

HP HPE7-A06 Prüfungsaufgaben, HPE7-A06 German



HP HPE7-A06 Campus Access Switching Expert

Questions & Answers PDF
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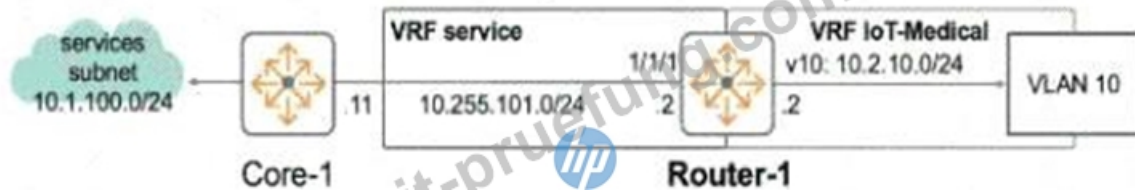
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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam HPE7-A06 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q48-Q53):

48. Frage

Refer to the exhibit which illustrates the current configuration of Router-1.



Clients of VLAN 10 require access to services hosted in the 10.1.100.0/24 subnet. This requires one or more routes to be added to Router-1 that do not currently exist.

Which script would install a route from 10.2.10.0/24 to 10.1.100.0/24 on Router-1? A return path is not required as part of this answer.

- A. `ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.255.101.11 vrf service`
`ip route 10.255.101.0/24 1/1/1 vrf IoT-Medical`
`ip route 10.1.100.0/24 10.255.101.11 vrf IoT-Medical`
- B. `ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.255.101.11 vrf service`
`ip route 10.1.100.0/24 1/1/1 vrf IoT-Medical`
- C. there is no solution as Core-1 is not part of VRF service
- D. `ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.255.101.11 vrf service`
`ip route 10.1.100.0/24 1/1/1:10.255.101.11 vrf IoT-Medical`

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The goal is to add a static route on Router-1 to allow clients in VLAN 10 (subnet 10.2.10.0/24, presumably in VRF 'IoT-Medical' based on options) to reach services in the 10.1.100.0/24 subnet. The exhibit indicates interface 1/1/1 (IP 10.255.101.10/24) is in VRF 'service', and the likely next hop towards the destination is Core-1 at 10.255.101.11 (also implied to be reachable via VRF 'service'). This requires adding a route in the source VRF ('IoT-Medical') pointing towards the destination via the next hop in the 'service' VRF.

* Static Route Syntax (with VRF): `ip route <destination_prefix> <next-hop-ip> [vrf <source-vrf>]`

* Analysis of Options:

* A: Claims Core-1 isn't in VRF 'service', contradicting the likely setup.

* B: Uses unusual interface:ip syntax (1/1/1:10.255.101.11). Defines the route in VRF 'IoT-Medical'.

* C: Uses interface 1/1/1 as the next hop. This is less specific than using the IP address and relies on the interface being point-to-point or having proxy ARP enabled. Defines the route in VRF 'IoT-Medical'.

* D: `ip route 10.1.100.0/24 10.255.101.11 vrf IoT-Medical`. This uses the standard syntax to define a static route for the destination 10.1.100.0/24 via the next-hop IP 10.255.101.11 within the context of the IoT-Medical VRF. The successful function of this route depends on inter-VRF routing (route leaking) being configured between 'IoT-Medical' and 'service' VRFs, but the command itself correctly defines the desired static route.

* Conclusion: Option D provides the correct and standard command syntax to configure the required static route within the specified source VRF ('IoT-Medical').

References: AOS-CX IP Routing Guide (Static Routes), AOS-CX VRF Configuration Guide (Inter-VRF Routing). This relates to the "Routing" (16%) and "Connectivity" (9%) objectives.

