

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

Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

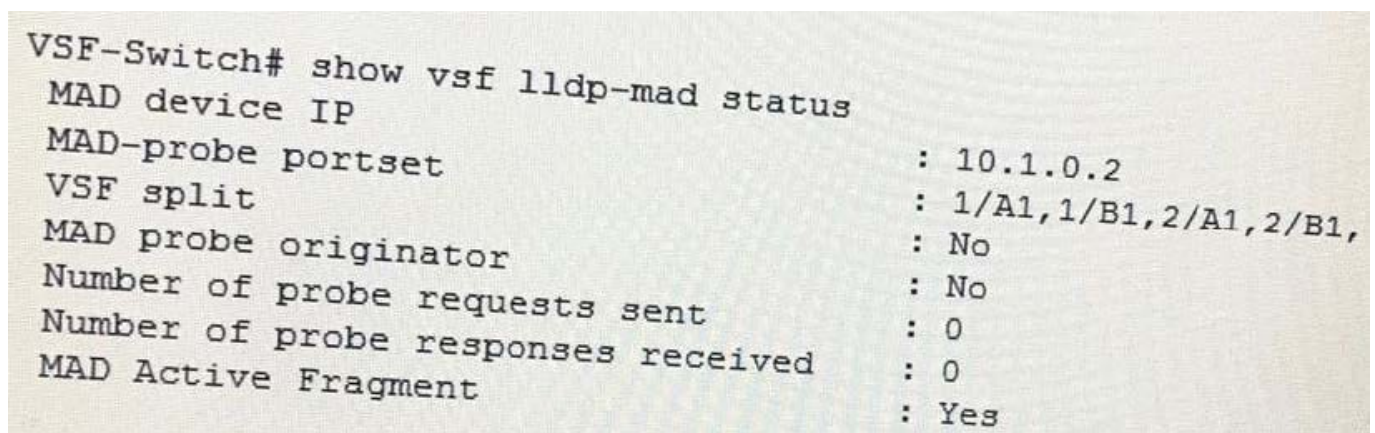
Which devices must support Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output (MU MIMO) in order for an AP to transmit to multiple clients simultaneously?

- A. the transmitting AP and all of the clients that receive simultaneous transmissions
- B. all of the APs in a WLAN. but none of the clients
- C. the transmitting AP and all of the clients
- D. the transmitting AP and at least one of the clients that receives simultaneous transmissions

