

# HPE6-A45<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Aruba Campus Switching solutions

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### QUESTION 1

A network administrator enters this command:

```
Switch(config)# aaa authorization user-role enable
```

How does this affect device authentication?

- A. The local manager and operator accounts will no longer work unless they are associated with a user role on the switch.
- B. Authenticated devices must receive their dynamic settings, such as VLAN ID and ACLs, from the RADIUS server Access-Accept.
- C. Authenticated devices will be defined proper access if the RADIUS server sends any VSA except the user-role VSA
- D. Role-based mode will no longer be available with tunneled node to prevent conflicts with the AAA user roles.

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 2

An AOS-Switch is configured to use captive portal and RADIUS to integrate with an Aruba ClearPass solution.

What should the administrator do to enable the switch to accept change of authorization (CoA) messages from ClearPass?

- A. Enable user-role authorization globally on the switch.
- B. Enable dynamic authorization in the RADIUS server settings.
- C. Enable tunneled node in role-based mode.
- D. Enable login privilege globally on the switch.

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
radius-server key password
radius-server host 10.1.10.10 dyn-authorization
radius-server host 10.1.10.11 dyn-authorization
```

AOS-Switches will enforce 802.1X authentication on edge ports. The company has two RADIUS servers, which are meant to provide redundancy and load sharing of requests. The exhibit shows the planned RADIUS setting to deploy to

the switches.

Which adjustment to the plan should administrators make in order to meet the customers\' requirements?

- A. Remove the dynamic authorization setting for both RADIUS servers.
- B. Specify a different RADIUS dynamic authorization port for each of the RADIUS servers.