49. Frage

Exhibit.

```

agg-sw1:
show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 10.250.17.25 advertised-routes
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
              i internal, e external S Stale, R Removed, a additional-paths
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

VRF : default
Local Router-ID 10.250.255.11

  Network                               Nexthop                               Metric   LocPrf
*>e 10.216.12.0/24                       10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 10.250.10.0/24                       10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 10.250.128.0/22                      10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 10.250.255.11/32                     10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 192.168.65.0/24                      10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 192.168.68.0/24                      10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 192.168.69.0/24                      10.250.17.26                           0         0
*>e 192.168.72.0/24                      10.250.17.26                           0         0

```

```

agg-sw2:
show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 10.250.17.29 advertised-routes
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
              i internal, e external S Stale, R Removed, a additional-paths
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

VRF : default
Local Router-ID 10.250.255.12

  Network                               Nexthop                               Metric   LocPrf
*>e 10.216.12.0/24                       10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 10.250.10.0/24                       10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 10.250.128.0/22                      10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 10.250.255.11/32                     10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 192.168.65.0/24                      10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 192.168.68.0/24                      10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 192.168.69.0/24                      10.250.17.30                           0         0
*>e 192.168.72.0/24                      10.250.17.30                           0         0

```

AGG-SW1 and AGG-SW2 are configured with iBGP and eBGP to AS65000. Both agg-sw1 and agg-sw2 use route-map BGP-EXPORT and ip-prefix list local-export in the bgp configuration.

What must be done on agg-sw1 for the adjacent router to prefer to route all exported routes by agg-sw2?

- A. Add set as-path 65345 65345 65345 65345 to the route-map BGP-EXPORT Match with local-export ip prefix-list.
- B. Add set metric 200 to the route-map BGP-EXPORT.
- **C. Add set as-path prepend 65345 65345 65345 65345 to the route-map BGP-EXPORT Match with local-export Ip prefix-list.**
- D. Add set local-preference 200 to the route-map BGP-EXPORT

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The goal is to make the adjacent router prefer routes exported by AGG-SW2 over AGG-SW1 for iBGP and eBGP routes to AS65000. Both switches use a route-map BGP-EXPORT with an ip-prefix list local-export.

BGP path selection uses attributes like local preference, AS path length, and metric to determine the preferred route.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A: Setting local-preference 200 affects iBGP route selection within the same AS but has no impact on eBGP peers (external AS65000), as local preference is not advertised externally.

* Option B: Prepending the AS path with 65345 65345 65345 65345 increases the AS path length for routes exported by AGG-SW1, making them less preferred by the adjacent router (both iBGP and eBGP peers) compared to AGG-SW2's routes, which have a shorter AS path.

* Option C: Setting metric 200 affects the MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator), which is used for eBGP route selection within the same AS but is less influential than AS path length and not applicable for iBGP.

* Option D: Incorrect syntax (set as-path without prepend) and does not achieve the desired effect.

* Why Option B is Correct: BGP route selection prioritizes the shortest AS path for both iBGP and eBGP. By prepending AS 65345 multiple times to AGG-SW1's exported routes, AGG-SW1's routes appear less attractive due to a longer AS path, causing the adjacent router to prefer AGG-SW2's routes.

This is a standard BGP traffic engineering technique.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* Routing (16%): Involves designing and troubleshooting BGP routing topologies, including manipulating path attributes like AS path.

* Troubleshooting (10%): Includes remediating BGP routing issues by adjusting route-maps.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: BGP Configuration, covering route-maps and AS path prepending.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Details BGP path selection and traffic engineering.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: BGP Route Manipulation, explaining AS path prepending for route preference.

50. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The question involves a minor software upgrade on a VSF (Virtual Switching Framework) stack of CX 6300M switches in the aggregation role, with CX 8325 switches in a VSX cluster as the core. The task is to identify the method for a hitless upgrade on the aggregation switches.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A: Correct. VSF upgrades start with the secondary switch, followed by the primary, to ensure continuous operation without traffic disruption.

* Option B: Incorrect. In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is used for VSX, not VSF, and follows a different process.

