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QUESTION 1

An administrator is managing a network comprised of AOS-CX switches deployed at the aggregation layer. The switches are paired in a VSX stack and run the OSPF routing protocol. The administrator is concerned about how long it takes for OSPF to converge when one of the VSX switches has to reboot.

What should the administrator do to speed up the OSPF convergence of the switch that is rebooting?

- A. Change the VSXISL link from an OSPF broadcast link point-to-point.
- B. Implement graceful restart on the VSX switches and their neighboring OSPF switches.
- C. Decrease the VSX initial synchronization timer on the two VSX switches.
- D. Define non-backbone areas on the VSX switches as totally stubby areas.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Examine the partial output of the BGP routing table of an AOS-CX switch:

Switch# **show bgp**

<-output omitted->

Network	Nexthop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
* e 1.0.0.0/8	192.168.1.5	0	100	0	100 ?
* e 1.0.0.0/8	192.168.2.5	0	100	0	200 100 i
* e 1.0.0.0/8	192.168.3.5	0	200	20	300 400 100 ?
* e 1.0.0.0/8	192.168.4.5	0	50	0	400 200 100 i

The switch is learning about four possible paths to reach the 1.0.0.0/8 network. Based on this output, which next-hop route will the AOS-CX select to be placed in the IP routing table?

- A. 192.168.1.5
- B. 192.168.2.5
- C. 192.168.3.5
- D. 192.168.4.5

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 3

A network engineer is setting up BGP on AOS-CX switches. The engineer is establishing two different eBGP peering to two different service providers. The engineer has dozens of contiguous C-class public networks that need to be advertised to the two service providers. The engineer manually defines the networks to be advertised individually with the "network" command.

How can an administrator advertise only a summarized route to the two service providers?

- A. Create a summarized static route and redistribute this into OSPF
- B. Summarize the networks with the "aggregate-address" BGP command
- C. Enable auto-summarization in the IPv4 address family of the BGP configuration
- D. Create a summarized route in OSPF

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A network administrator is attempting to troubleshoot a connectivity issue between a group of users and a particular server. The administrator needs to examine the packets over a period of time from their desktop; however, the administrator is not directly connected to the AOS-CX switch involved with the traffic flow.

What is correct regarding the ERSPAN session that needs to be established on an AOS-CX switch? (Choose two.)

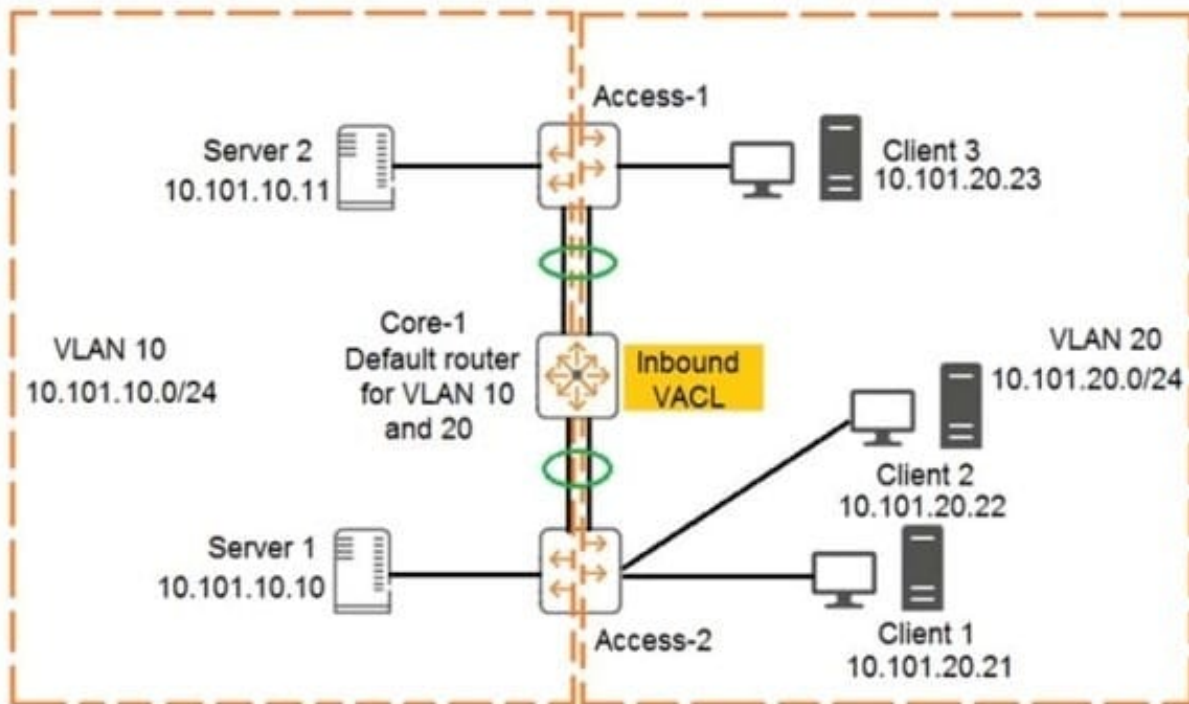
- A. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the switch to which the administrator's desktop is connected
- B. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the administrator's desktop
- C. The encapsulation protocol used is GRE
- D. The encapsulation protocol used is VXLAN
- E. The encapsulation protocol is UDP

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: In AOS CX the remote mirroring is done using a tunnel interface, so the Mirror source and destination must be configured on each Switch. On the source Switch, the source interface (from where the traffic is mirrored) and destination interface (the tunnel interface to where the traffic is sent to). In the destination Switch, the source interface (which would be the tunnel interface (receiving the traffic from the source switch tunnel)) and the destination would be the client where Wireshark enabled client is connected.

QUESTION 5

Examine the network exhibit:



The ACL configuration defined on Core-1 is as follows:

```
Core-1(config)# access-list ip example
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# permit ip 10.101.20.21/32 any eq 23
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# permit ip 10.101.20.21/32 eq 23 any
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# exit
Core-1(config)# vlan 20
Core-1(config-if)# apply access-list example in
```

The ACL configuration defined on Core-1 is as follows:

If telnet was being used, which device connection would be permitted and functional in both directions? (Choose two.)

- A. Client 3 to Client 2
- B. Client 1 to Client 2
- C. Server 2 to Client 2
- D. Server 1 to Client 1
- E. Client 1 to Client 3

Correct Answer: BD

CL3 - CL2 - drop on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and CL3 not CL1 as SRC IP CL1 - CL2 - pass - no ACL cause forwarded by Access2 SR2 - CL2 - pass on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 10 Drop on return path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and no CL1 as SRC IP SR1 - CL1 - pass on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 10 pass on return path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and CL1 as SRC IP CL1 - CL3 - pass on forward path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and CL1 as SRC IP drop on return path by core1 cause match VLAN 20 and not CL1 but CL3 as SRC IP



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