- C. Specify one server on half of the switches and the other server on the other half of the switches.
- D. Change the order in which the RADIUS servers are specified on half of the switches.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit 1

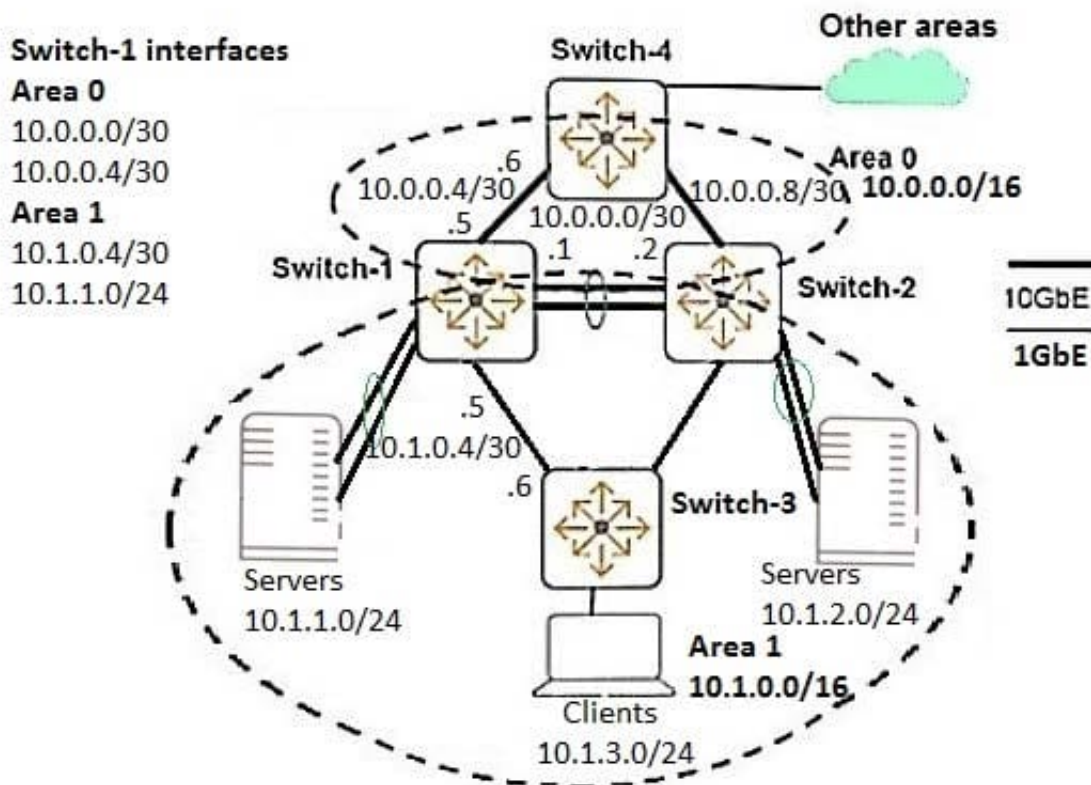


Exhibit 2

Switch-1# show ip route

IP Route Entries

Destination	Gateway	VLAN	Type	Sub-Type	Metric	Dist.
10.0.0.0/30	VLAN1000	1000	connected		5	0
10.0.0.4/30	VLAN1004	1004	connected		10	0
10.0.0.8/30	10.0.0.2	1000	ospf	IntraArea	15	110
10.1.0.4/30	VLAN104	104	connected		100	0
10.1.0.8/30	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.1.0.8/30	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.1.1.0/24	VLAN110	110	connected		50	0
10.1.2.0/24	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	250	110
10.1.3.0/24	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.2.0.0/16	10.0.0.6	1004	ospf	IntraArea	110	110
10.3.0.0/16	10.0.0.6	1004	ospf	IntraArea	110	110
127.0.0.0/8	reject		static		0	0
127.0.0.1/32	lo0		connected		1	0

Switch-1# show ip ospf neighbor

OSPF Neighbor Information

Router ID	Pri	IP Address	NbIfState	State	QLen	Events	Status
2.2.2.2	1	10.0.0.2	BDR	FULL	0	6	None
3.3.3.3	1	10.1.0.6	BDR	FULL	0	6	None
4.4.4.4	1	10.0.0.6	BDR	FULL	0	6	None

Traffic between the servers in Area 1 takes a less optimal path rather than the link associated with VLAN 1000, subnet 10.0.0.0/30.

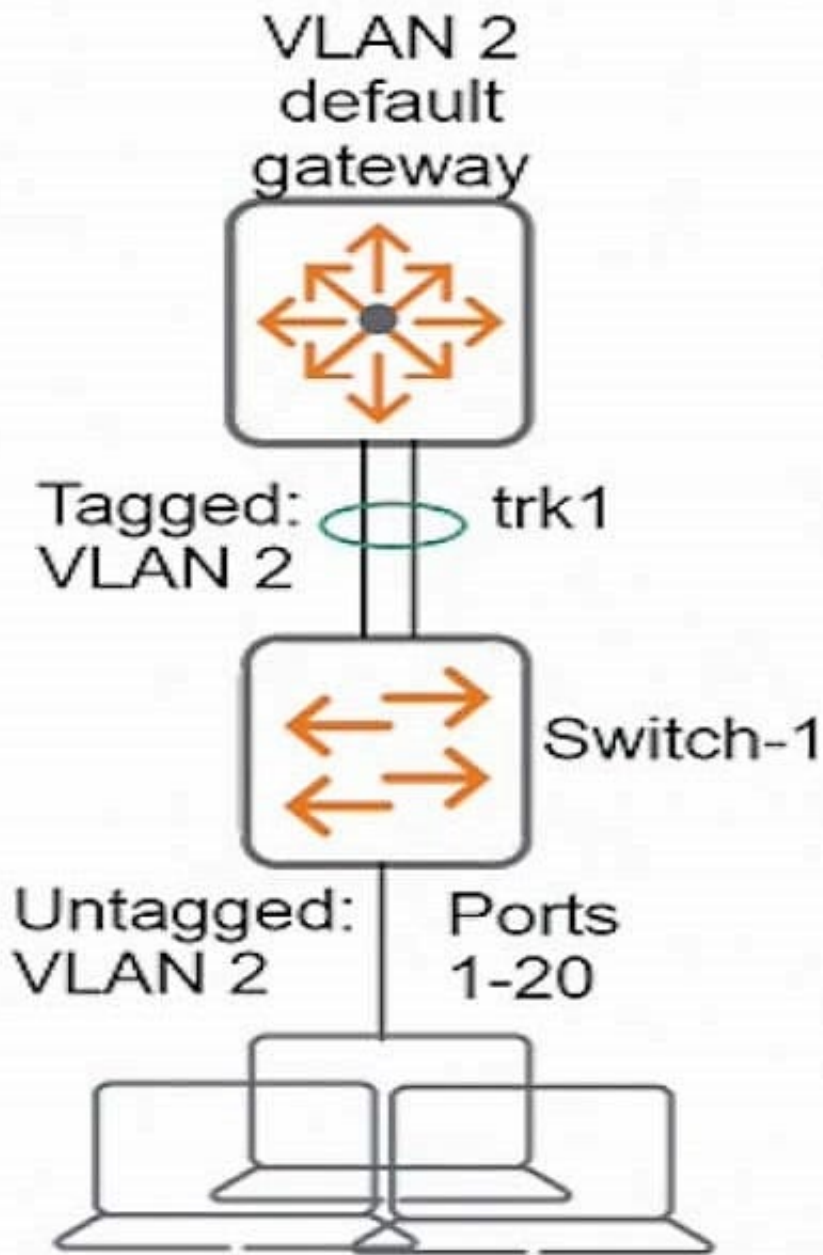
Based on the exhibits, why is this the case?

- A. The metric on the VLAN 1000 interface is too low
- B. Switch-1 and Switch-2 cannot achieve adjacency on VLAN 1000 due to mismatches
- C. OSPF routing switches choose the best intra area routes based on Area 1 links only
- D. The link between Switch-1 and Switch-2 has gone down

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



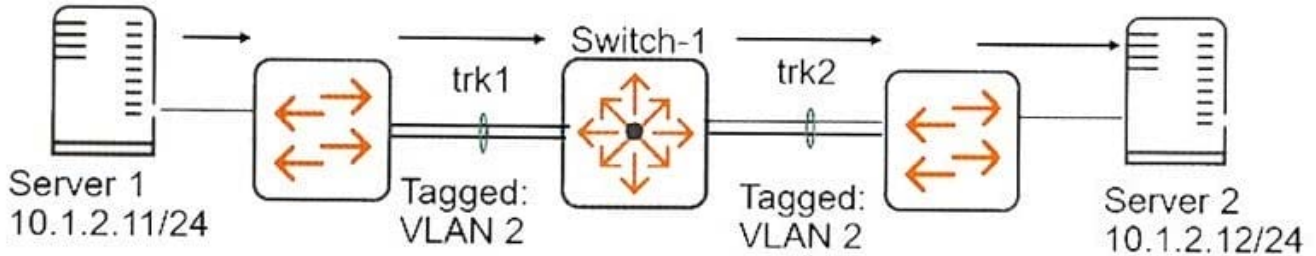
