HP0-Y47 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Four HP 3800 Series Switches have formed a backplane stack in a ring topology. Member 1 is the commander the two stacking links on the member 1 fail. What happens?

A. If LACP Multi-Active Detection (MAD) is enabled and the stack connects to a ProVision switch on a link aggregation, member 2, 3 and 4 and shutdown the ports Otherwise, no ports are disabled

B. If LACP Multi-Active Detection (MAD) is enabled member 1 shuts down all of its ports. Otherwise, no ports are disabled

C. If the split policy is one-fragment-up member 1 shuts down all of its ports

D. If the switch policy is one-fragment-up members 2, 3, and 4 shut down all of their ports

Correct Answer: C

Results of Disconnecting a Stacking Cable

If a stacking cable becomes disconnected from one of the switches in the stack, the effect depends on the stacking topology that is being used:

Mesh--The stack topology is temporarily changed to a ring. To recover, simply reconnect the stacking cable; the mesh topology and the previous stack configuration is restored.

Ring--There is little effect. The stack topology is temporarily changed to a chain topology. To recover, simply reconnect the stacking cable; the ring topology and the previous stack configuration is restored.

Chain--The following occurs:

The smaller section (fragment) of the stack that results from the disconnection becomes Inactive (the Stack Status value shown in the output of the show stacking command is Inactive).

If the two resulting fragments are the same size, the fragment that contains the Commander will be Active, and the other fragment becomes Inactive.

Both fragments will have a Commander and a Standby selected (if there is more than one switch in each fragment).

When the stacking cable is reconnected to reform the chain:

The Commander and Standby of the Active fragment retain those roles for the resulting stack. If the original Commander was not in that fragment, then the stack will have a new Commander when the stack is reformed. The switches in the Inactive fragment reboot and assume their new roles in the reformed chain.

Stack fragment - A stack that previously had more members (that is, some of its previous members are now missing). The fragment can be Active or Inactive based on the rules described.

Active Stack fragment - When a stack becomes fragmented, only one fragment remains Active; the other fragments become Inactive (all network ports are disabled). The active stack fragment inherits the MAC address and IP addressing of the stack for management. The fragment that has more switches in it will be the Active fragment. This allows more of the network ports to remain operational. If the fragments have the same number of switches in them, then the fragment that has the original Commander will be the Active fragment.

Inactive Stack fragment - The switches in this fragment do not actively switch packets. They are powered on, however, the network ceases to carry traffic. All user ports are disabled. Only the OOBM and stack ports remain active.

