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

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Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

A network administrator manages an ArubaOS switch through the CLI The administrator needs to configure an untagged VLAN assignment on a range of interfaces. How should the administrator enter the untagged command to complete this configuration?

A. Create a manual, named interface range Then access the context for the range and specify the VLAN ID with the untagged command.

B. Access the context for a range of interfaces and specify the VLAN ID with the untagged command

C. Access the individual context for each of the interfaces and specify the VLAN ID with the untagged command

D. Access the VLAN context and specify a range of interfaces with the untagged command.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 3**

Refer to the exhibit.
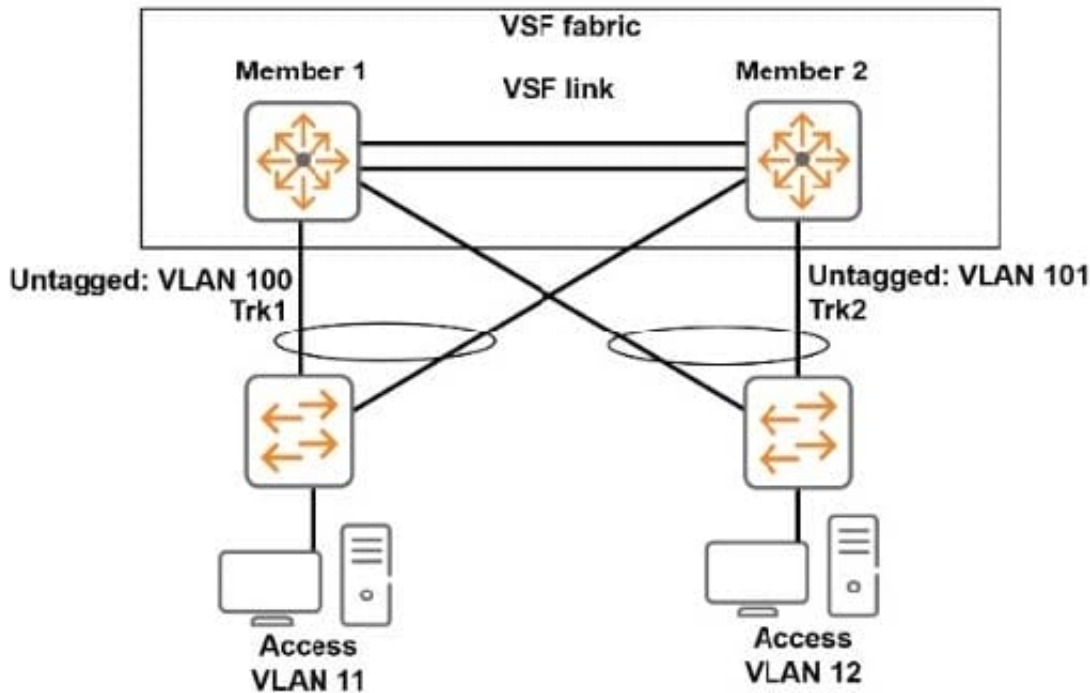


The Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) fabric and other switches connect on LACP link aggregations. They use OSPF for routing. What should a network administrator do to help network connectivity continue uninterrupted if the commander fails?

A. Enable OSPF graceful restart (non-stop OSPF) on the VSF fabric.

B. Configure LLDP-MAD.on the VSF fabric.

C. Configure a unique OSPF router ID on the standby member OOBM port.

D. Install a standby management module in the standby member.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 4**

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

**QUESTION 5**

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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