A network administrator wants to prevent endpoints from spoofing the MAC address of the VLAN 2 default gateway. What should the administrator configure on Switch-1?

- A. MAC lockdown of the default gateway MAC address on ports 1-20
- B. MAC lockdown of the default gateway MAC address on trk1
- C. default gateway MAC address as a port security authorized address on trk1
- D. default gateway MAC address as a port security authorized address on ports 1-20

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 is an AOS-switch that is operating at factory default settings for QoS and has type of service disabled. It receives a frame with 802.1p value 5 on trk1, on VLAN 2.

How does the switch treat the frame when it forwards it on TRK2?

- A. It forwards it with higher than normal priority and 802.1p 0.
- B. It forwards it with normal priority and 802.1p 0.
- C. It forwards it with normal priority and 802.1p 5
- D. It forwards it with higher than normal priority and 802.1p 5.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 7**

Two AOS-Switches connect on VLAN 10 in OSPF Area 1, which is defined as a stub area on both.

Which mismatch can cause OSPF routers to lose adjacency?

- A. The administrator adds the backbone area to just one of the routers.
- B. The administrator enables graceful restart, or nonstop switching, on just one of the routers.
- C. The administrator enables jumbo frames on VLAN 10 on just one of the routers.
- D. The administrator adds the no-summary option to Area 1 on just one of the routers.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 8**

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

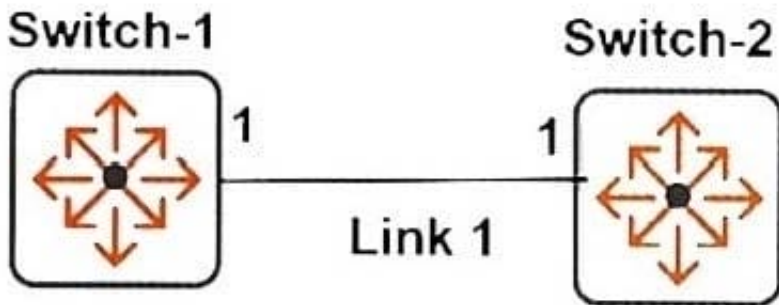


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1 (config)# link-keepalive interval 10
Switch-1 (config)# link-keepalive retries 2
Switch-1 (config)# interface 1 link-keepalive

Switch-2 (config)# link-keepalive interval 10
Switch-2 (config)# link-keepalive retries 2
Switch-2 (config)# interface 1 link-keepalive
```