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 3**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
VSF-Switch# show vsf lldp-mad status
MAD device IP                : 10.1.0.2
MAD-probe portset            : 1/A1,1/B1,2/A1,2/B1,
VSF split                    : No
MAD probe originator         : No
Number of probe requests sent : 0
Number of probe responses received : 0
MAD Active Fragment          : Yes
```

What does the command output in the exhibit indicate about the status of an Aruba Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) fabric?

- A. The two members of the VSF fabric cannot contact each other, and the other member is the active member.
- B. The two members of the VSF fabric cannot contact each other, and this member is the active member.
- C. The two members of the VSF fabric are currently connected.
- D. The second member of the VSF fabric has not yet joined the fabric, so LLDP-MAD is not operational.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 4**

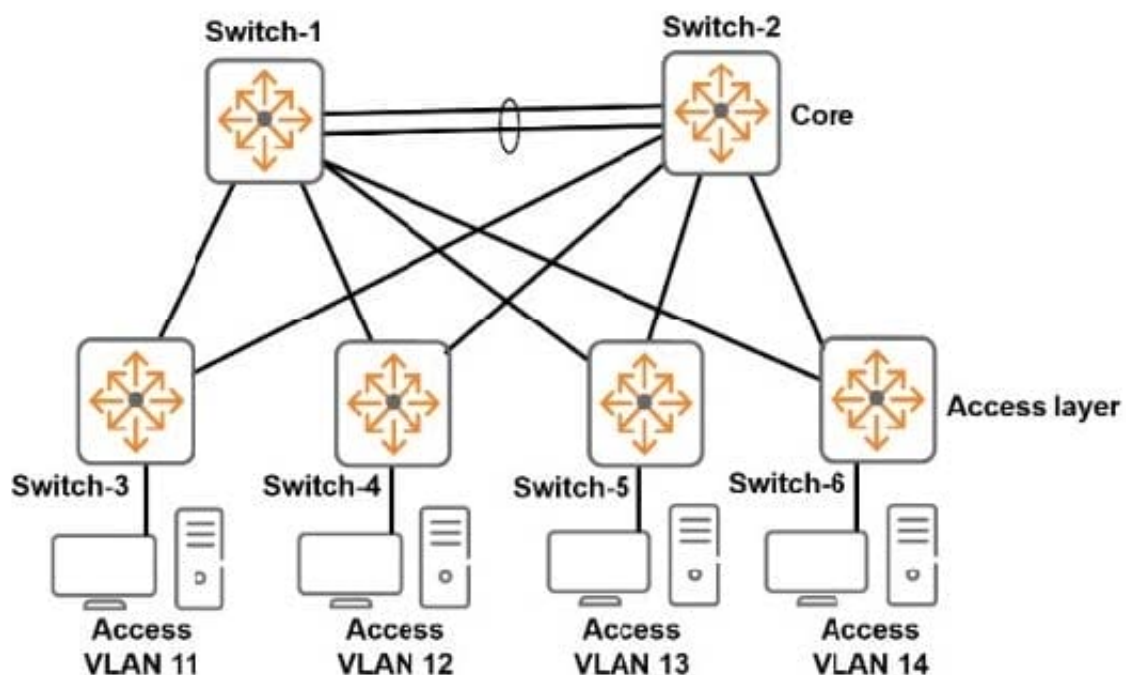
A company wants to use Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) to provision new ArubaOS switches. Which AirWave settings must match the switch default SNMP and Telnet/SSH password settings?

- A. Global communication settings
- B. Settings in the device template for the device group to which ZTP switches are assigned
- C. Communication settings for the device group to which ZTP switches are assigned
- D. Credentials in device discovery settings

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 5**

Refer to the exhibit.



This exhibit shows the topology for a company campus LAN. Each access layer switch will be the default router for the

devices connected to it. The company needs to permit the following:

1.

Communications between devices in an subnets

2.

Support for efficient traffic paths during normal operation and in situations in which a link fails

3.

Fast failover if a link fails

Which feature should the network administrator configure on the ArubaOS switches to support these requirements?

A. MSTP

B. RIP

C. Static Routes

D. OSPF

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 6

A network administrator connects several new Aruba Instant APs (at factor/ defaults) to a switch. After waiting several minutes for the cluster to form, the administrator is ready to provision the cluster. The VLAN on the ports connected to the APs has no DHCP services.

How can the administrator contact the Instant UI and provision the APs with static IP addresses?

A. Access the cluster using Aruba Activate.

B. Connect to the Instant SSID and open a Web browser.

C. Access <https://vc.arubanetworks.com> from a device connected in the AP VLAN.

D. Access the default IP address. 192.168.1.1. from a device connected in the AP VLAN.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 7

What is one reason to configure a dynamic LACP link aggregation instead of a static link aggregation?

A. so that the link aggregation automatically chooses its operational key

B. so that the link aggregation can detect the system ID and operational key on the other side of each link

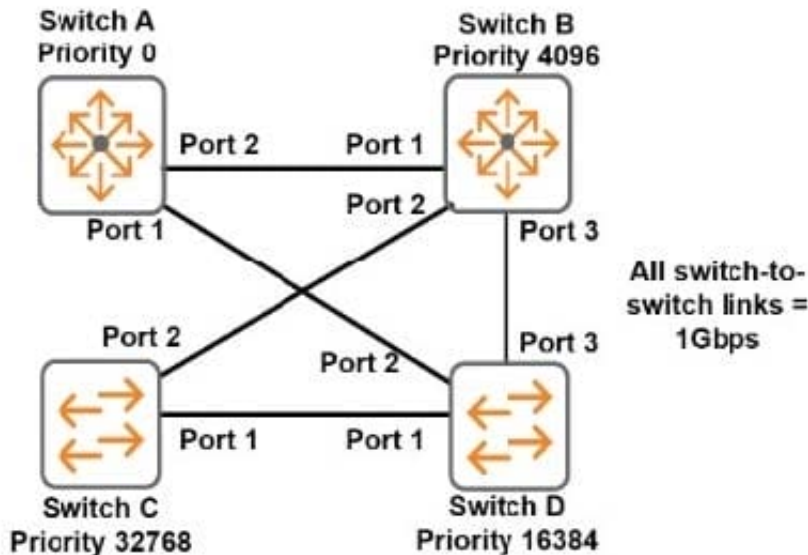
C. so that the link aggregation can automatically change a passive LACP interface to active mode

D. so that the link aggregation can include more interfaces with some interfaces on standby

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 8**

Refer to the exhibit.



The switches shown in the exhibit are ArubaOS switches that implement RSTP. The switches are configured with the spanning tree priorities shown in the exhibit, and they use their default costs on ports. Based on the topology, which port is a root port?

- A. Switch A port 1
- B. Switch B port 2
- C. Switch C port 1
- D. Switch C port 2

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 9**

A company has a cluster of Aruba Instant APs (IAPs). The company wants to add a new IAP to the cluster. What should network administrators ensure before they connect the new IAP?

- A. that the new IAP has been provisioned with an IP address and the IP address of the cluster virtual controller (VC)
- B. that the switch port for the AP is untagged for the same VLAN as the current cluster
- C. that Aruba Activate is configured with provisioning rules for the IAP
- D. that the DHCP server has the correct options 60 and 43

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 10**

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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**QUESTION 11**

Which settings are required on ArubaOS switches for Aruba AirWave to discover, monitor, and manage them?

- A. credentials for Telnet or SSH login and an HTTPS certificate
- B. SNMP v2 community or v3 user and an HTTPS certificate
- C. credentials for Telnet or SSH login and an SNMP v2 community or v3 user
- D. shared cluster key and an SNMP v2 community or v3 user

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 12**

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 13**

```
Switch# show vlans port 1 detail

Status and Counters - VLAN Information - for ports 1

VLAN ID Name          | Status   Voice Jumbo Mode
-----+-----
5     VLAN5           | Port-based No   No   Untagged

Switch# show vlans port 2 detail

Status and Counters - VLAN Information - for ports 2

VLAN ID Name          | Status   Voice Jumbo Mode
-----+-----
1     DEFAULT_VLAN    | Port-based No   No   Untagged
5     VLAN5           | Port-based No   No   Tagged
6     VLAN6           | Port-based No   No   Tagged
```

This ArubaOS switch receives traffic without a VLAN tag on a switch port 1. The traffic is destined to a MAC address learned on port 2. What does the switch do with the traffic?

- A. It forwards the traffic on port 2 without a VLAN tag.
- B. It floods the traffic on port 2 on all VLANs.
- C. It drops the traffic.
- D. It forwards the traffic on port 2 with a VLAN tag of 5.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 14**

What is the effect if a network administrator sets a spanning tree priority on an ArubaOS switch interface?

- A. The interface priority helps to determine which switch on the link is elected root.
- B. The interface priority determines whether this switch or the connected switch has the Designated port on the link.
- C. The interface priority breaks a tie when multiple interfaces offer the same lowest cost path to the root through the same neighbor
- D. The interface priority prevents a rogue switch connected to the interface from becoming root.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 15**

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

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