* Option C: Incorrect. Upgrading the primary switch first in VSF risks disrupting control plane operations.

* Option D: Incorrect. ISSU is not applicable to VSF upgrades.

* Why Option A is Correct: In a VSF stack, the update-software command initiates a rolling upgrade, starting with the secondary (standby) switch to ensure the primary (commander) continues handling traffic. Once the secondary is upgraded and rejoins the stack, the primary is upgraded, maintaining hitless operation. This process leverages VSF's ability to keep member switches active during upgrades, minimizing downtime. The CX 6300M's VSF implementation supports this hitless upgrade mechanism, as per HPE Aruba Networking documentation.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* Network Resiliency and Virtualization (8%): Designing and troubleshooting VSF for high availability and hitless upgrades.

* Troubleshooting (10%): Ensuring minimal disruption during software upgrades in campus networks.

References:

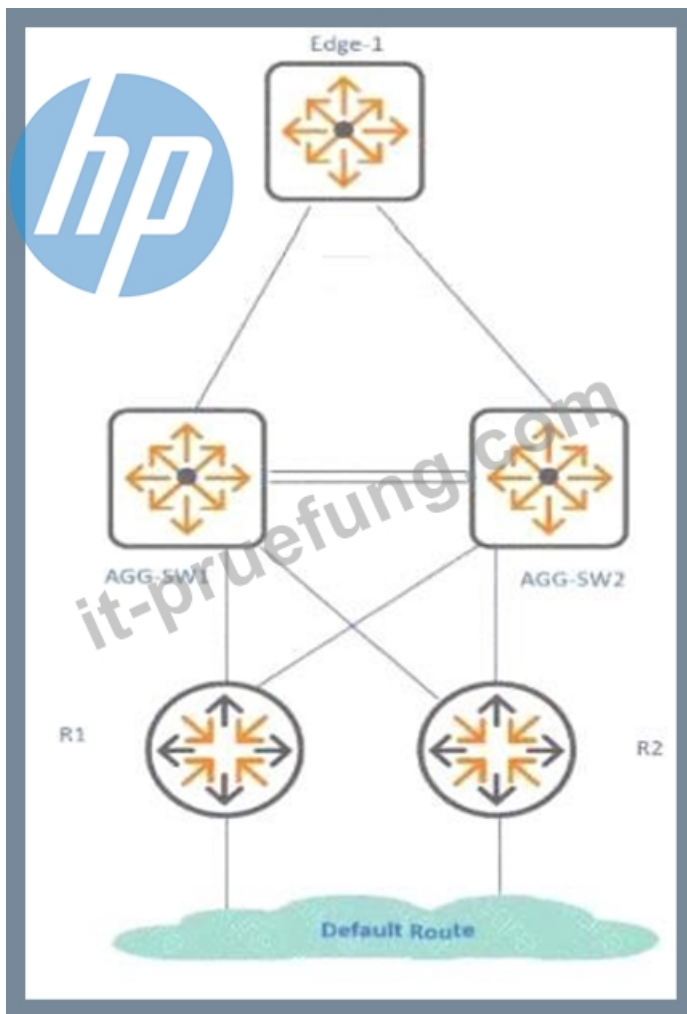
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: VSF Software Upgrade, detailing hitless upgrade procedures.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers VSF maintenance and upgrade processes.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: CX 6300 Series VSF Upgrade Best Practices.

51. Frage

Exhibit.



In the given example AGG-SW1 and AGG-SW2 use CX 8325 in VSX and Edge-1 with CX 6200F. You want to achieve sub-optimal pathing and ISL traffic for the VSX and upstream routers R1 and R2.

What is the HPE Aruba Networking recommended solution for the SVIs on the VSX switches connected to R1 and R2?

