



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

Fast Track - Applying Aruba Switching Fundamentals for Mobility

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### QUESTION 1

What must the network administrator do to enable some traffic to flow over each switch-to-switch link?

- A. On Switch-3, assign STP priority 0 to instance 1 and STP priority 1 (4096) to instance 2. On Switch-4, assign STP priority 1 to instance 1 and STP priority 0 to instance 2.
- B. Change the STP mode to MSTP on each switch.
- C. Change the VLAN-to-instance mapping on half of the switches so that VLAN 2 is assigned to instance 1 and VLAN 3 is assigned to instance 1.
- D. Configure the same MSTP region name and revision number on each switch.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

A network administrator needs to configure Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) for the first time on an ArubaOS switch. The administrator enters this command:

```
Switch-1(config)# vsf member 1 link 1 a23,a24
```

The administrator then wants to provision member 2 settings. What must the administrator do before provisioning these settings?

- A. Specify the model type for member 1.
- B. Configure SNMP settings that match settings configured on member 2
- C. Join member 2 to the VSF fabric.
- D. Enable VSF on the switch and reboot.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 3

What is a best practice for an MSTP region?

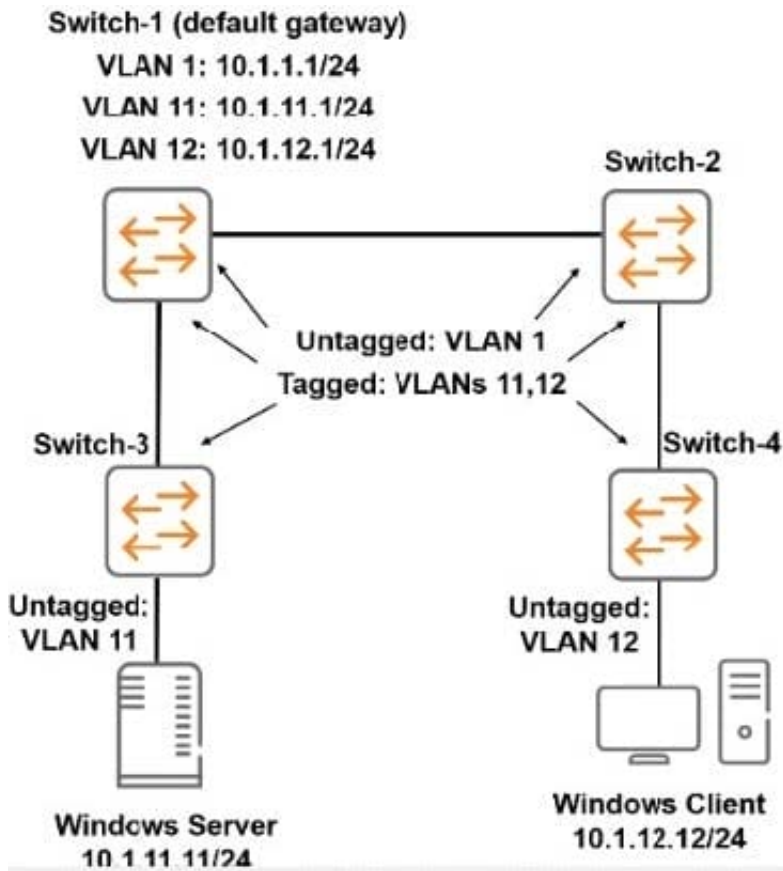
- A. The config name should contain the hostname of the root switch.
- B. The desired root for the CIST should have a lower config revision than any other switch.
- C. Switch-to-switch links should carry all VLANs in use in the MSTP region.
- D. A switch should have a consistent spanning tree priority in each MSTP instance

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4



The ArubaOS switches were at default settings. The network administrator configures the VLANs and IP addresses as shown in the exhibit. All inter switch links are untagged for VLAN 1 and tagged for VLANs 11 and 12. There is no additional configuration performed on the switches. The Windows Server and Windows Client are configured to use Switch-1 as their default gateway.

How does this configuration affect the network topology?