http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?docId=emr_na-c03018186

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. Exhibit 1

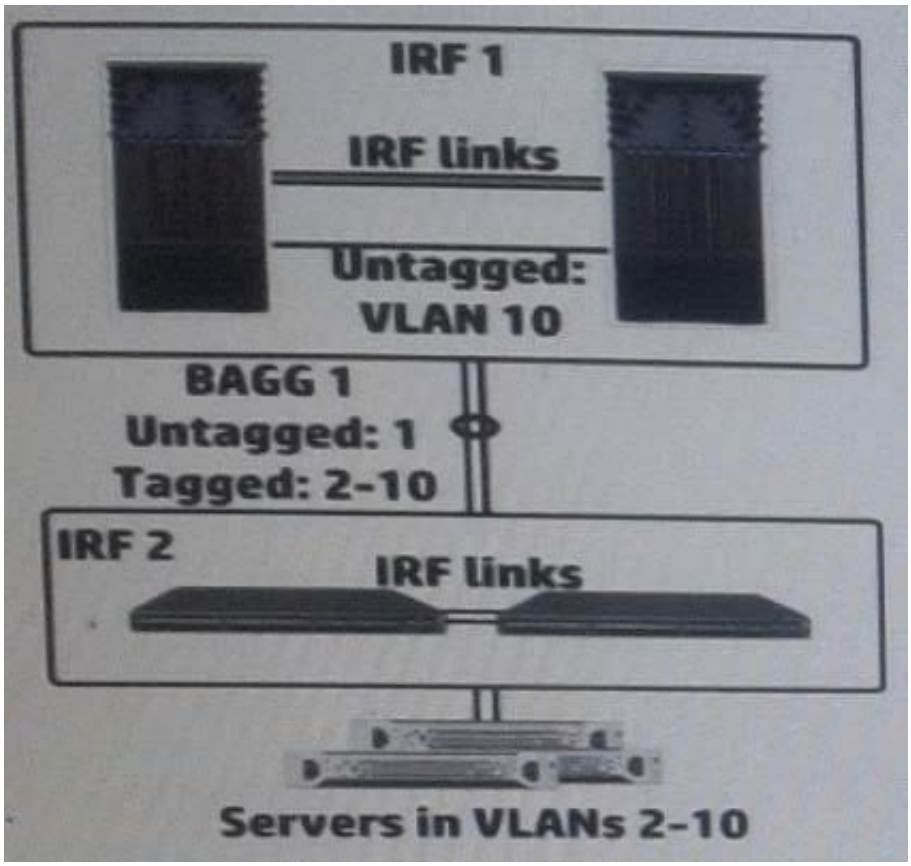
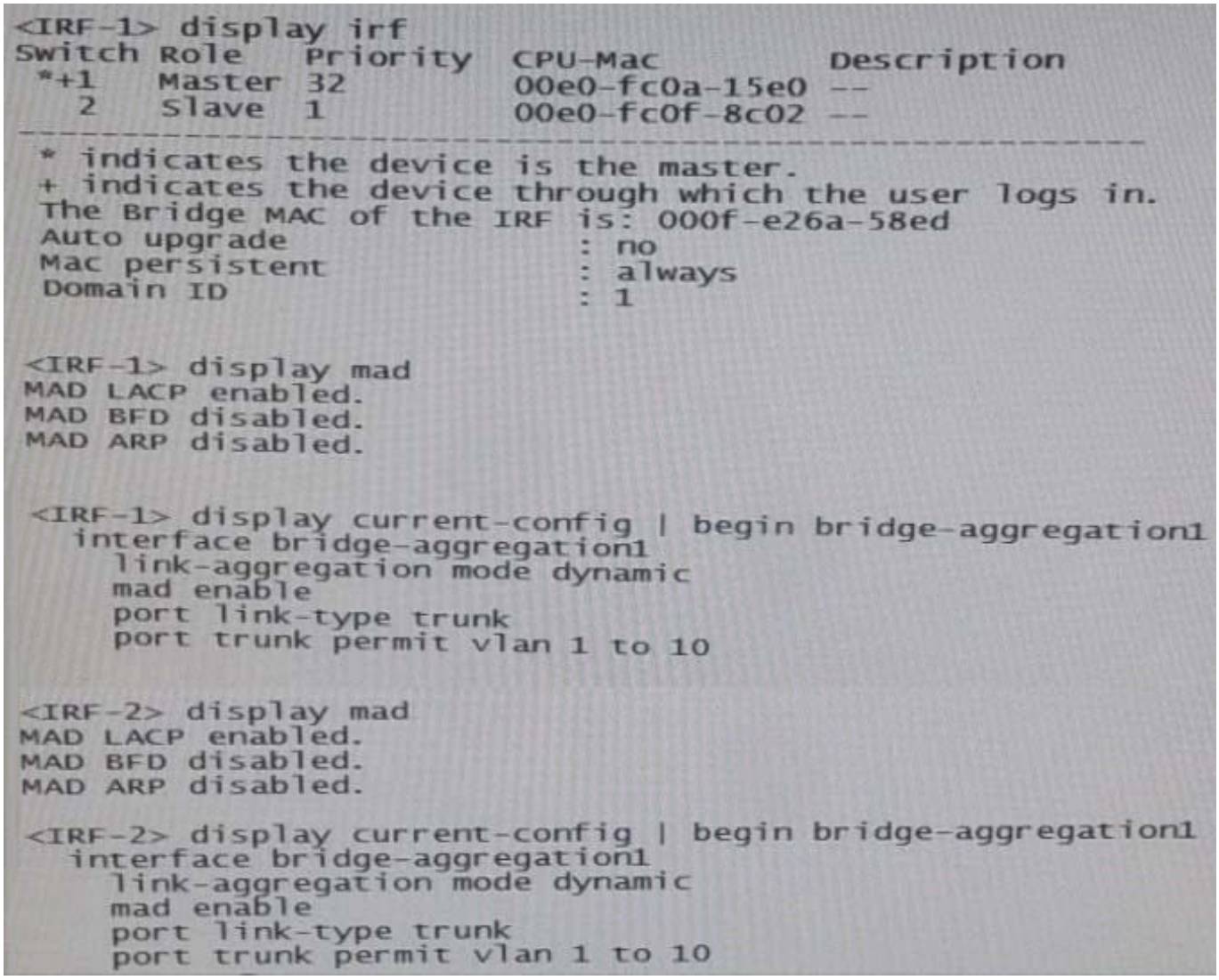