The network administrator enters the commands shown in Exhibit 2, and Switch-1 and Switch-2 exchange keepalive messages.

What is the expected behavior if Switch-1 later fails to receive keepalive messages from Switch-2?

- A. Switch-1 disables interface 1 for 10 seconds, and then re-enables it. The same process repeats twice. If the issue persists, the switch disables the interface permanently.
- B. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 disables interface 1, and the interface stays disabled until the issue is fixed.
- C. After two consecutive missed keep-alive packets, Switch-1 sends SNMP traps, and Link 1 stays up until the issue is fixed.
- D. Switch-1 disables interface 1 for 10 seconds and then re-enables it. The interface continues to be re-enabled and disabled every 10 seconds until the issue is fixed.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 9**

Which benefit is provided by MD5 authentication for BGP?

- A. It validates that BGP messages arrive from an authorized device.

- B. It verifies that received BGP routes have valid next hop IP addresses.
- C. It enables users to authenticate to a server across BGP AS boundaries.
- D. It protects BGP routing information from eavesdroppers.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 10**

The security policy for a company requires that switches use SNMPv3 and accept all read-only SNMPv2c messages. The network administrator enables SNMPv3.

Which additional action should the network administrator take to comply with this policy?

- A. Disabled SNMPv3 inform timeouts.
- B. Enable SNMPv3 only operation.
- C. Enable SNMPv3 restricted mode.
- D. Disable SNMPv1/v2c.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 11**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator sets up prioritization for an application that runs between Device 1 and Device 2.

However, the QoS for the application is not what the administrator expects.

How can the administrator check if the network infrastructure prioritizes traffic from Device 1 and Device 2?

- A. Run a packet capture on Device 2, run the application, and look in the packet capture for a high value DSCP in the IP header.
- B. Set up RMON alarms on the switches that trigger when a high number of packets are dropped. Then, run the application and check for the alarm.
- C. Clear interface statistics on the switches. Then, run the application and check the interface queue statistics for the



switch-to-switch links.

D. Run a packet capture on Device 1, run the application, and look in the packet capture for a high value DSCP in the IP header.

Correct Answer: A

---

#### **QUESTION 12**

What must an OSPF router do to ensure nonstop routing should a standby member take over as commander when the original VSF commander fails?

- A. It must run the shortest path first algorithm.
- B. It must participate in a new election for the Designated Router.
- C. It must initiate a graceful restart.
- D. It must re-establish adjacency with its Designated Router.

