QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Migrating and Troubleshooting HP Enterprise Networks

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 preference9

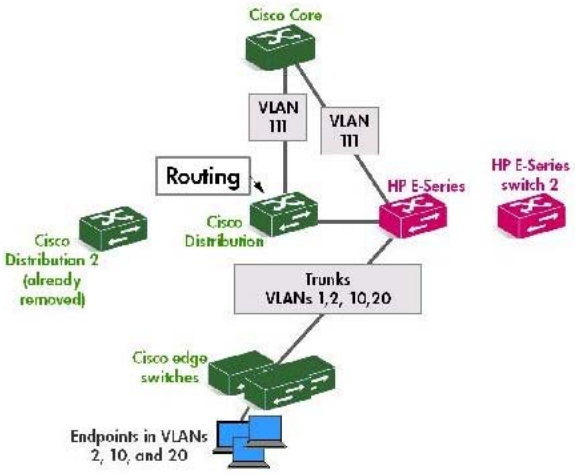
Answer: B

QUESTION: 113
The Cisco network of a company is EIGRP-based. Currently, the routers include both internal and external EIGRP networks. OSPF will be added on all routers, including OSPF 'network'and'redistribution' commands. All routers are using default administrative distances.Which types of routes will be found in the IP routing tables?

A. internal and external OSPF networks only
B. internal and external EIGRP networks only
C. internalEIGRP and external OSPF networks
D. external EIGRP and internal OSPF networks

Answer: C

QUESTION: 114
Click the Exhibit button and view a network diagram and three switchconfigurations.



Cisco distribution switch routing configuration

```
ip subnet-zero
ip routing
!
interface Vlan1
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 standby 1 ip 10.1.1.254
 standby 1 priority 255
 standby 1 preempt
!
 interface Vlan2
  ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
  standby 1 ip 10.1.2.254
  standby 1 priority 255
  standby 1 preempt
  standby 1 preempt
 !
interface Vlan20
 ip address 10.1.20.1 255.255.255.0
 ip helper-address 10.1.2.100
 standby 20 ip 10.1.20.254
 standby 20 priority 255
 standby 20 preempt
!
interface Vlan111

interface Vlan111
 ip address 10.0.111.1 255.255.255.0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0
```

Cisco core switch routing configuration

```
ip subnet-zero
ip routing
!
interface Vlan111
 ip address 10.0.111.3 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan121
 ip address 10.0.121.3 255.255.255.0
ip address 10.0.121.3 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0
 distance eigrp 130 170
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.0.111.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.0.121.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

HP E-Series switch routing configuration

```
ip routing
vlan 1
   ip address 10.1.1.5 255.255.255.0
   no untagged 4
   untagged 1-3,5-24
   exit
vlan 2
   ip address 10.1.2.5 255.255.255.0
   tagged 1-3
   exit
vlan 10
   ip helper-address 10.1.2.100
   ip address 10.1.10.5 255.255.255.0

 ip helper-address 10.1.2.100
 ip address 10.1.10.5 255.255.255.0
 tagged 1-3
 exit
vlan 20
 ip helper-address 10.1.2.100
 ip address 10.1.20.5 255.255.255.0
 tagged 1-3
 exit
vlan 111
 name "VLAN111"
 untagged 4
 ip address 10.0.111.5 255.255.255.0
 exit
router ospf
 area 0.0.0.1 stub 10
 area backbone
 exit
router vrrp
router vrrp virtual-ip-ping
vlan 1
 ip ospf 10.1.1.5 area 0.0.0.1
 vrrp vrid 1
   backup
   virtual-ip-address 10.1.1.254 255.255.255.0
   priority 254
   exit
 exit
vlan 2
 ip ospf 10.1.2.5 area 0.0.0.1
 vrrp vrid 2
```