- A. Configure the VSX SVI using the active-forwarding.
- B. Configure the VSX SVI using the unicast IP.
- C. Configure the VSX SVI using the active-gateway.
- D. Configure the VSX SVI using the VRRP virtual-ip.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The scenario involves a VSX pair (AGG-SW1/SW2) connected upstream to routers R1/R2. The goal is to configure the SVIs on the VSX switches facing these upstream routers optimally to avoid suboptimal L3 paths and unnecessary traffic over the VSX Inter-Switch Link (ISL).

* VSX L3 Interface Options:

* Active Gateway: Primarily designed for downstream SVIs to provide a redundant default gateway to clients/access switches. Not typically used for upstream routed interfaces.

* Active Forwarding: Specifically designed for upstream routed interfaces (physical or SVIs) on a VSX pair. It allows both VSX members to actively route traffic arriving on that interface locally, without needing to forward L3 traffic across the ISL. This ensures optimal routing and utilizes both members effectively.

* Unicast IP (Standard IP): Without specific VSX features, standard routing applies. This could lead to suboptimal paths if, for example, return traffic prefers one VSX switch, but the optimal path requires crossing the ISL.

* VRRP: Can be run between VSX members but adds complexity and is generally superseded by Active Gateway (downstream) or Active Forwarding (upstream) in VSX designs.

* Analysis of Options:

* A. Configure active-forwarding: This enables local L3 forwarding on both VSX members for the upstream SVI, preventing unnecessary ISL traversal for routed traffic. This is the recommended best practice.

* B. Configure unicast IP: Standard configuration, potentially leading to suboptimal paths/ISL usage.

* C. Configure VRRP virtual-ip: Not the recommended approach for upstream links in VSX.

* D. Configure active-gateway: Incorrect, Active Gateway is for downstream SVIs.
 * Conclusion: Using active-forwarding on the SVIs facing the upstream routers (R1/R2) is the HPE Aruba Networking recommended solution to ensure optimal routing and minimize L3 traffic across the ISL.
 References: AOS-CX VSX Guide (Active Forwarding feature description and use cases). This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%) and "Routing" (16%) objectives.

52. Frage

You have recently configured a switch for 802.1X authentication with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass. A security admin is seeing events with the following description in ClearPass Event Viewer.

RADIUS authentication attempt from unknown NAD (10.10.1.10:1812)

Which command should you use to identify the configuration issue?

- A. show radius-server shared-secret
- B. show aaa authentication-server radius
- C. show ip source-interface radius
- D. show radius-server detail

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The ClearPass Event Viewer message "RADIUS authentication attempt from unknown NAD (10.10.1.10:1812)" indicates that ClearPass received a RADIUS request from the IP address 10.10.1.10, but this IP is not configured as a trusted Network Access Device (NAD) in ClearPass's network device list, or the shared secret doesn't match. The first step in troubleshooting on the switch side is to verify which source IP address the switch is actually using to send these RADIUS requests.

* RADIUS Source IP: AOS-CX switches can be configured to use a specific source IP address for RADIUS packets, often using the `ip source-interface radius [vrf <vrf-name>]` command. This is important if the switch has multiple IP interfaces or uses VRFs.
 * Analysis of Commands:

* A. show ip source-interface radius: This command directly displays the configured source interface and IP address used for RADIUS communications, allowing comparison with the IP configured in ClearPass.
 * B. show aaa authentication-server radius: Shows server group configuration, not the source IP used by the switch.
 * C. show radius-server shared-secret: Not a standard command; secrets are usually masked in other commands.
 * D. show radius-server detail: Shows configured RADIUS server details but doesn't explicitly show the source IP the switch is using to originate packets.

* Conclusion: To identify why ClearPass sees requests from an "unknown NAD" IP (10.10.1.10), the first step on the switch is to confirm which source IP it's using. `show ip source-interface radius` provides this crucial information.

References: AOS-CX Security Guide (RADIUS Client Configuration, ip source-interface), ClearPass Documentation (NAD Configuration). This relates to "Authentication/Authorization" (9%) and "Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

53. Frage

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