Correct Answer: C

---

#### **QUESTION 13**

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

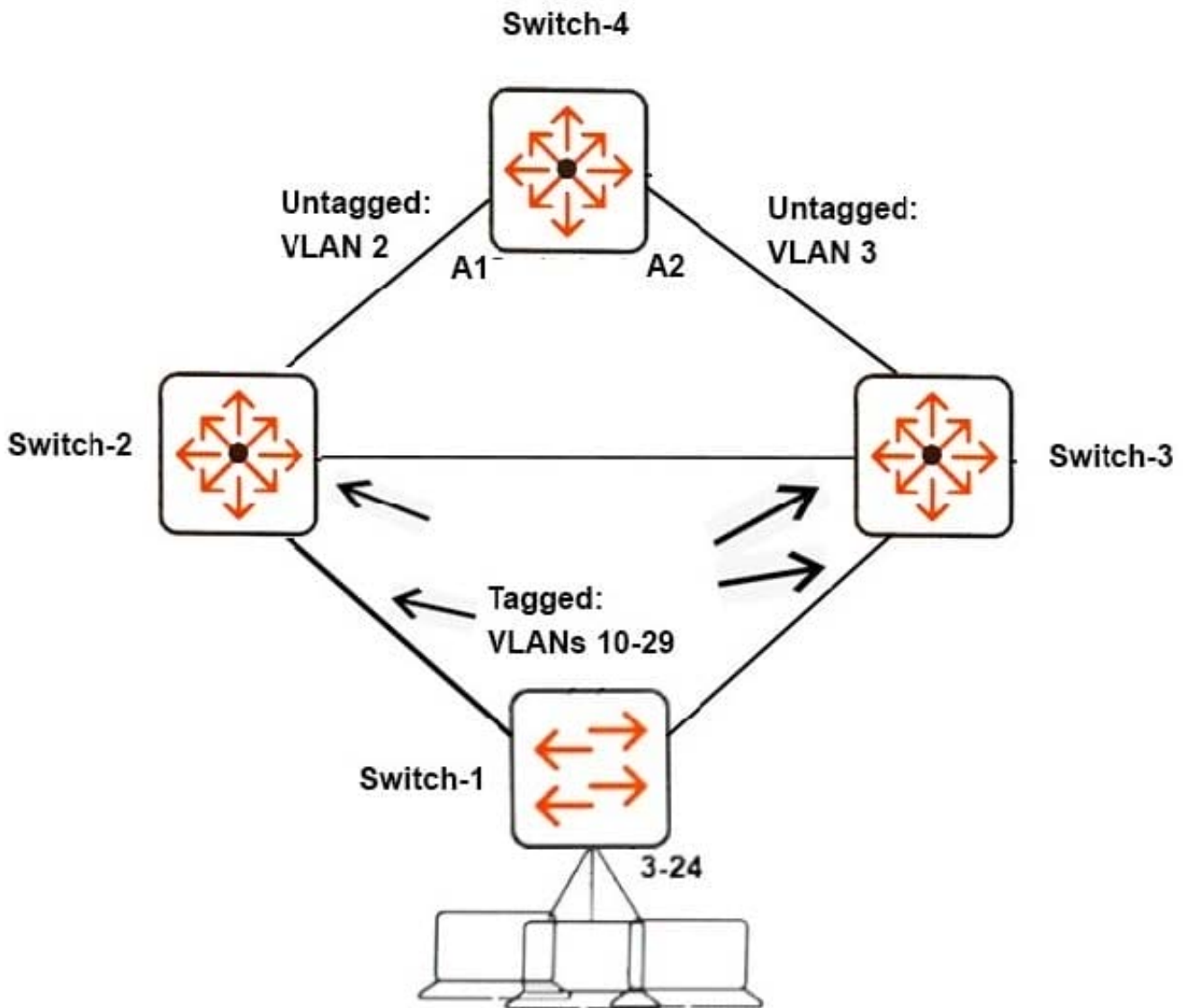


Exhibit 2

```
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam"
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19
Switch-1(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam"
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29
```

```
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree priority 0
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 priority 0
Switch-2(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 priority 1
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam"
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree priority 1
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 priority 1
Switch-3(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 priority 0
Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree
Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree config-name "exam"
Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 10-19
Switch-4(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 20-29
```

The network administrator enters the commands shown in Exhibit 2.

What is the spanning tree status on A1 and A2?

- A. Both A1 and A2 forward traffic.
- B. A1 blocks traffic, and A2 forwards traffic.
- C. Both A1 and A2 block traffic.
- D. A1 forwards traffic, and A2 blocks traffic.