```
  exit
vlan 2
  ip ospf 10.1.2.5 area 0.0.0.1
  vrrp vrid 2
    backup
    virtual-ip-address 10.1.2.254 255.255.255.0
    priority 254
    exit
  exit
vlan 10
  ip ospf 10.1.10.5 area 0.0.0.1
  vrrp vrid 10
    backup
    virtual-ip-address 10.1.10.254 255.255.255.0
    priority 254
exit
  exit
vlan 20
  ip ospf 10.1.20.5 area 0.0.0.1
  vrrp vrid 20
    backup
    virtual-ip-address 10.1.20.254 255.255.255.0
    exit
  exit
exit
vlan 111
  ip ospf 10.1.111.5 area backbone
  exit
```

A company is replacing two Cisco switches at the distribution layer with two HP E6200 yl Series switches. You have begun the migration by connecting one of the new HP E-Series switches to the existing network in parallel. The first exhibit displays the network topology at this point in the migration. The Cisco distribution switch is running EIGRP and HSRP. The Cisco core switch runs EIGRP and OSPF, and the HP E-Series switch runs OSPF and VRRP. The edge switches and endpoints in VLANs 1, 2, 10, and 20 use 10.1.X.254 as their default gateway address (X being their VLAN ID).You will now disable VLAN 10 on the Cisco distribution switch and enable VRRP on VLAN 10 on the HP E-Series switch. But to avoid connectivity issues for some endpoints,you need to change your configuration first.What are two ways you can configure the distribution switches? (Select two.)

A. Migrate the Cisco switches to OSPF only and enable OSPF on VLANs 1, 2, 20, and 111 on the Cisco distribution switch.
B. Change the virtual IP address on the E-Series switch to a different address such as 10.1.10.253/24.
C. Change the virtual 10 IP address on the Cisco distribution switch to a different address such as 10.1.10.253/24 before disabling the interface.
D. Configurea default route to 10.1.1.1/24 on the HP E-Series switch.
E. Configure a default route on the Cisco distribution switch to a routing switch at the core.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION: 115
The ARP Inspection feature on Cisco devices is called ARP Detection orARP Protection on HP A- Series and E-Series devices. Which statements are true about these ARP anti-spoofing mechanism? (Select three.)

A. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection was not designed to detect ARP packets that are malformed.
B. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection blocks IP traffic that is not formed with the right source IP
address or source MAC address.
C. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection protects against "man in the middle" attacks from end nodes that spoof the IPX address of a node such as the default gateway in a VLAN.
D. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection requires DHCP snooping to be enabled.
E. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection blocks ARP packets that are malformed on untrusted ports.
F. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection inspects the content of the ARP packets generated by end nodes on untrusted ports and compares this content with the content of the DHCP Snooping binding table.
G. ARP Detection/Inspection/Protection inspects the content of the ARP packets generated by end nodeson untrusted ports and compares this content with the content of the MAC address table.

Answer: D, E, F

QUESTION: 116
Click the Exhibit button.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:

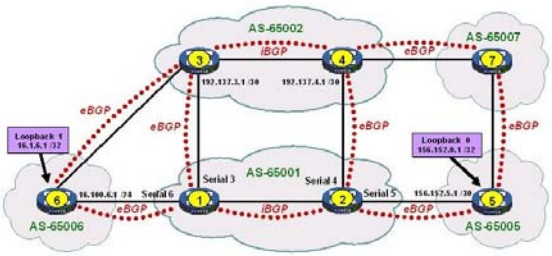
- 64.0.1.0 /24
- 64.0.2.0 /24
- 64.0.3.0 /24

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 24ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.2.0 23ip 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 24ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.0.0 22ip 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 24ip 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 24ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.0.0 22ip ip-prefixlist index 30 deny 0.0.0.0 0 less-equal 32
E. [Router-1]ip ip-prefix list index 10 permit 64.0.1.0 24 greater-equal 24ip ip-prefix list index 20 permit 64.0.2.0 24 greater-equal 24ip ip-prefix list index 30 permit 64.0.3.0 24 greater-equal 24

Answer: C

QUESTION: 117
Click the Exhibit button and view a network diagram and two switch configurations.



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 3interface of Router 1.

