

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Deploying HP FlexNetwork Core Technologies

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QUESTION: 47

For which use case is a basic or standard access control list (ACL) appropriate?

- A. Controlling which devices can access other devices based on the MAC addresses
- B. Controlling which devices can access other devices based on the IP protocol number
- C. Controlling which devices can access other devices based on the IP addresses
- D. Controlling which devices can access other devices based on the source VLAN tag

Answer: C

QUESTION: 48

An HP switch is a member of an Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device that has two members. What is a proper situation for issuing the mad restore command on this switch?

- A. The IRF link has failed, and MAD has caused a new member to become master. The administrator wants to restore the previous master's MAC address.
- B. The IRF link has failed, and MAD placed this member in recovery mode. The administrator wants the switch to automatically repair the failed link.
- C. The IRF link has failed, and the administrator needs to put this switch in MAD recovery mode.
- D. The IRF link has failed, and MAD placed this member in recovery mode. The active member has gone offline.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://www.manualslib.com/manual/579819/Hp-6125xlg.html?page=27> Restore the normal MAD state of the IRF fabric in Recovery state. Use mad restore to restore the normal MAD state of the IRF fabric in Recovery state.

When MAD detects that an IRF fabric has split into multiple IRF fabrics, only the one whose master has the lowest member ID among all the masters can still forward traffic. All the other fabrics are set in Recovery state and cannot forward traffic.

QUESTION: 49

A company uses 802.1X authentication to force users to authenticate to connect to the network. The company uses HP IMC User Access manager (UAM) as the RADIUS server. The company wants to assign users to VLANs based on their

identity. For example, contractor should be assigned in VLAN 20. Assume that VLANs are extended correctly across the network infrastructure. Where does a network administrator configure the VLAN policy?

- A. In the access device configuration UAM
- B. In local-user accounts for contractors, which are configured on access layer switches
- C. In an authorized VLAN list, which is applied to access layer switches edge ports
- D. In an access rule on UAM, which will be selected in the contractor service policy

Answer: D

QUESTION: 50

Two HP 10500 Series Switches connect on a 10G fiber link. One of the two fibers in the link breaks, and a broadcast storm occurs. How could a network administrator prevent a problem like this from happening again?

- A. Configure Device Link Detection Protocol (DLDP) on both sides of the link.
- B. Use Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (RPVST+) instead of Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP).
- C. Implement sFlow or NetStream on both sides of the link, setting the collector to an Intelligent Management Center (IMC) server.
- D. Add another 10G link and create a link aggregation group on each switch that includes both links.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  qos trust dscp

