HP

Exam HP0-Y32

Designing and Troubleshooting Open Standard Networks

Version: 7.3

[Total Questions: 74]

Question No : 1

Click the Exhibit button.

Core 1

```
Running configuration:

; J8697A Configuration Editor; Created on release #K.14.65

hostname "Core 1l"
module 1 type J8702A
trunk A1-A2 Trk1 Trunk
snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
  name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
  untagged A3-A9
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  no untagged A10-A24,Trk1
  exit
vlan 20
  name "VLAN20"
  untagged A10-A24
  tagged Trk1
  ip address 10.20.0.1 255.255.255.0
  exit
```

Core 2

```
Running configuration:

; J8697A Configuration Editor; Created on release #K.14.65

hostname "Core 2l"
module 1 type J8702A
trunk A1-A2 Trk1 Trunk
snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
  name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
  untagged A3-A9
  ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no untagged A10-A24,Trk1
  exit
vlan 20
  name "VLAN20"
  untagged A10-A24
  tagged Trk1
  ip address 10.20.0.2 255.255.255.0
  exit
```

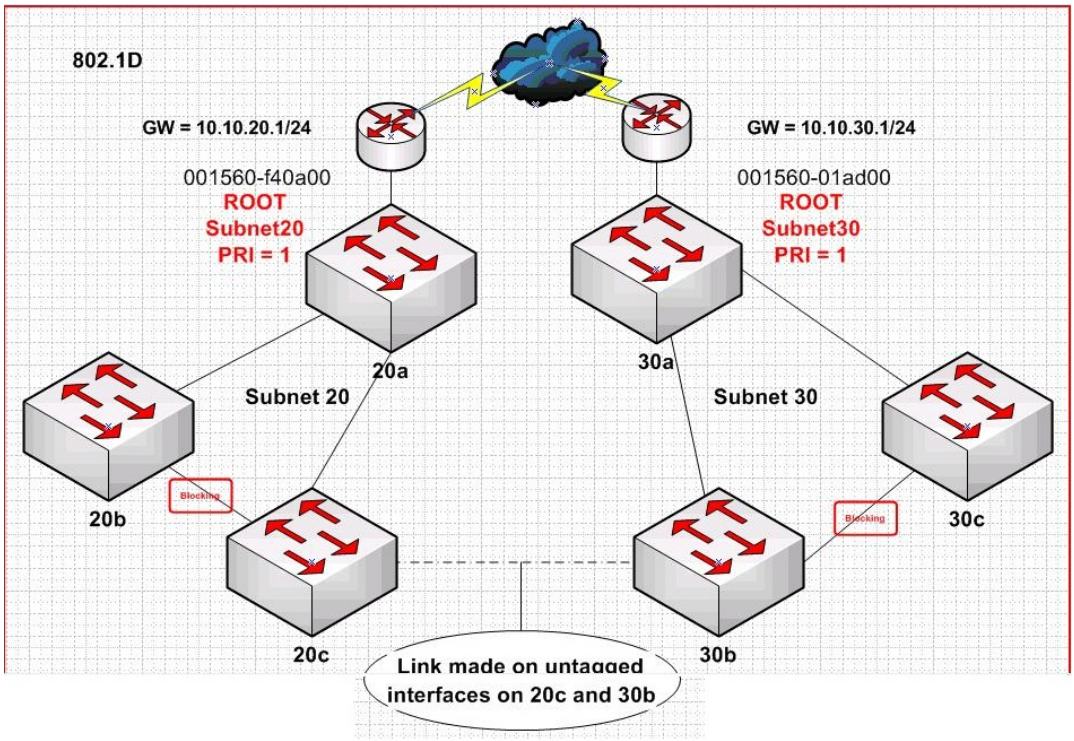
You install two E5400 zl Series switches and connect them with a two-port static trunk. All hosts on both switches are in VLAN 20. However, some hosts on Core 1 cannot ping some hosts on Core 2 and vice versa. All hosts can ping all hosts on their own switch. Event logs on the two switches do not show significant errors.What should you do to determine the cause of this connectivity issue? (Select three.)

A. Use traceroute to determine which device is dropping the ping packets.
B. Verify the trunk configuration on each core switch.
C. Change the IP address for the default VLAN on Core 2 so that it is in the same subnet as the default VLAN on Core 1.
D. Verify physical connectivity between the switches.
E. Use LLDP to check the identities of the devices and their neighbors.

Answer: B,D,E

Question No : 2

Click the Exhibit button.



A user adds an untagged link between switch 20c and 30b. What is the impact of the user's actions?

