 60 0
0.0.0.0 NULL0
16.1.6.1/32 Static 60 0
16.100.6.1 Serial 6
```

```

Router 2 Config

<Router-2>
bgp 65001
 network 16.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 16.3.0.0 255.255.0.0
 undo synchronization
 peer 156.152.5.1 as-number 65005
 peer 156.152.5.1 next-hop-local
 peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy PolicyC
import
 peer 156.152.5.1 route-policy PolicyD
export

 peer 192.137.4.1 as-number 65002
 peer 192.137.4.1 route-policy PolicyA
import
 peer 192.137.4.1 route-policy PolicyB
export

 peer 16.0.0.1 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.1 connect-interface Loop0
#
 ip ip-prefix Prefix1 index 10 permit
 16.1.0.0 16
 ip ip-prefix Prefix2 index 20 permit
 16.2.0.0 16
 ip ip-prefix Prefix3 index 30 permit
 16.3.0.0 16

```

Network 16.2.0.0 /16 is advertised by Router 1 and Router 2 into BGP. All traffic from AS-65002 destined to 16.2.0.0 /16 enters AS 65001 via the Serial 3 interface of Router 1. The administrator prefers that this traffic enter AS 65001 via interface Serial 4 of Router 2. Which configuration change is most likely to achieve the desired results?

- A. Router-1#  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 20  
 if-match ip-prefix Prefix2  
 apply cost 3000  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 100  
 Router-2#  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 20  
 if-match ip-prefix Prefix2  
 apply cost 2000  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 100
- B. Router-1#  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 20  
 if-match ip-prefix Prefix2  
 apply cost 6000  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 100  
 Router-2#  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 20  
 if-match ip-prefix Prefix2  
 apply cost 7000  
 route-policy PolicyA permit node 100
- C. Router-1#

```
route-policy PolicyB permit node 20
if-match ip-prefix Prefix2
apply cost 3000
route-policy PolicyB permit node 100
Router-2#
route-policy PolicyB permit node 20
if-match ip-prefix Prefix2
apply cost 2000
route-policy PolicyB permit node 100
```

- D. Router-1#D.Router-1#
- ```
route-policy PolicyB permit node 20
if-match ip-prefix Prefix2
apply cost 6000
route-policy PolicyB permit node 100
Router-2#
route-policy PolicyB permit node 20
if-match ip-prefix Prefix2
apply cost 7000
route-policy PolicyB permit node 100
```

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 36**

Click the Exhibit button.



```
<Router-1>display bgp routing-table

Total Number of Routes: 24

BGP Local router ID is 172.21.0.1
Status codes: * - valid, ^ - VPNv4 best, > -
best, d - damped,
             h - history, i - internal, s
- suppressed, S - Stale
             Origin : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? -
incomplete
```

| LocPrf | Network<br>PrefVal | NextHop<br>Path/Ogn | MED  |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|------|
| *i     | 18.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.2            | 1000 |
| 110    | 0                  | 82 65018i           |      |
| *i     | 18.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.3            | 2000 |
| 110    | 0                  | 82 65018i           |      |
| *      | 18.0.0.0           | 16.1.1.1            | 1000 |
| 110    | 0                  | 82 65018i           |      |
| *      | 18.0.0.0           | 17.1.1.1            | 2000 |
| 110    | 0                  | 82 65018i           |      |
| *i     | 19.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.2            | 3000 |
| 0      | 82 65019i          |                     |      |
| *i     | 19.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.3            | 4000 |
| 0      | 82 65019i          |                     |      |
| *      | 19.0.0.0           | 16.1.1.1            | 5000 |
| 0      | 82 65019i          |                     |      |
| *      | 19.0.0.0           | 17.1.1.1            | 6000 |
| 0      | 82 65019i          |                     |      |
| *      | 20.0.0.0           | 16.1.1.1            | 6000 |
| 0      | 82 65020i          |                     |      |
| *      | 20.0.0.0           | 17.1.1.1            | 5000 |
| 0      | 82 65020i          |                     |      |
| *      | 20.0.0.0           | 18.1.1.1            | 4000 |
| 0      | 81 65020?          |                     |      |
| *      | 20.0.0.0           | 19.1.1.1            | 3000 |
| 0      | 81 65020?          |                     |      |
| *i     | 21.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.2            | 0    |
| 110    | 0                  | 81 65021i           |      |
| 90     | 0                  | 82 23 65023?        |      |
| *i     | 23.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.3            | 0    |
| 90     | 0                  | 82 23 65023i        |      |
| *i     | 23.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.4            | 0    |
| 90     | 0                  | 81 65023?           |      |
| *i     | 23.0.0.0           | 10.0.0.5            | 0    |
| 90     | 0                  | 81 65023i           |      |

Which combination of BGP attributes will be chosen as the best path for prefix 22.0.0.0/8?

- A. iBGP, MED 1000, LocPrf 90, AS Path 82 22 65022
- B. iBGP, MED 2000, LocPrf 110, AS Path 82 22 65022
- C. eBGP, MED 2000, LocPrf 90, AS Path 82 65022
- D. eBGP, MED 1000, LocPrf 110, AS Path 82 65022

**Correct Answer: D**

### QUESTION 37

AS 71 has established an eBGP peer with AS 9925.

#### bgp 71