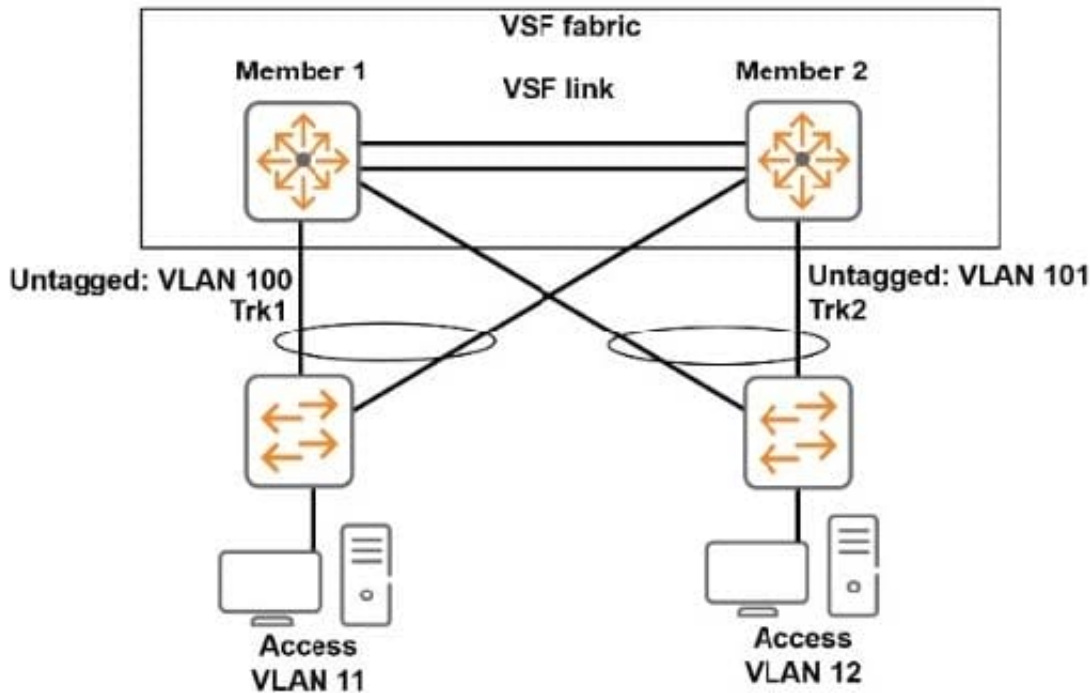
- A. The Windows Server and Windows Client cannot ping each other; IP routing must be enabled on all switches in the topology.
- B. The Windows Server and Windows Client cannot ping each other; the VLANs are tagged incorrectly on one or more ports.
- C. The Windows Server and Windows Client can successfully ping each other.
- D. The Windows Server and Windows Client cannot ping each other; IP routing must be enabled on Switch-1.

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 5



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 6

An ArubaOs switch has no passwords configured on it. The network administrator then enters these commands:

```
Switch(config)# password operator user-name admin1 plaintext mysecret1  
Switch(config)# password manager user-name admin2 plaintext mysecret2
```

What is one task that the admin 1 user can log in to the switch and complete?

- A. Mew interface status and statistics.
- B. Back up a configuration.
- C. Mew configuration files.



D. Enable an interface.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 7

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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### QUESTION 8

What is the purpose of the organization string that is set in the System > Admin settings of an Aruba Instant UI?

- A. It configures the SNMP credentials that Aruba AirWave uses to discover the cluster
- B. It directs the cluster to the proper Aruba Activate account for Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP).
- C. It prevents unauthorized APs, which do not have the correct organization string, from joining the cluster.
- D. It defines the group and folder to which the Instant cluster should be assigned in Aruba AirWave.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 9

A network administrator needs to see the options for the vlan command on an ArubaOS switch. The administrator enters:

```
Aruba (config)# vlan?
```

No new output displays.

What should the administrator change to see the vlan command options?

- A. Move to the vlan configuration mode before entering vlan? again.
- B. Use the Tab key instead of ?.

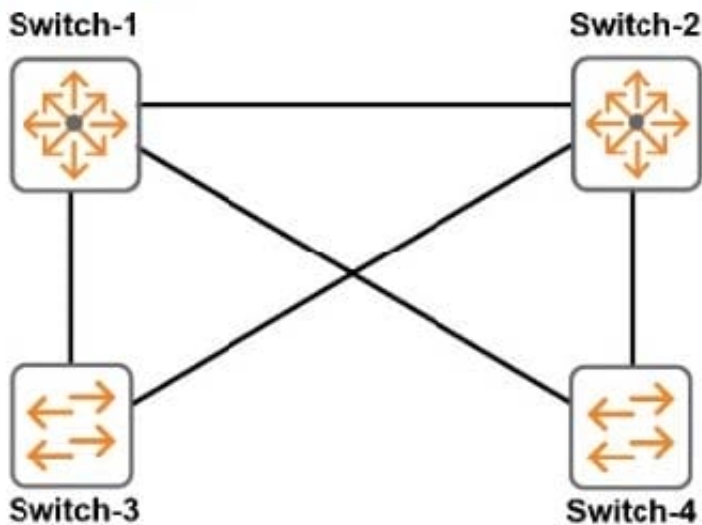


- C. Insert a space in between vlan and ?.
- D. Activate help commands globally before entering vlan? again.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



All switches are ArubaOS switches that currently have the default spanning tree priority. Switch-1 should be the root of the spanning tree if Switch-1 fails. Switch-2 should become root

Which configuration for spanning tree priorities ensures this behavior?