<Comware-switch> display qos map-table dscp-dot1p
#partial output

MAP-TABLE NAME: dscp-dot1p TYPE: pre-define
IMPORT : EXPORT
0 : 0
16 : 2

<Comware-switch> display qos map-table dot1p-lp
MAP-TABLE NAME: dot1p-lp TYPE: pre-define
IMPORT : EXPORT
0 : 2
1 : 0
2 : 1
3 : 3
4 : 4
5 : 5
6 : 6
7 : 7
```

A server connects to GigabitEthernet1/0/1 on an HP Comware switch. The server sends tagged traffic in VLAN2. It has an application that sets the DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) for its traffic to 16 and the 802.1p value to 2. The switch should use the DSCP to place the traffic in priority queue. The traffic belongs to the queue that is one priority level higher than the queue for best effort traffic (traffic without a QoS value) What can the network administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Change GigabitEthernet1/0/1's trust setting to "dot1p" set the port priority to 3. DSCP will not be used
- B. Keep Gigabit Ethernet1/0/1's QoS trust setting to "dot1p" Set the port priority to 3.
- C. Change the dot1p-lp map to map 802.1p value 2 to lp 2 and 802.1p value 0 to lp1.
- D. Change the dscp-dot1p map to map DSCP 16 to 802.1p value 1. RECEIVE priority 0

Answer: C

QUESTION: 52

A network administrator is completing an In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) for an Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual devices. The device has two members. Each member has one management module. Member1 is currently the master. The administrator has initiated a rollback time for this upgrade. When should the administrator accept the upgrade?

- A. After upgrading both members of the IRF virtual device
- B. After checking the new software's ISSU compatibility but before upgrading either member
- C. After upgrading member 1 but before switching over to and upgrading member 2
- D. After upgrading and switching over to member 2 but before upgrading member 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

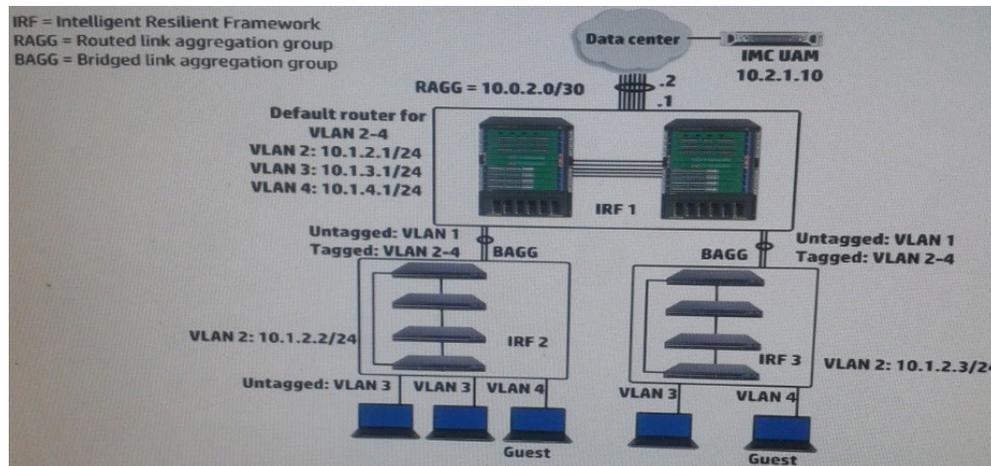
Look here items 6-

http://www.h3c.com/portal/Technical_Support

Documents/Technical_Documents/Switches/H3C_S12500_Series_Switches/Configuration/Operation_Manual/H3C_S12500_CG-Release7128-6W710/01/201301/772597_1285_0.htm

QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit.



A company has a functional multicast routing solution, which routes multicasts from the data center users in VLAN3 and VLAN4. Users in VLAN 3 and VLAN 4 sometimes register for some of the same multicast. The network administrator wants to prevent duplicate multicasts on the link between the core IRF virtual switch and the access layer IRF virtual switches. What should the administrator do to accomplish this goal?

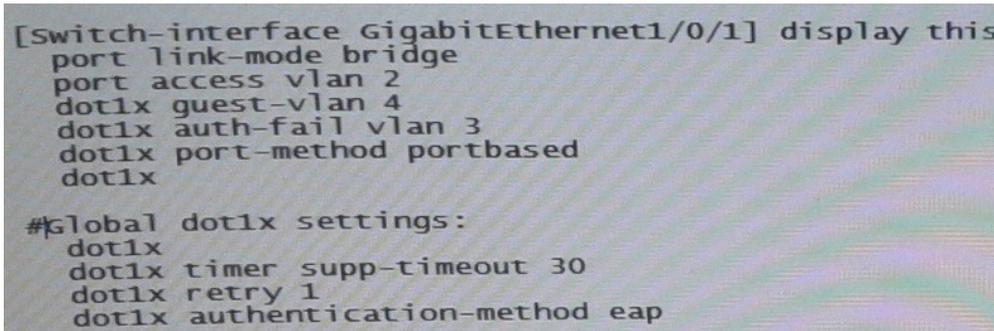
- A. Enable IGMP snooping on VLAN 3 and VLAN4 (Layer 2) on the core switch and on the access layer switches.
- B. Create Layer 3 interfaces for VLAN 3 and VLAN 4 on the access layer switches, and enable IGMP on the interfaces.

- C. Enable Multicast VLAN and IGMP snooping on VLAN 3 on the access layer switches, and associate VLAN 4 as a sub-VLAN.
- D. Create Layer 3 interfaces for VLAN 3 and VLAN 4 on the access layer switches, and enable PIM on the interfaces.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit.



```
[Switch-interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1] display this
port link-mode bridge
port access vlan 2
dot1x guest-vlan 4
dot1x auth-fail vlan 3
dot1x port-method portbased
dot1x

#Global dot1x settings:
dot1x
dot1x timer supp-timeout 30
dot1x retry 1
dot1x authentication-method eap
```

A user connects a device to GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 on switch. The device does not have an 802.1X supplicant. One minute passes. How does the switch port handle the client?

- A. It blocks the client
- B. It assigns the client to VLAN2
- C. It assigns the client to VLAN3
- D. It assigns the client to VLAN4

Answer: D

QUESTION: 55

HOTSPOT

Match the Comware quality of service (QoS) scheduling mechanism to its use case.

Ensures that traffic in a higher priority queue is always forwarded before traffic in a lower priority queue; lower priority traffic might be starved out.

Strict priority (SP)
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

Gives more forwarding opportunities to higher priority queues. Higher priority queues receive more bandwidth, but queues with large packets might receive more bandwidth than queues with small packets.

Strict priority (SP)
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

Guarantees a specific bandwidth to traffic flows in each priority queue; divide any remaining bandwidth among queue: based on relative priority.

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