```
peer 192.6.2.1 as-number 9925
peer 192.6.2.1 route-policy NoTens export
```

AS 71 includes hundreds of subnets from private network 10.0.0.0 /8. Which configuration will ensure that subnets of network 10.0.0.0 /8 are not advertised to AS 9925?

- A. 

```
acl number 2002
rule deny source 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
rule permit
route-policy NoTens permit node 100
if-match acl 2002
route-policy NoTens permit node 255
```
- B. 

```
acl number 2001
rule permit source 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
route-policy NoTens permit node 100
if-match acl 2001
route-policy NoTens permit node 2001
```
- C. 

```
acl number 2003
rule permit source 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
route-policy NoTens deny node 100
if-match acl 2003
route-policy NoTens permit node 255
```
- D. 

```
acl number 2004
rule deny source 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
rule permit
route-policy NoTens deny node 100
if-match acl 2004
route-policy NoTens permit node 2004
```

**Correct Answer: C**

### QUESTION 38

The Cisco network of a company has the following characteristics:

- \* hub and spoke (star) topology
- \* no redundant paths
- \* EIGRP-based, using default administrative distances and metrics
- \* No summarization has been configured in EIGRP.

You make the following changes and verify the OSPF database is accurate:

- \* Configure OSPF on all routers, without summarization.
- \* Configure OSPF administrative distance to 200 for all OSPF routes.
- \* Configure the administrative distance for all EIGRP routes to 220 on some of the routers.
- \* Enable route redistribution

What happens within the network? (Select three.)

- A. On routers on which the EIGRP distance is 220, OSPF networks replace EIGRP networks in the IP routing table.
- B. On routers on which the EIGRP distance is still at default values, only EIGRP networks are still visible in the IP routing table.
- C. On routers on which the EIGRP distance is 220, OSPF redistributed networks are not visible in the IP routing table.

- D. There is no disruption to network connectivity, although some routers using OSPF routes and some are using EIGRP routes because the network paths are the same.
- E. There is a disruption to network connectivity because EIGRP metrics and OSPF are very different and cannot produce the same path selection.
- F. There is a temporary disruption as the routers transitioning to OSPF routes calculate paths that work in this hybrid environment.
- G. On routers on which the EIGRP distance is still at default values, only OSPF networks are visible in the IP routing table.

**Correct Answer:** ABD

#### QUESTION 39

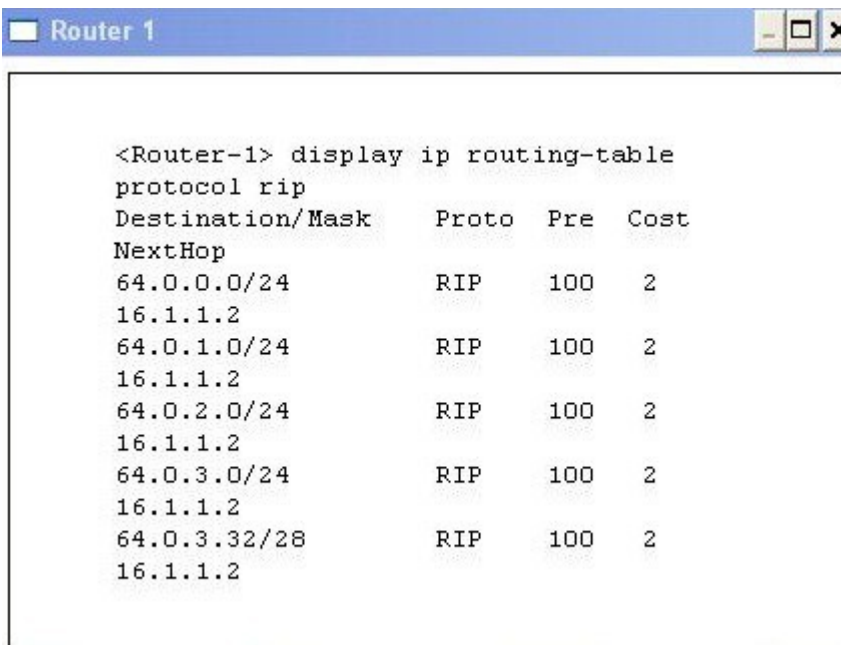
A company's network includes Cisco switches that are running PVST+. The distribution switches are configured as root and secondary root for all existing VLANs. There are 80 switches at the edge. In order to prepare for installing HP switches at the edge, the company's IT department wants to migrate PVST+ to MSTP. Which actions will help this company reduce downtime during the migration? (Select three.)

- A. reducing MSTP Hello timer to 1, forwarding-delay to 4, and max-age to 6
- B. reducing MSTP Hello timer to 2, forwarding-delay to 6, and max-age to 8
- C. changing the priority of the uplink ports on HP edge switches
- D. changing the priority of uplink ports on Cisco edge switches
- E. pre-configuring the MSTP region name, revision number, and VLAN-to-instance mappings on all switches before changing the mode to MSTP
- F. changing the method of path cost to 'long' on Cisco edge switches
- G. causing failover on one distribution switch during the migration period

**Correct Answer:** AEG

#### QUESTION 40

Click the Exhibit button.