- A. priority 15 on Switch-1 and priority 14 on Switch-2
- B. priority 0 on Switch-1 and priority 15 on Switch-2
- C. priority 0 on Switch-1 and priority 1 on Switch-2
- D. priority 15 on Switch-1 and priority 9 on Switch-2

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 11



```
Switch# show vlans port 1 detail

Status and Counters - VLAN Information - for ports 1

VLAN ID Name          | Status   Voice Jumbo Mode
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
5      VLAN5          | Port-based No   No   Untagged

Switch# show vlans port 2 detail

Status and Counters - VLAN Information - for ports 2

VLAN ID Name          | Status   Voice Jumbo Mode
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1      DEFAULT_VLAN   | Port-based No   No   Untagged
5      VLAN5          | Port-based No   No   Tagged
6      VLAN6          | Port-based No   No   Tagged
```

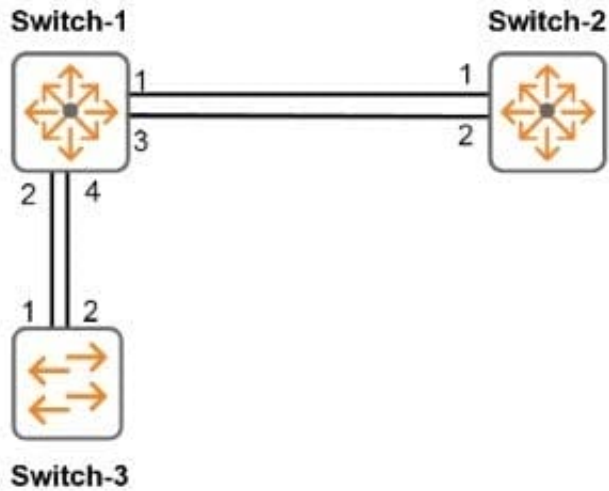
This ArubaOS switch receives traffic without a VLAN tag on a switch port 1. The traffic is destined to a MAC address learned on port 2. What does the switch do with the traffic?

- A. It forwards the traffic on port 2 without a VLAN tag.
- B. It floods the traffic on port 2 on all VLANs.
- C. It drops the traffic.
- D. It forwards the traffic on port 2 with a VLAN tag of 5.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 12**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
A network administrator enters these commands and misconfigures the link aggregations:
Switch-1(config)# trunk 1-2 trk1 lacp
Switch-1(config)# trunk 3-4 trk2 lacp
Switch-2(config)# trunk 1-2 trk1 lacp
Switch-3(config)# trunk 1-2 trk1 lacp
```



Which behavior does Switch-1 exhibit on its link aggregations?

- A. It uses LACP to dynamically detect that ports 1 and 3 belong in trk 1. and ports 2 and 4 belong in trk2.
- B. It blocks one or both ports in each link aggregation due to errors detected by LACP.
- C. It sends an SNMP probe to Switch-2 and Swrtch-3 to determine whether it needs to shut down any of these ports.
- D. It load shares traffic on both ports in each LACP link aggregation, which leads to loops and network disruption.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 13

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

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### QUESTION 14

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

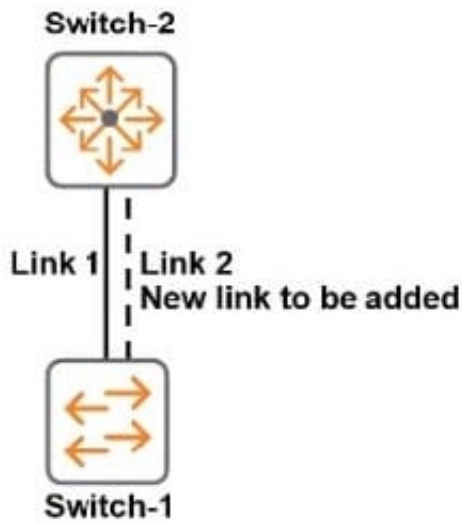
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### QUESTION 15





Refer to the exhibit.



The switches in the exhibit use RSTP. The network administrator needs to add Link 2. Why should the administrator configure Links 1 and 2 as a link aggregation?

- A. to combine traffic statistics for the interfaces
- B. to prevent a loop from occurring
- C. to share traffic more evenly over both links
- D. to automatically apply the settings already configured for Link 1 to Link 2

Correct Answer: C

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