KillTest

높은 품질, 더 나은 서비스

연습 문제

https://www.killtest.kr

1년간 무료 업데이트 제공

Exam : **HPE7-A08**

Title : HPE Network Switching Professional Exam

Version : DEMO

1.Refer to the partial exhibit from an HPE Aruba Networking CX 8325:

```
show interface 1/1/44

Interface 1/1/44 is down (Administratively down)
 Admin state is down
 State information: No XCVR installed
 Link state: down for 1 month (since Tue May 21 17:40:23 UTC 2024)
 Link transitions: 6
 Description:
 Persona:
 Hardware: Ethernet, MAC Address: bc:d7:a5:6d:5a:00
 MTU 1500
 Type --
 Full-duplex
 qos trust none
 Speed 0 Mb/s
 Auto-negotiation is off
 Flow-control: off
 Error-control: off
 L3 Counters: Rx Disabled, Tx Disabled
 Rate collection interval: 300 seconds
```

A new port 1/1/44 needs to be configured to connect to a 29301, which has the following configuration:

```
interface 24
   tagged vlan 1,20,24,30,40,50,55,60
   untagged vlan 10
   exit
```

Which configuration would be used?

A)

```
interface 1/1/44
    no shutdown
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 10
    vlan trunk allowed 1,10,20,24,30,40,50,55,60
    exit
```

B)

```
interface 1/1/44
    enable
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 10
    vlan trunk allowed 1,20,24,30,40,50,55,60
    exit
```

C)

```
interface 1/1/44
    enable
    vlan trunk native 10
    vlan trunk allowed 1,10,20,24,30,40,50,55,60
    exit
```

D)

```
interface 1/1/44
    no shutdown
    vlan trunk native 10
    vlan trunk allowed 1,20,24,30,40,50,55,60
    exit
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question relates to configuring port 1/1/44 on an Aruba CX 8325 switch to connect to a 2930F switch (Aruba 2930F series). The key factor is interoperability between these two devices, especially regarding link aggregation and port channel settings.

The Aruba 2930F typically uses static or LACP link aggregation with standard settings. To connect an Aruba CX 8325 port to a 2930F port, the CX configuration must align with the 2930F settings, particularly regarding:

Enabling LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) on the port.

Correct VLAN tagging or trunk mode.

Matching speed and duplex settings.
From the options given, answer A corresponds to enabling LACP with appropriate trunk configuration that matches the 2930F. The other options either have mismatches in aggregation or trunking mode or missing LACP.
Reference: Aruba CX Switch Configuration Guides
Aruba 2930F Configuration Guides
Official Aruba Networking CX 8325 and 2930F interoperability documents from Aruba support portal and ArubaOS-CX manuals.

2.OSPF peering is configured between HPE Aruba Networking CX 6300 switches utilizing BFD.
You've made this configuration on switch B, while switch A is in the default configuration:

```
bfd min-receive-interval 2000
bfd min-transmit-interval 2000
bfd min-echo-receive-interval 2000
bfd detect-multiplier 3
```

Which BFD Tx/Rx interval values will switch A use for the show bfd session?
A. Switch A show BFD sessions using 500ms
B. Switch A show BFD sessions using 6000ms
C. Switch A show BFD sessions using 2000ms
D. Switch A show BFD sessions using 300ms
Answer: C
Explanation:
This question involves OSPF peering configured between CX 6300 switches using BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection). BFD parameters include transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) intervals.
Switch B has custom BFD interval values configured, but switch A is at default configuration.
According to Aruba CX default BFD parameters, the Tx and Rx intervals default to 2000ms (2 seconds).
This is why switch A's show BFD session displays intervals of 2000ms even if switch B uses different values.
BFD interval negotiation results in the highest Tx/Rx interval being used, or default in case one side is unconfigured.
Reference: ArubaOS-CX Network Protocols Guide
BFD Configuration in Aruba CX Switches
OSPF and BFD Implementation Details in Aruba CX documentation

3.You have applied the following OSPF configuration but are seeing the output from the command below.

Agg-1 Config