```

<Router-1> display ip routing-table
protocol rip
Destination/Mask    Proto  Pre  Cost
NextHop
64.0.0.0/24        RIP    100  2
16.1.1.2
64.0.1.0/24        RIP    100  2
16.1.1.2
64.0.2.0/24        RIP    100  2
16.1.1.2
64.0.3.0/24        RIP    100  2
16.1.1.2
64.0.3.32/28       RIP    100  2
16.1.1.2

```

After examining the IP RIP configuration of Router 1, the administrator enters the following commands:

```
[Router-1]
route-policy PolicyRIP permit node 10
  if-match ip-prefix list
bgp 100
  import-route rip 1 route-policy PolicyRIP
```

Now, the administrator must configure Router 1 to advertise the following networks to AS-65002 using BGP:

```
? 64.0.1.0 /24
? 64.0.2.0 /24
? 64.0.3.0 /24
```

No other subnets of 64.0.0.0/8 should be advertised. Which configuration change will achieve the desired result?

- A. [Router-1]
 

```
ip ip-prefix list index 10 permit 64.0.1.0 24
ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.2.0 23
ip ip-prefix list index 30 deny 64.0.0.0 8
```
- B. [Router-1]
 

```
ip ip-prefix list index 10 permit 64.0.1.0 24
ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.0.0 22
ip ip-prefix list index 30 deny 64.0.0.0 8
```
- C. [Router-1]
 

```
ip ip-prefix list index 10 deny 64.0.0.0 24
ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.0.0 22 greater-equal 24 less-equal 24
```
- D. [Router-1]
 

```
ip ip-prefix list index 10 deny 64.0.0.0 24
ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.0.0 22
ip ip-prefix list index 30 deny 0.0.0.0 0 less-equal 32
```
- E. [Router-1]E.[Router-1]
 

