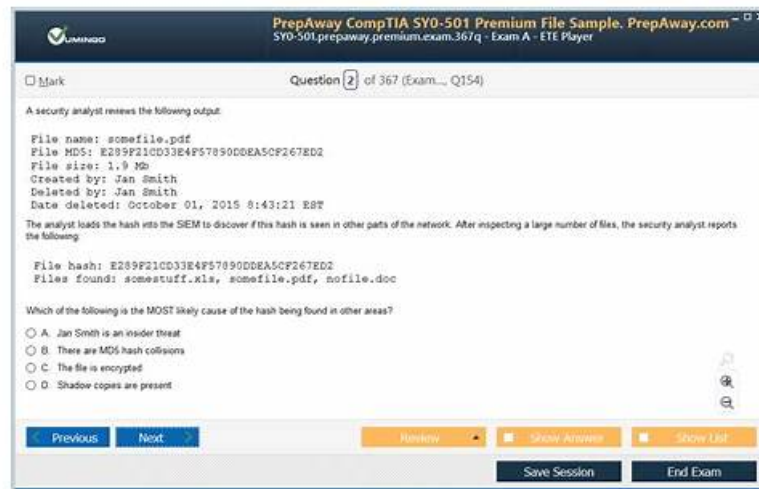


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## HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

A customer has configured eBGP peering using local AS 65000 with two routers from a CX 6300 VSF stack to third-party routers with the following switch ports:

[ports connecting to router - 1 10.10.10.2]

[ports connecting to router - 2 ip 10.10.20.2]

The LAGs are connected to L2 switches, which are used as a transit network for the eBGP routers.

What needs to be enabled on the AOX-CX switch to support bidirectional layer-2 problem detection and faster converge times that the third-party router will support?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐

- C. ☐
- D. ☐

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

UDLD on the LAG interface - UDLD (Unidirectional Link Detection) should be enabled on the LAGs to support bidirectional Layer-2 fault detection, ensuring that one-way failures are caught.

BGP with fall-over bfd under address-family - Configuring BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) with BGP peers provides sub-second detection of link failures, improving convergence times.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Which minimal configurations must be completed for MSTP to work correctly? (Select two.)

- A. revision number
- B. bridge priority number
- C. creating MSTP instances
- D. MSTP region
- E. MSTP enabled interfaces

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

The question asks for the minimal configurations required for Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) to work correctly on AOS-CX switches.

\* Analysis of Options:

\* Option A: Correct. The MSTP region name must be configured to define the MSTP region and ensure switches belong to the same region.

\* Option B: Incorrect. Bridge priority is optional and defaults to 32768; it's not mandatory for MSTP functionality.

\* Option C: Correct. The MSTP revision number is required to ensure consistency across switches in the same region.

\* Option D: Incorrect. Enabling MSTP on interfaces is automatic for VLAN-enabled ports; explicit configuration is not mandatory.

\* Option E: Incorrect. Creating MSTP instances is optional and only needed for specific VLAN-to- instance mappings.

\* Why A and C are Correct: MSTP requires a consistent region configuration across all switches to function correctly. The minimal configuration includes:

\* MSTP region name: Defines the region (e.g., spanning-tree config-name REGION1) to group switches.

\* Revision number: Ensures region consistency (e.g., spanning-tree config-revision 1).

These settings ensure switches form a single MSTP region, allowing VLAN-to-instance mappings (default instance 0 if not specified) and loop prevention. Other settings, like bridge priority or explicit instance creation, are optional and not strictly required for basic MSTP operation.

\* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

\* Network Resiliency and Virtualization (8%): Designing and troubleshooting MSTP for redundancy and fault tolerance.

\* Switching (19%): Implementing Layer 2 technologies like MSTP for loop prevention.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: MSTP Configuration, detailing region and revision requirements.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers MSTP setup and best practices.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Spanning Tree Protocols for AOS-CX.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

Two CX 8325 switches are configured as a cluster using VSX for the core role and two CX

6300M in VSF for the aggregation role. When a minor software upgrade is issued on the switches, what is the method to achieve a hitless upgrade with the aggregation switches?

- A. ISSU update-software initiates the upgrade first on the primary switch, followed, by the secondary.
- B. VSF update-software initiates the software upgrade first on the primary switch, followed by the secondary.
- C. VSF update-software initiates the software upgrade first on the secondary switch, followed by the primary.
- D. ISSU update-software initiates the upgrade first on the secondary switch, followed by the primary.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

For CX 6300M switches in a VSF (Virtual Switching Framework), the correct method for a hitless (non-disruptive) minor software upgrade is to use the `vsf update-software` command. The process always upgrades the secondary member first, then the primary, ensuring continuous forwarding and minimizing downtime.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

Which tables are synchronized between a pair of CX 8325 switches in a VSX cluster? (Select two.)

- A. IP Routing
- B. Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP)
- C. Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
- D. BGP Neighbors
- E. MAC address

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

The question asks which tables are synchronized between a pair of CX 8325 switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) cluster. VSX is a high-availability solution that synchronizes specific tables to ensure consistent operation across both switches.

