

# HPE2-Z39<sup>Q&As</sup>

Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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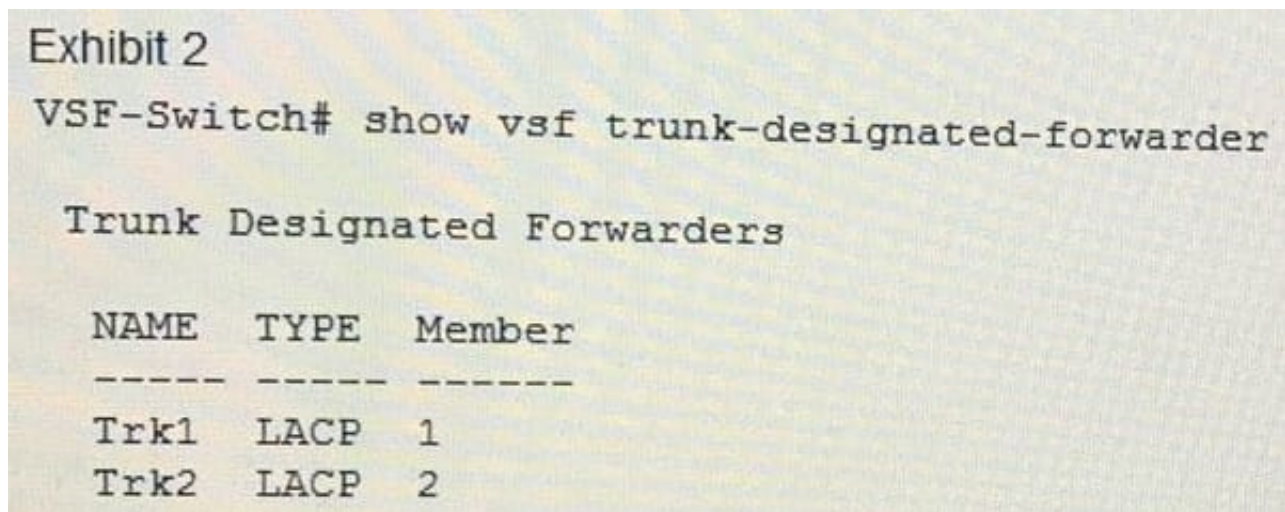
**QUESTION 1**

On an ArubaOS switch, what is the difference between an SNMPv2c community with manager unrestricted rights and an SNMPv2 community with operator unrestricted rights?

- A. The manager unrestricted community has read-write access to all managed objects on the switch; the operator unrestricted community has read-write access to some objects but not to any Config objects.
- B. The manager unrestricted community uses the Telnet/SSH password assigned to the manager to authenticate SNMP servers; the operator unrestricted community uses the Telnet/SSH password assigned to the operator.
- C. The manager unrestricted community has read-write access to the switch, but the operator unrestricted community has read-only access.
- D. The manager unrestricted community uses encryption, but the operator unrestricted community uses plaintext communication

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 2**



```
Exhibit 2
VSF-Switch# show vsf trunk-designated-forwarder

Trunk Designated Forwarders

NAME    TYPE    Member
-----
Trk1    LACP    1
Trk2    LACP    2
```

A broadcast packet arrives tagged for VLAN 2 on the Member 2 link of Trk2. What does Member 2 do?

- A. It forwards the packet on its local link in Trk1.
- B. It forwards the packet over the VSF link to Member 1, and then Member 1 forwards the packet on its link in Trk1.
- C. It uses LACP to communicate with the commander on the VSF link, and then follows the commander directions.
- D. It uses a hash to select one of the links in Trk1, and then forwards the packet locally or on the VSF link, based on the decision.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 3**

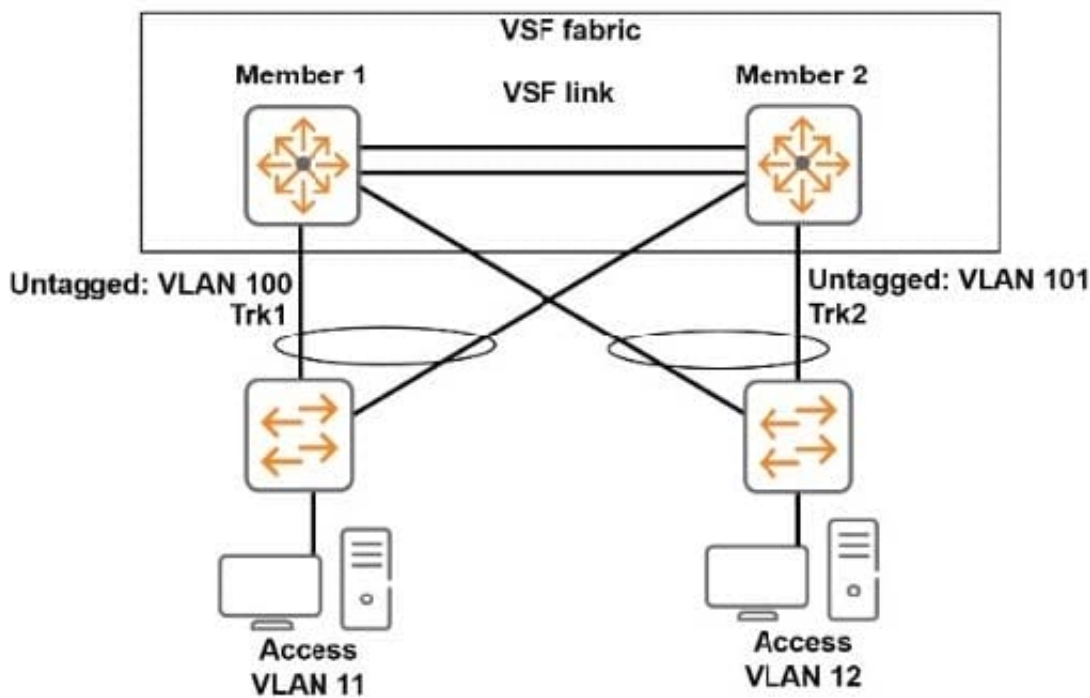
A network administrator needs to reach an ArubaOS switch CLI at a management IP address. The administrator also needs to ensure that the switch entirely rejects Telnet and SSH connections from users in data VLANs. How can the administrator meet these goals?

- A. Configure the management IP address on the default VLAN and set a manager password.
- B. Configure the management IP address on the OOBM port and configure the switch to listen for Telnet and SSH only on this port.
- C. Configure the management IP address on any VLAN except the default VLAN. Set a manager and operator password.
- D. Configure the management IP address on a VTY interface and bind an ACL to this interface.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit.



The Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) fabric and other switches connect on LACP link aggregations. They use OSPF for routing. What should a network administrator do to help network connectivity continue uninterrupted if the commander fails?

- A. Enable OSPF graceful restart (non-stop OSPF) on the VSF fabric.
- B. Configure LLDP-MAD on the VSF fabric.
- C. Configure a unique OSPF router ID on the standby member OOBM port.

D. Install a standby management module in the standby member.

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 5

The switches in the exhibit use RSTP. The network administrator needs to add Link 2.

Exhibit Missing

Why should the administrator configure Links 1 and 2 as a link aggregation?

- A. to share traffic more evenly over both links
- B. to prevent a loop from occurring
- C. to automatically apply the settings already configured for Link 1 to Link 2
- D. 4th option Missing

Correct Answer: A

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