



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

Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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### QUESTION 1

A port on an ArubaOS switch has its default spanning tree settings. When is the port defined as a spanning tree edge port?

- A. when the switch and the connected switch run MSTP but have different region settings
- B. when the switch runs MSTP but the connected switch runs RSTP
- C. when the port fails to receive BPDUs on the port within a set period of time
- D. when the port is part of a VLAN that is dedicated to that port alone

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

What is one characteristic of a spanning tree edge port on an ArubaOS switch?

- A. The port link state does not affect the RSTP topology.
- B. The port connects to a switch that runs MSTP but in a different region.
- C. The port only forwards traffic in VLANs assigned to the instance 0 (IST).
- D. The port ignores incoming BPDUs

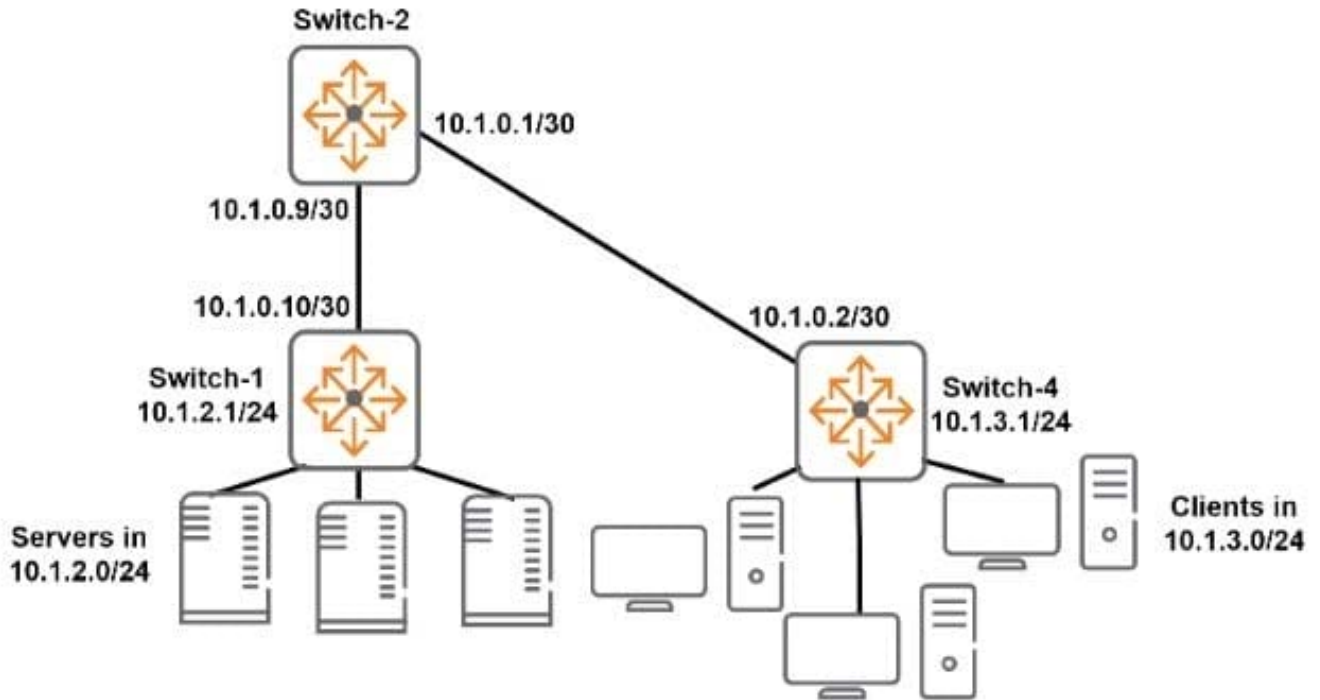
Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 3



Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator creates a route to 10.1.2.0/24 on Switch-4. What is the correct next hop for the route?

- A. 10.1.0.2
- B. 10.1.0.9
- C. 10.1.0.1
- D. 10.1.21

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

Switch# show ip route

IP Route Entries						
Destination	Gateway	VLAN	Type	Sub-Type	Metric	Dist.
10.1.4.0/24	VLAN4	4	connected		1	0
10.1.8.0/24	10.1.101.1	101	ospf	IntraArea	3	110
10.1.12.0/24	10.1.104.2	104	ospf	IntraArea	3	110
10.1.101.0/24	VLAN101	101	connected		1	0
10.1.104.0/24	VLAN104	104	connected		1	0
127.0.0.0/8	reject		static		0	0
127.0.0.1/32	100		connected		1	0

An ArubaOS switch has the routing table shown in the exhibit. A network administrator then enters this command:  
Switch(config)# ip route 10.1.8.0/24 10.1.104.2

After the administrator enters this command, packets arrive that are destined for 10.1.8.8 and 10.1.8.13 What does the



switch do with this traffic?

- A. It forwards all of the traffic to 10.1.101.1.
- B. It load balances some of the traffic 10.1.101.1 and some to 10.1.104.2.
- C. It forwards all of the traffic to 10.1.104.2.
- D. It drops the traffic.

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 5

On an ArubaOS switch, what is the difference between an SNMPv2c community with manager unrestricted rights and an SNMPv2 community with operator unrestricted rights?

- A. The manager unrestricted community has read-write access to all managed objects on the switch; the operator unrestricted community has read-write access to some objects but not to any Config objects.
- B. The manager unrestricted community uses the Telnet/SSH password assigned to the manager to authenticate SNMP servers; the operator unrestricted community uses the Telnet/SSH password assigned to the operator.
- C. The manager unrestricted community has read-write access to the switch, but the operator unrestricted community has read-only access.
- D. The manager unrestricted community uses encryption, but the operator unrestricted community uses plaintext communication

Correct Answer: A

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