```
ip ip-prefix list index 10 permit 64.0.1.0 24 greater-equal 24 ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.2.0 24
greater-equal 24 ip ip-prefix list index 30 permit 64.0.3.0 24 greater-equal 24
```

**Correct Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 41

A company has a Cisco network that runs CDP. What would happen if you connect a new HP A- Series switch that runs LLDP to this network?

- A. The new switch does not support CDP. It will forward the CDP frames it receives. Two Cisco switches connected to the new switch will "see" each other as CDP neighbors.
- B. The new switch only reads CDP frames. It will not forward CDP frames. Two Cisco switches connected to the new switch will not "see" each other as CDP neighbors.
- C. The Cisco switch does not support LLDP. It will drop the new switch's LLDP frames.
- D. The Cisco switch supports LLDP. It will see the new switch as an LLDP neighbor. The new switch, which does not support CDP, will not see the Cisco switch.

**Correct Answer:** A

#### QUESTION 42

You intend to install HP switches on an existing Cisco network. To prepare the progressive replacement of Cisco edge switches with HP switches, you want to implement LLDP on the current Cisco network. The Cisco distribution switches support LLDP. However, the Cisco edge switches are of different models running various IOS and may not support LLDP. Some IP phones may only use CDP. What should you do?

- A. Choose between CDP and LLDP.
- B. Run CDP and LLDP in parallel on distribution and edge switches where allowed.
- C. Run CDP on Cisco switches and LLDP on HP switches (HP switches convert CDP BDPUs to LLDP BDPUs).
- D. Enable CDP on HP switches.

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 43**

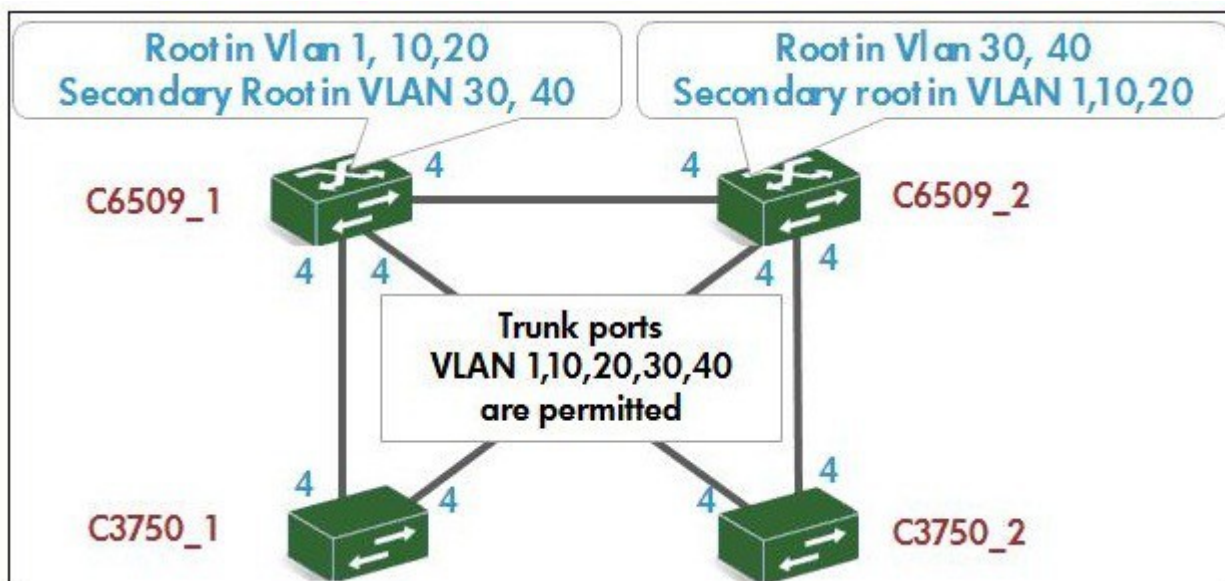
A company has a network with Cisco switches that implement PVST+ but wants to migrate to MSTP, which all of its switches support. What is your first step for starting the migration from PVST+ to MSTP?

- A. Disable spanning-tree in all VLANs.
- B. Change path-cost method to long on distribution switches.
- C. Configure MSTP options on all switches: Name, region, VLAN to instances mapping.
- D. Change Spanning Tree mode to MSTP on distribution switches.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 44**

Click the Exhibit button.



The Cisco network of an Example Corp, shown in exhibit is configured with PVST+. What will happen if you change Spanning Tree mode to MST on C3750\_1?

- A. On C3750\_1, the root port for Common Spanning Tree will be the port leading to C6509\_1.
- B. C3750\_1 passes all the BPDUs sent by C6509\_1 and C6509\_2, and there is no change in topology.
- C. When C3750\_1 realizes its neighbors are not MSTP compatible, it stops sending BPDUs.
- D. C3750\_1 generates a syslog message such as: \*Mar 1 06:50:28.960: %SPANTREE-2-PVSTSIM\_FAIL: Blocking root port Gi1/0/1: Inconsistent inferior PVST BPDUs received on VLAN 10, claiming root 10:0015.2b88.fd00" and uplink ports are blocked.

**Correct Answer: D**

To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

# Trying our product !

- ★ **100%** Guaranteed Success
- ★ **100%** Money Back Guarantee
- ★ **365 Days** Free Update
- ★ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ★ **24x7** Customer Support
- ★ Average **99.9%** Success Rate
- ★ More than **69,000** Satisfied Customers Worldwide
- ★ Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle**

## Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>One Year Free Update</b><br>Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email. |  <b>Money Back Guarantee</b><br>To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase. |  <b>Security &amp; Privacy</b><br>We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Guarantee & Policy | Privacy & Policy | Terms & Conditions

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.