A. Internet connectivity to subnet 20 users is broken.
B. STP Root Bridge of Subnet 20 moves.
C. All Subnet 20 traffic is routed through Subnet 30.
D. STP alternate path selection remains unchanged.

Answer: B

Question No : 3

What does a monitor link on an HP A-Series switch allow the switch to do?

A. check whether an uplink is up and, if it is not, disable a downlink to a server with a redundant link to another switch
B. check whether a link to an uplink switch is up and, if it not, enable another uplink
C. check whether it can reach a remote IP address and, if it cannot, lower its priority as a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) Master
D. check whether it can reach a remote IP address and, if it cannot, send an SNMP trap or email notification

Answer: A

Question No : 4

You are configuring a link aggregation between an HP E-5400 zl Series switch at the access layer and a Cisco switch at the aggregation layer. What is one valid reason for using static LACP instead of dynamic LACP?

A. Cisco's implementation of dynamic LACP is not industry standard.
B. Cisco switches transmit dynamic LACP frames as tagged in the link aggregation's native VLAN, but HP E-Series switches expect untagged frames.
C. HP E-Series switch link aggregations can only receive VLAN assignments through GVRP when they implement dynamic LACP.
D. HP E-Series switches require one side of a dynamic LACP link to operate in passive mode, but Cisco switches support only active mode for dynamic LACP.

Answer: C

Question No : 5

Using Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF), you configure two switches to act as a single switch for reasons of resiliency and capacity. You install a cable between the devices connecting their IRF ports. However, the virtual IRF device is still not working. You verify the cable and the physical ports, but cannot get the devices to function. What are possible reasons why the virtual device not working?

A. The IRF devices do not have unique Member IDs.
B. The fabric names are the same within the IRF fabric.
C. IRF active command has not been executed.
D. The devices are running the same major revision of firmware, but different minor revisions.

Answer: C

Question No : 6

On an HP A-Series router, you have configured dynamic Network Address Translation (NAT) for IP addresses in the 10.1.0.0/20 range. You have also configured static NAT to permit outside users to connect to various services in the 10.1.14.0/24 subnet. You have also applied a connection limit policy with this rule:limit 0 acl 3001 per-destination amount 800 100ACL 3001 selects 10.1.14.0/24 destination addresses.What is the function of the connection limit policy?

A. Devices within the 10.1.14.0/24 are allowed to establish between 100 and 800 connections. Other devices in the 10.1.0.0/20 range are banned from NAT.
B. Devices within the 10.1.14.0/24 are allowed to establish between 100 and 800 connections. Other devices in the 10.1.0.0/20 range have NAT applied to them with no limit.
C. Outside devices are allowed to make only 100 to 800 connections to devices in the 10.1.14.0/24 range. No limit applies to other devices in the 10.1.0.0/20 range.
D. Outside devices are allowed to make only 100 to 800 connections to devices in the 10.1.14.0/24 range. They cannot make connections to other devices in the 10.1.0.0/20 range.

Answer: C

Question No : 7

You choose to configure Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) on your two HP A-Series switches. Which advantages does this feature offer? (Select three.)

A. IRF can use a track to bind a priority reduction to connectivity to an ISP router, providing intelligent selection of the master.
B. IRF enables the switches to share a virtual IP address and maintain their own IP addresses as well.
C. IRF provides authentication to prevent unauthorized devices from becoming part of the group.
D. IRF provides failover for Network Address Translation (NAT) sessions.
E. IRF offers full load balancing for Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic on link aggregations that can span both switches.

Answer: C,D,E

Question No : 8

Your LAN uses a private network addressing scheme, and you own a single public IP address that all devices share on the Internet. How do you configure Network Address Translation (NAT) on an HP A-Series router to support this implementation?