Exhibit 2



The HP Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual devices shown in the Exhibit 1 support traffic for servers in VLAN 2-10. To enhance resiliency, the network administrator configures MAD on both IRF virtual switches. The administrator has established the settings shown in the exhibit 2. The configuration has an issue.

How can the administrator correct the issue?

A. Activate the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) MAD 1 on IRF 1 and IRF 2.

B. Exclude the ports in BAGG 1 from MAD on IRF 1 and IRF 2.

C. Change the domain ID on IRF 2 to a unique ID.

D. Enable extended Link Layer Control Protocol Data Units (LACPDUs) on IRF 1 and IRF 2.

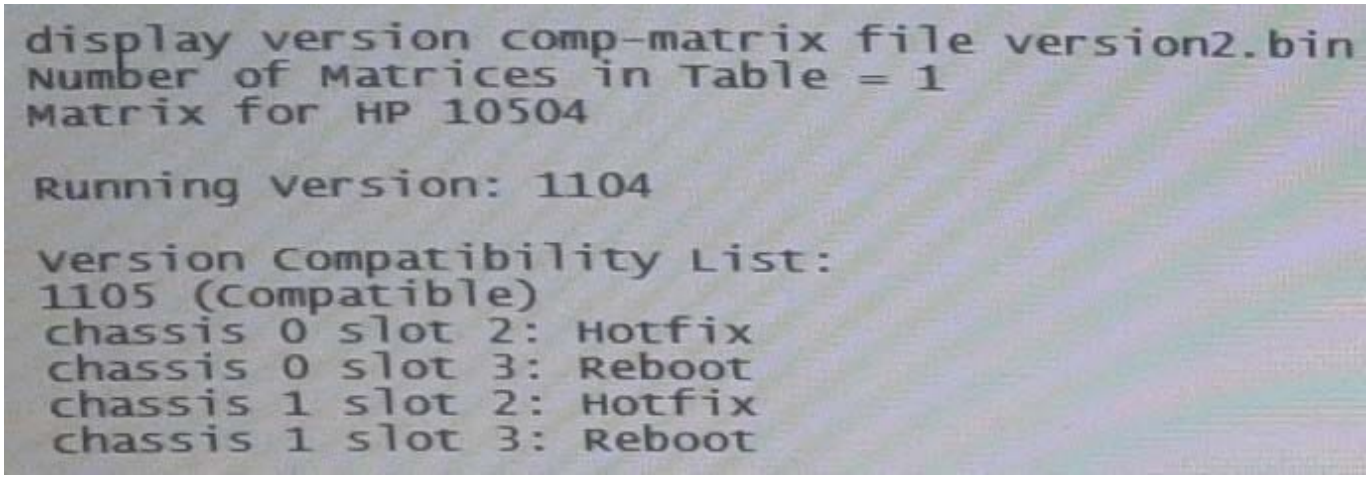
Correct Answer: C

NOT ALL IMAGE CHECK for EXAMPLE THIS example there are BFD MAD
http://www.certificationexplorer.com/Documents/HP0-Y47.pdf

http://abouthpnetworking.com/2014/02/01/comware7-irf-mad-lacp-new-selection-method/
http://abouthpnetworking.com/2014/11/08/provision-support-for-irf-mad- lacp-split-brain-detection/
http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display? docId=emr_na-c02648772

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



The current software on the Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device shown in the exhibit is version 1104. The network administrator wants to upgrade to software version 1105. What will happen when the administrator attempts to use In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) for this upgrade?