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

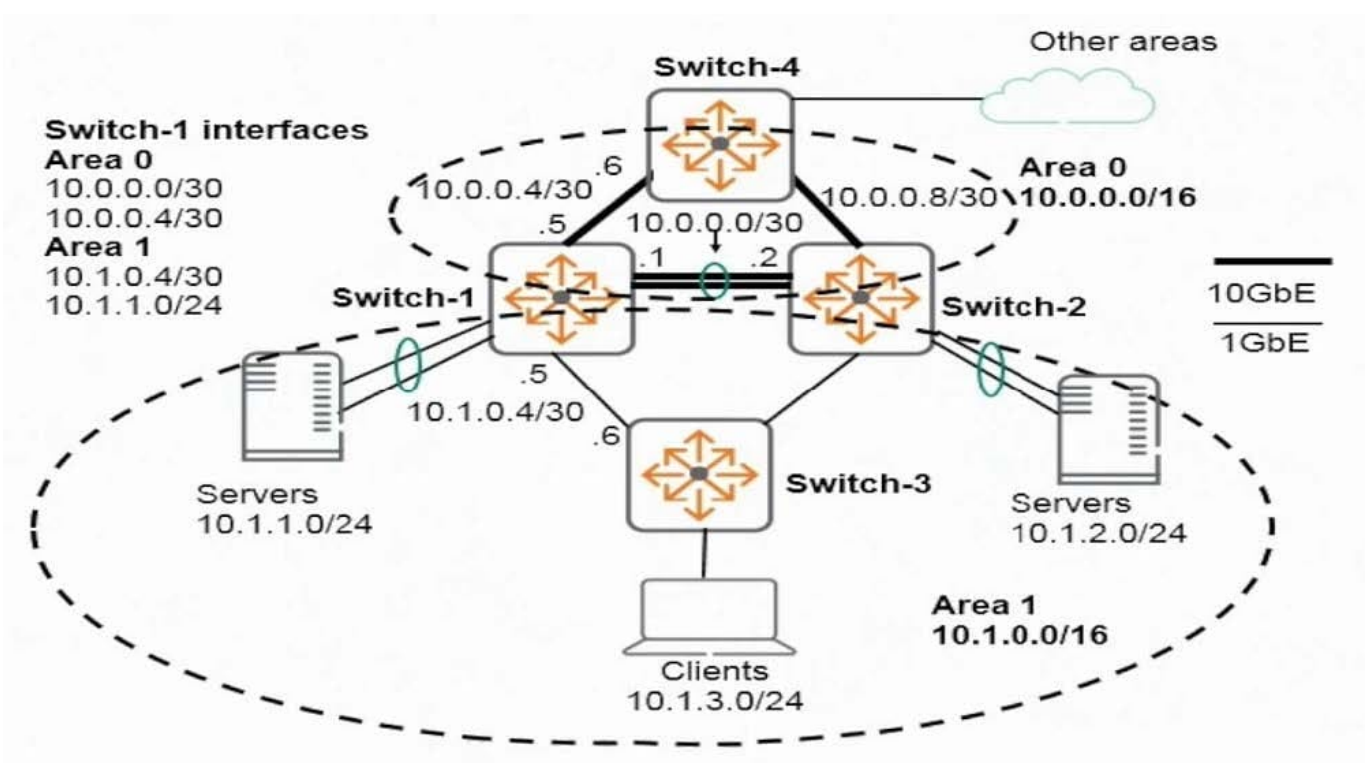


Exhibit 2

```
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IP Route Entries
```

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10.1.0.8/30	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.1.0.8/30	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.1.1.0/24	VLAN110	110	connected		50	0
10.1.2.0/24	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	250	110
10.1.3.0/24	10.1.0.6	104	ospf	IntraArea	200	110
10.2.0.0/16	10.0.0.6	1004	ospf	InterArea	110	110
10.3.0.0/16	10.0.0.6	1004	ospf	InterArea	110	110
127.0.0.0/8	reject		static		0	0
127.0.0.1/32	lo0		connected		1	0

```
Switch-1# show ip ospf neighbor
OSPF Neighbor Information
```

Router ID	Pri	IP Address	NbIfState	State	QLen	Events	Status
2.2.2.2	1	10.0.0.2	BDR	FULL	0	6	None
3.3.3.3	1	10.1.0.6	BDR	FULL	0	6	None
4.4.4.4	1	10.0.0.6	BDR	FULL	0	6	None

Traffic between servers in Area 1 takes a sub-optimal path rather than the link dedicated to VLAN 1000, subnet 10.0.0.0/30. Based on the exhibits, what can administrators do to create a better path for this traffic?

A. Decrease the OSPF cost on the VLAN 1000 interface on Switch-1 and Switch-2.

- B. Add a virtual OSPF link between Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- C. Add a VLAN in OSPF Area 1 on the link between Switch-1 and Switch-2.
- D. Make sure that OSPF is enabled in Area 0 on VLAN 1000 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

Correct Answer: C

---

**QUESTION 15**

What is a reason to implement PIM-DM as opposed to PIM-SM?

- A. to conserve bandwidth over WAN links
- B. to permit a higher density of rendezvous point (RP) routers in the network core
- C. to control exactly which multicast groups are routed through the network
- D. to obtain the simplest setup in a network with high bandwidth

Correct Answer: D

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