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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q122-Q127):

NEW QUESTION # 122

Review the diagram and existing configuration of RouterA above. Which configuration changes are necessary to permit load balancing between RouterA and RouterB? (Selecttwo) Exhibit.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Analyze Topology and Existing Configuration:

* RouterA (AS 64500) peers with RouterB (AS 64512) using eBGP.

* Peering is configured between loopback interfaces (RouterA Lo0 10.3.0.3 to RouterB Lo0 10.255.0.12).

* Two parallel physical links connect the routers (10.255.102.0/30 and 10.255.102.4/30).

* RouterA has two static routes pointing to RouterB's loopback (10.255.0.12/32), one via each physical link's next hop (10.255.102.1 and 10.255.102.5). This provides reachability to the BGP peer address over both paths.

* RouterA's BGP config activates the neighbor 10.255.0.12 for IPv4 unicast but is missing key commands for stable loopback peering and load balancing.

Goal: Permit load balancing for traffic exchanged via BGP between RouterA and RouterB. This requires BGP ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path).

Requirements for eBGP ECMP over Loopbacks:

* Stable Peering: Peering must use loopback addresses. This requires:

* update-source loopback <id>: To source BGP TCP packets from the loopback IP.

* ebgp-multihop <ttl>: Because loopbacks are not directly connected (TTL > 1 needed).

* ECMP Enabled: BGP must be configured to allow multiple paths in the routing table. This requires:

* maximum-paths <n> (or maximum-paths ebgp <n>): To allow more than the default 1 path.

* Equal Paths: BGP must see multiple paths to the same prefix learned from RouterB that are considered equal based on BGP path selection attributes (Weight, Local_Pref, AS_Path, Origin, MED, etc.). Since routes are learned from the same neighbor IP (RouterB's loopback), these attributes will likely be identical for routes learned via this peering. RouterA already has equal static routes to the BGP next hop (10.255.0.12).

NEW QUESTION # 123

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

Answer: D

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 # 124

Refer to the exhibit.

XYZ Company has deployed a multi-area OSPF AS where all the routers are operating an AOS- CX switches. Engineers want to join their proposed Area 3 to their existing backbone through ABR1 as per the exhibit.

Which script would help facilitate this solution?

ABR3(config)# router ospf 1

- A. ABR3(config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.1
ABR1(config)# router ospf 1
ABR1(config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.3
ABR3(config)# router ospf 1
- B. ABR3(config-ospf-1)# area 3 virtual-link 10.0.0.0/16 10.255.0.1
ABR1(config)# router ospf 1
ABR1(config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.1.128.0/17 10.255.0.3
- C. ABR3(config-ospf-1)# area 3 virtual-link 10.255.0.1
ABR1(config)# router ospf 1
ABR1 (config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.3
ABR3(config)# router ospf 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

An OSPF virtual link must be configured in the common transit area between the two ABRs - in this case, area 1 - pointing to the peer's router ID on each ABR (area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.1 on ABR3 and area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.3 on ABR1).

NEW QUESTION # 125

A network administrator wants to collect dumps for traffic sources or destined to a specific IP address. What is the simplest diagnostic command or commands on AOS-CX switches to accomplish this?

- A. `diag utilities tcpdump source-ip`
`diag utilities tcpdump destination-ip`
- B. `diag utilities tcpdump source-destination-ip`
- C. `diag utilities tcpdump host-ip`
- D. `diag utilities tcpdump destination-ip`
`diag utilities tcpdump source-ip`

Answer: C

Explanation:

On AOS-CX switches, the simplest way to capture traffic to or from a specific IP is with `diag utilities tcpdump host <ip>`. The `host` keyword matches both source and destination for the given IP address, eliminating the need to run separate source and destination filters.

NEW QUESTION # 126

Which EAP methods are supported when configuring The 802.1X supplicant feature on an AOS-CX switch? (Selecttwo.)

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. EAP-MD5
- C. EAP-PEAP
- D. EAP-TEAP
- E. EAP-TTLS

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The question asks which EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) methods are supported when configuring the 802.1X supplicant feature on an AOS-CX switch (i.e., the switch acting as the client authenticating to another device).

* AOS-CX 802.1X Supplicant: Allows the switch itself to authenticate using 802.1X.

* Supported EAP Methods: Switch implementations typically support a subset of common EAP methods for the supplicant role. Secure methods are preferred. AOS-CX documentation for the `dot1x supplicant eap-method` command typically lists supported types. Common secure methods found in documentation include EAP-TLS and EAP-PEAP (usually with MSCHAPv2). EAP-MD5 is often supported but insecure.

* Analysis of Options (Select Two):

* A. EAP-TLS: A secure, certificate-based method commonly supported by enterprise supplicants.

Likely supported.

* B. EAP-TTLS: Another secure tunneled method, but PEAP is sometimes more common in switch supplicants. Support needs verification in specific AOS-CX docs.

* C. EAP-MD5: Simple challenge-response, but insecure. Often supported for legacy reasons.

* D. EAP-PEAP: Secure tunneled method using server-side certificate and typically username /password (MSCHAPv2) inside. Commonly supported.

* E. EAP-TEAP: A newer tunneled method, less likely to be supported than PEAP/TLS in switch supplicants.

* Conclusion: Based on typical enterprise requirements and likely AOS-CX capabilities documented for the supplicant feature, the secure methods EAP-TLS(A) and EAP-PEAP (D) are the most probable supported options among the choices.

References: AOS-CX Security Guide (802.1X Supplicant configuration, supported EAP methods). This relates to "Security" (10%) and "Authentication/Authorization" (9%).

NEW QUESTION # 127

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