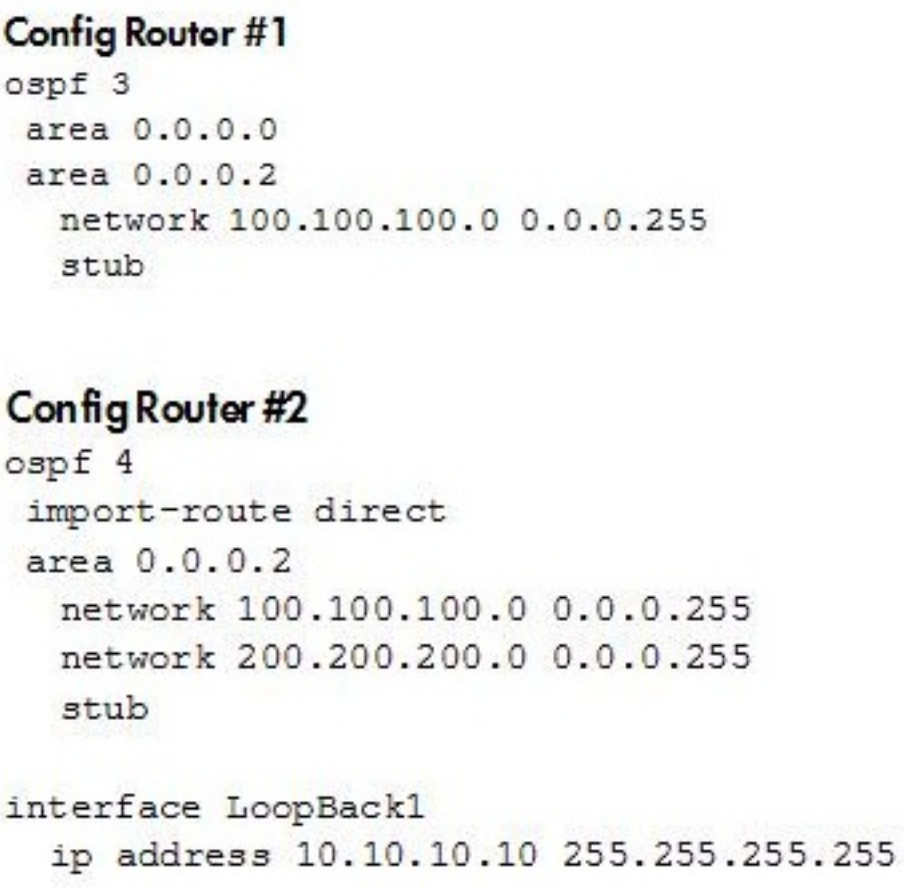
A. Select the private IP addresses in an ACL and apply outbound NAT to the ACL on the router's Internet-facing interface.
B. Configure a server NAT policy that selects the private IP addresses and associates them with an outbound interface.

C. Create two ACLs, one with the private IP addresses and one with the public IP address. Associate the ACLs in a global many-to-one NAT policy.
D. Select the private IP addresses in an ACL and apply source NAT to the ACL on the router's LAN-facing interface.

Answer: A

Question No : 9

Click the Exhibit button.



Two HP A-Series Routers are connected together. The route for 10.10.10.10/32 does not show up in Router #1. Why?

A. Router 2 must be in Area 0.
B. Area 2 is a stub area and cannot redistribute routes.
C. Loopback interfaces cannot be announced by OSPF.
D. There is a mismatch in the OSPF process IDs.

Answer: B

Question No : 10

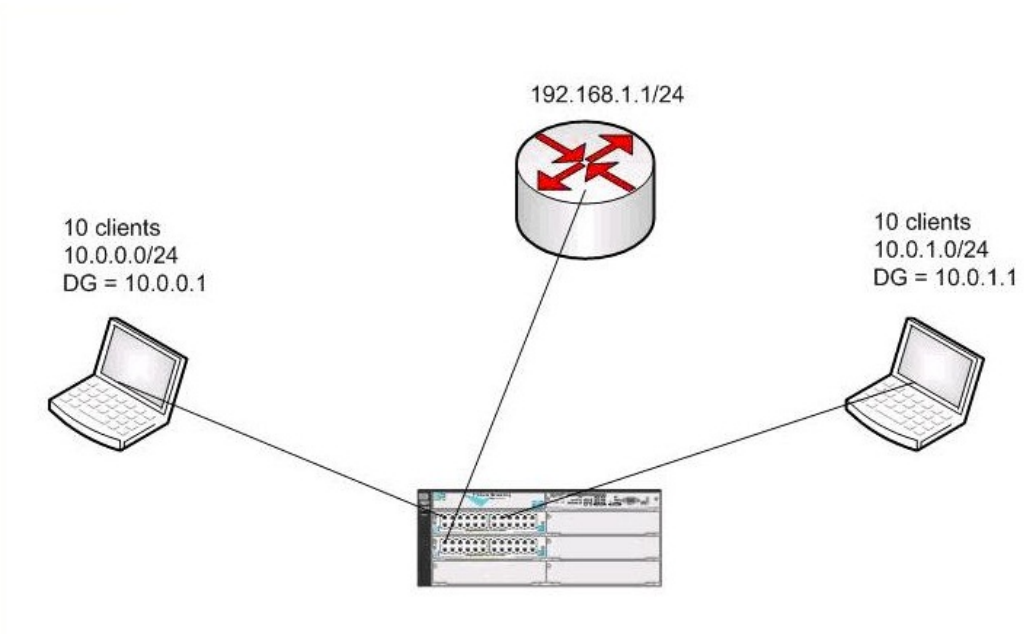
Which statements are true about MSTP? (Select two.)