\* Analysis of Options:

\* A. BGP Neighbors: BGP neighbor tables are not synchronized in VSX; each switch maintains its own BGP sessions.

\* B. MAC address: Correct. VSX synchronizes the MAC address table to ensure consistent Layer 2 forwarding across both switches.

\* C. Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP): STP states are not synchronized; each switch runs its own STP instance, though they coordinate to avoid loops.

\* D. IP Routing: Correct. VSX synchronizes the IP routing table to ensure consistent Layer 3 forwarding.

\* E. Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP): LLDP information is not synchronized; each switch maintains its own neighbor information.

\* Why B and D are Correct: In a VSX cluster, the MAC address table and IP routing table are synchronized to ensure seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 operations. This synchronization allows both switches to share a common view of the network, enabling features like active-active forwarding and hitless failover. The `vsx-sync` feature in AOS-CX ensures these tables are kept consistent across the VSX pair.

\* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

\* Network Resiliency and Virtualization (8%): Involves designing and troubleshooting VSX for resiliency and redundancy.

\* Switching (19%): Includes implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2 technologies like MAC address tables.

\* Routing (16%): Covers IP routing table synchronization in VSX environments.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: VSX Configuration, detailing table synchronization.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers VSX architecture and synchronization mechanisms.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: VSX Overview, explaining MAC and routing table synchronization.

VSX (Virtual Switching Extension) synchronizes state information between the two switches in a cluster to enable active-active forwarding and provide a single logical view to downstream devices.

Analysis of Options:

A: BGP Neighbors: BGP sessions are typically established independently by each VSX member. While configurations can be synced, the dynamic state/neighbor table itself is not a core VSX synchronization item.

B: MAC address: The MAC address table is synchronized between VSX members. This is crucial for Layer 2 forwarding consistency and allowing either switch to forward traffic destined for a known MAC address learned via the VSX pair.

C: Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP): STP runs independently on each physical switch. VSX uses technologies like MC-LAG to provide loop-free active-active paths downstream, reducing reliance on STP blocking, but the STP state itself isn't synchronized via the ISL.

D: IP Routing: While the full IP routing table (RIB) is built independently on each switch via routing protocols, VSX Active Gateway synchronizes necessary Layer 3 information (like virtual gateway IP and MAC, and potentially ARP entries) to ensure consistent first-hop routing and failover. Some sources might broadly categorize ARP synchronization under L3/IP routing context in VSX. Given that the ARP table (essential for L3 forwarding consistency) is synchronized, and it's not listed separately, "IP Routing" might encompass this synchronization aspect.

E: Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP): LLDP information relates to physically connected neighbors of each switch and is not synchronized across the VSX ISL.

Conclusion: The MAC address table (B) is definitively synchronized. The ARP table is also synchronized, which is fundamental for Layer 3 forwarding consistency provided by Active Gateway. As ARP is not explicitly listed, and "IP Routing" (D) is, D is the most likely second answer intended to cover the necessary L3 state synchronization (primarily ARP and Active Gateway state) performed

by VSX.

References: AOS-CX VSX Guide (specifically sections on State Synchronization, ISL, Active Gateway), VSX Fundamentals documentation. This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%) and "Switching" (19%) objectives.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

You see the output unknown the first time you in the command, but the next time you see the following information displayed.

What are some things you could look at in the switch to troubleshoot the issue? (Select two.)

- A. diag interface 1/VX transceiver all
- B. diag cable 1/1/X
- C. diag 1/1/X transceiver all
- D. diag interface transceiver al
- E. diag cable-diagnostic 1/1/X

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

The question involves troubleshooting an issue where the command output is initially unknown, but subsequent executions show diagnostic information for an interface (1/1/X). The task is to identify appropriate diagnostic commands to troubleshoot the issue.

\* Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (diag interface transceiver al): Incorrect syntax; "al" is not a valid parameter.

\* Option B (diag interface 1/VX transceiver all): Incorrect syntax; "1/VX" is not a valid interface format.

\* Option C (diag cable-diagnostic 1/1/X): Correct. This command runs a cable diagnostic test (TDR) on interface 1/1/X to check for cable faults, such as opens or shorts.

\* Option D (diag cable 1/1/X): Incorrect; "diag cable" is not a valid AOS-CX command.

\* Option E (diag 1/1/X transceiver all): Correct. This command displays detailed transceiver information, including status, errors, and signal quality, useful for diagnosing interface issues.

\* Why C and E are Correct: The diag cable-diagnostic 1/1/X command is used to perform TDR tests to identify cable faults, which could cause connectivity issues. The diag 1/1/X transceiver all command provides detailed transceiver diagnostics, such as power levels, errors, or hardware issues, helping pinpoint problems with the interface or connected device. These commands align with AOS-CX troubleshooting workflows for physical layer issues.

\* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

\* Troubleshooting (10%): Involves using diagnostic commands to troubleshoot campus network issues.

\* Connectivity (9%): Includes identifying problem areas in device deployment, such as cabling or transceiver issues.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: Diagnostic Commands, covering cable diagnostics and transceiver diagnostics.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Details troubleshooting tools for AOS-CX switches.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: AOS-CX Troubleshooting, explaining diagnostic command usage.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

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