A. The IRF virtual device will not accept the ISSU commands. It will output various error messages.

B. When the administrator executes the switch over to the new master, a rollback will occur, causing the software to revert to the previous version.

C. The process can complete successfully. Some links might go down, causing temporary failovers within link aggregation groups.

D. When the administrator executes the switchover to the new master, an outage will occur while this master reboots.

Correct Answer: C

http://abouthpnetworking.com/2014/03/24/comware5-issu-incompatible/
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QUESTION 4

A company needs a simple authenticate solution for guests. The HP Comware access layer switches will implement portal authentication (or Web-Auth). The network administrator wants the switch to host the login web page on an IP address that not used for any other purpose.

What should the administrator do to accomplish this goal?

A. Set the IP address when defining the local portal server, and create a loopback interface for the address

B. Create RADIUS scheme that specifies this IP address for the authentication server. Select this scheme for portal authentication in the default domain

C. Create a layer 3 interface for the guest VLAN and assign the desired IP address. Activate local portal authentication

on this interface.

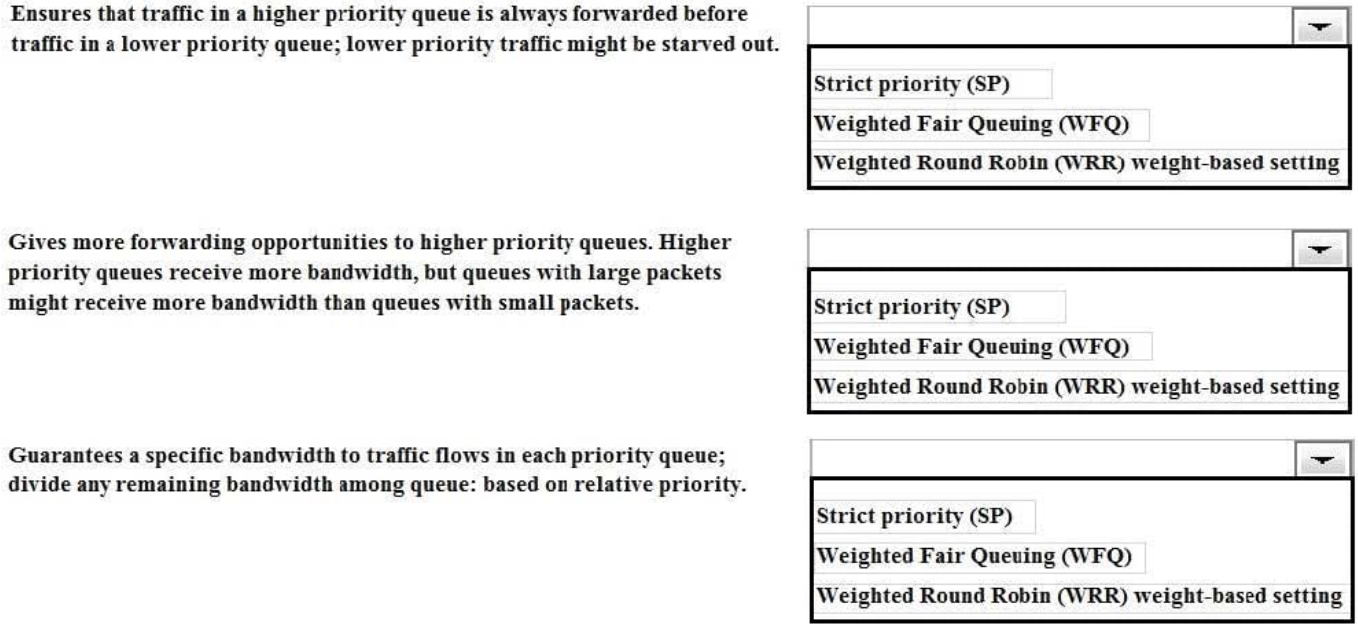
D. Set the IP address when defining the local portal server, and the switch automatically begins using that address.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

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

Hot Area:



Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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
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