A. MSTP is backward compatible with RSTP and STP.
B. MSTP BPDUs can only be transported in VLAN 1.
C. MSTP BPDUs are untagged.
D. MSTP BPDUs are untagged in untagged VLANs and tagged in tagged VLANs.
E. MSTP BPDUs cannot be sent if VLAN 1 is not enabled.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 11

Some clients in VLAN1 have periodic problems pinging clients in VLAN2 and vice versa. The ping failure can last up to 10 minutes before it corrects itself. The clients in VLAN1 can still ping all the clients in their own VLAN, but cannot reach the Internet or ping clients in VLAN2. Clients in VLAN2 can reach the Internet.



```
Running configuration:

; J8697A Configuration Editor; Created on release #K.14.65

hostname "ProCurve Switch 5406zl"
module 1 type J8702A
ip routing
snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
   name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
   untagged A13-A24
   ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
   no untagged A1-A12
   exit
vlan 2
   name "VLAN2"
   untagged A1-A12
   ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
   exit
vlan3
   name  “Internet”
  untagged C1
  ip address 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0
  exit
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1
```

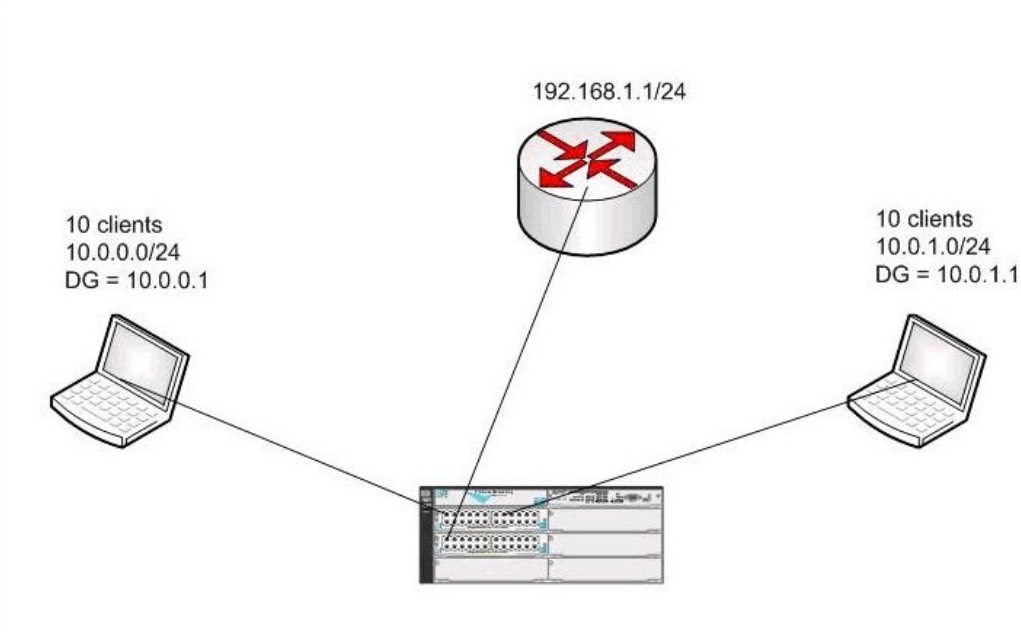
Based on these basic facts, what can you “rule out” as possible causes of this problem? (Select Three)

A. The external gateway having no route to VLAN 2.
B. Miconfigured clients in VLAN1
C. A transient layer 1 issue
D. The firewall enabled on the client causing connectivity issues.
E. A loop in VLAN1

Answer: A,C,D

Question No : 12

Which step will provide helpful information about the issue?

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module 1 type J8702A
ip routing
snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
   name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
   untagged A13-A24
   ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
   no untagged A1-A12
   exit
vlan 2
   name "VLAN2"
   untagged A1-A12
   ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
   exit
vlan3
   name  “Internet”
  untagged C1
  ip address 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0
  exit
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1
```

A. Analyze the port statistic for the client you are pinging from.
B. Compare the arp table entries on the client when it works and it does not.
C. Analyze the port statistics for the switch to which the client is connected.
D. Analyze the port statistics for all clients in VLAN2 when the problem occurs.

Answer: B