```
<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 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
16.3.0.0/16         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      GE0/0
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>
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
```

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

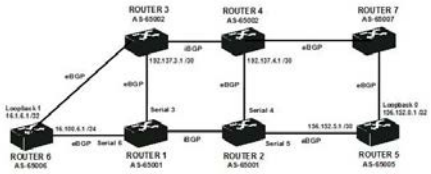
Answer: C

QUESTION: 118
You are migrating a customer's distribution layer from Cisco Catalyst 3750 switches to HP E8200 zl Series switches. You are now planning the Layer 3 migration.The Cisco switches use Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), and the HP switches will use Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) to function as redundant default gateways for the LAN's subnets.You talk with the customer and determine that you will not be able to gain access to other network solutions such as DHCP servers nor firewalls and other security devices. Which general method should you select for migrating routing functionality?

A. Configure the HP switches as members of the HSRP groups; have the HP switches preempt the active role; then migrate the HP switches to VRRP.
B. Configure VRRP on the HP switches using the same HSRP virtual addresses; disable the Cisco switch VLAN interfaces at the same time that you enable VRRP on the corresponding HP switch interfaces.
C. Migrate the Cisco distribution switches to VRRP; configure VRRP on the HP switches andhave them preempt the active role on each VLAN.
D. Configure VRRP on the HP switches using different virtual IP addresses from the ones used by the Cisco switches; change every endpoints' default gateway address to the appropriate VRRP address.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 119
Click the Exhibit button and view a network diagram and two switch configurations.




```
<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 LoopO
 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 LoopO
 peer 16.0.0.2 next-hop-local
```

```
 peer 16.0.0.2 as-number 65001
 peer 16.0.0.2 connect-interface LoopO
 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
16.3.0.0/16         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        GE0/0
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>
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
```

```
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
16.3.0.0/16         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        GE0/0
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>
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 LoopO
 #
 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
```

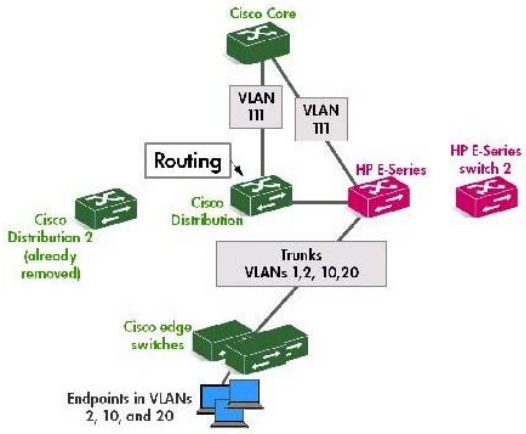
When interface Serial 4 of Router 2 fails, traffic from Router 1 destined for network 156.152.0.0/16 leaves AS 65001 via the Serial 3 interface of Router 1. The administrator prefers that this traffic leaves AS 65001 through interface Serial 5 of Router 2. Which configuration change will achieve the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

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

D. Router-1#route-policy Policy permit node 10 apply preferred-value 500bgp 100 peer 16.0.0.2 route-policy Policy

Answer: A

QUESTION: 120
Click the Exhibit button.



You are in the process of replacing a Cisco switch at the distribution layer with an HP ProVision ASIC-based E-Seriesswitch. You have connected both switches in parallel as shown in the exhibit. You now disable the VLAN interfaces on the Cisco distribution switch and enable VRRP on VLANs 1, 2, 10, and 20 on the HP E-Series switch.How do the endpoints in the network learnthe MAC address for the HP E-Series switch, which is now their default router?

A. When each endpoint's MAC table entry for the gateway address times out, it sends an ARP request and learns the new address.
B. When an edge switch's MAC entry for thegateway address times out, it learns the new MAC address using ARP and propagates the change.
C. When the HP E-Series switch becomes the VRRP Master, it sends a gratuitous ARP that updates devices'MAC tables.
D. Both the endpoints and the edge switches' MAC table entries for the gateway address must time out before the endpoints can discover the HP E-Series switch's MAC address.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 121

In RRPP Ring 3 of an HP A-Series switch,the RRPP port status of the primary port is UP, but the port status of the secondary port is BLOCKED. What most likely caused this?

A. The state of Ring 3 is complete.
B. The state of Ring 3 is fail.
C. The switch is misconfigured.
D. There is no Master in Ring 3.
E. The state of Ring 3 is incomplete.
F. Spanning Tree is enabled on the secondary port.

Answer: A