```
vrf orange

router ospf 1 vrf orange
area 0

interface loopback 10
vrf attach orange
ip address 10.3.10.2/32
ip ospf 1 area 0

interface vlan101
ip address 10.3.101.2/24
ip ospf 1 area 0
```

Agg-2 Config

```
vrf orange

router ospf 2 vrf orange
area 0

interface vlan101
vrf attach orange
ip address 10.3.101.3/24
ip ospf 2 area 0
```

```
Agg-1# show ip ospf neighbors all-vrfs
No OSPF neighbors found on any VRF.
```

What is the reason for this?

A. A loopback interface hasn't been configured on Agg-2

B. OSPF interfaces are passive by default

C. A different OSPF process ID is used on each switch

D. A Layer-3 interface has not been associated with a VRF

Answer: D

Explanation:

The question concerns an OSPF configuration where the interface does not come up as expected.

Common reasons for no OSPF adjacency or interface participation include:

Interfaces being passive (no adjacency formed)

Mismatched OSPF process IDs

Missing loopback interfaces (for router ID)

Layer-3 interfaces not associated with VRFs when VRFs are configured

Option D (a Layer-3 interface has not been associated with a VRF) is the root cause because in Aruba CX switches, when VRF is configured, all Layer-3 interfaces that participate in OSPF must be associated with the correct VRF instance to establish adjacency and participate correctly.

If an interface is not part of the VRF configured for OSPF, it will not appear in the OSPF interface list or form neighbors.

Reference: ArubaOS-CX VRF and OSPF configuration guides

OSPF troubleshooting guides on Aruba CX switches

Aruba Network Design Best Practices documents

4.You need to run a packet capture on a CX switch and be able to view the full output on a remote device in real-time.

What is the best way to do this?

A. Configure a mirror session using ERSPAN to a computer running Wireshark

B. Inspect the summary of the packets in real time on the switch using tcpdump

C. Configure a mirror session with another port on the switch as the destination

D. Configure a mirror session to the CPU, use tshark to capture it to a PCAP file

Answer: A
Explanation:
To capture packets on an HPE Aruba CX switch and view the output remotely in real-time, the best practice is to use a mirror session that forwards traffic to a remote device running a packet analyzer such as Wireshark. ERSPAN (Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer) allows the mirror traffic to be encapsulated in GRE and sent over an IP network to a remote monitoring station. This method ensures full packet capture with no local resource constraints and provides full visibility to the analyst.
Option B (using tcpdump on the switch) only provides summarized or limited capture locally.
Option C (mirroring to another switch port) only allows local monitoring and does not provide remote real-time viewing.
Option D (mirror to CPU and then use tshark) is less efficient and may be resource-intensive on the switch.
Therefore, configuring ERSPAN to a remote Wireshark host is the recommended and best way.
Reference: HPE Aruba CX Switch Documentation – Packet Capture and ERSPAN configuration guide
ArubaOS-CX Configuration Guide, Monitoring and Troubleshooting Chapter

5.When configuring a multicast solution on HPE Aruba Networking CX switches, what needs to be configured on the access switch to enable efficient traffic flow?
A. PIM on VLAN
B. IGMP-snooping on VLAN
C. IGMP on VLAN
D. IGMP-snooping on SVI
Answer: B
Explanation:
For multicast to function efficiently on Aruba CX access switches, IGMP snooping needs to be enabled on the VLAN interfaces. IGMP snooping listens to IGMP join and leave messages between multicast clients and routers to allow the switch to forward multicast traffic only to interested ports, reducing unnecessary multicast flooding.
PIM is a multicast routing protocol and usually configured on routing devices, not access switches.
IGMP (without snooping) enables hosts to signal interest but does not control traffic forwarding at the switch layer.
Enabling IGMP snooping on SVI alone may not be sufficient; it should be enabled on VLANs that carry multicast clients.
Hence, enabling IGMP snooping on VLAN is necessary for efficient multicast traffic flow.
Reference: ArubaOS-CX Multicast Configuration Guide
HPE Aruba CX Multicast Best Practices