



Free Questions for HPE6-A85 by certscare

Shared by Bowen on 24-05-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Protocol Data Unit (PDU) represents the network layer PDU?

Options:

- A- PDU3 - Packet
- B- PDU4 - Segment
- C- PDU1 - Signal
- D- PDU2 - Frame

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In the context of the OSI model, the network layer is responsible for packet forwarding including routing through intermediate routers. Hence, the network layer PDU is known as a packet.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are working with a pair of 6300M switches in a VSF stack. The switch has 48 SmartRate 5G ports, 2 SFP28 ports, and 2 SFP56 ports. Both SFP56 ports are used for stacking.

You need to provide an LACP connection to another identical stack with the maximum available bandwidth possible. What should you configure?

Options:

- A-** a 16-member LAG using 2 SFP28 ports and 6 SR5 ports on each switch
- B-** an eight-member LAG using 4 SR5 ports on each switch
- C-** an eight-member LAG using 2 SFP28 ports and 2 SR5 ports on each switch
- D-** a four-member LAG using 2 SFP28 ports on each switch

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To provide an LACP connection with the maximum available bandwidth, one should configure a link aggregation group (LAG) using all available ports that can be used for data transfer. Since the SFP56 ports are used for stacking, the next best option is to use the 2 SFP28 ports and as many SmartRate 5G (SR5) ports as possible on each switch, which would allow for a 16-member LAG, with 2 SFP28 and 6 SR5 ports on each switch contributing to the LAG.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is indicated by a flashing amber global status indicator LED on an Aruba CX6200M?

Options:

- A-** The switch has a recoverable fault.
- B-** Self-test is in progress.
- C-** The firmware image is corrupt.
- D-** The switch is booting the firmware image.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

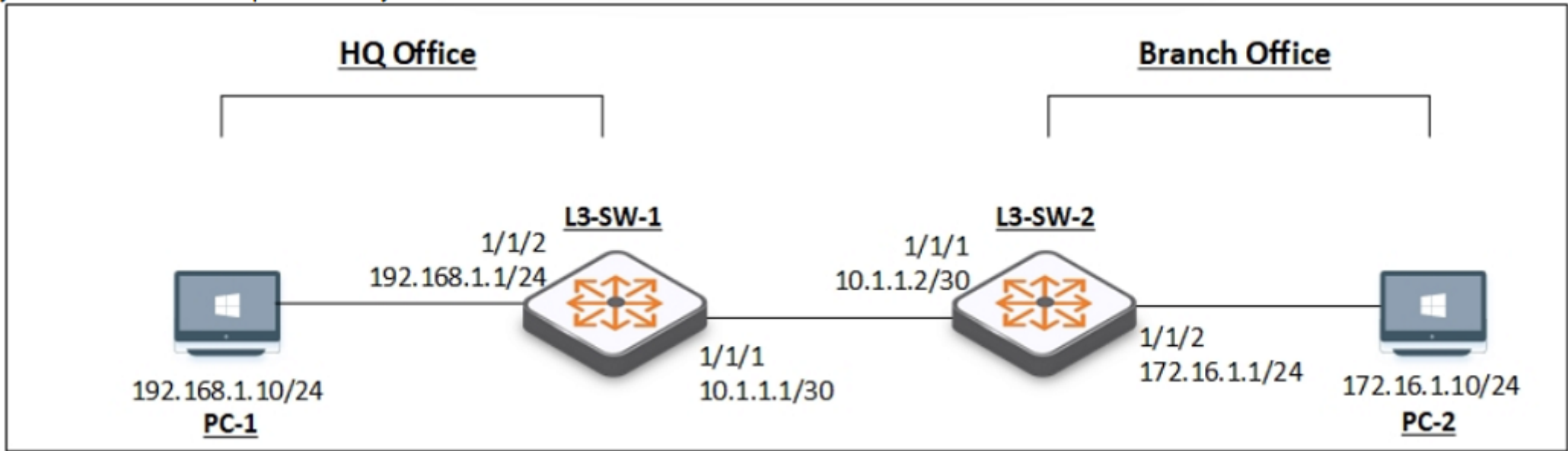
A flashing amber global status indicator LED on an Aruba CX6200M switch typically indicates that the switch has encountered a fault, but it is recoverable. This LED behavior serves as an alert to the network administrator that an issue needs to be addressed, but it does not necessarily mean that the switch is inoperable.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have been asked to troubleshoot failed connectivity between a local subnet in the HQ Office and a remote subnet in the Branch Office. PC1 is unable to ping PC2.

Use the provided topology and show command output to identify the reason for the failure:



L3-SW-1#SHOW IP INT BRIEF

Interface	IP Address	Interface Status link/admin
1/1/1	10.1.1.1/30	up/up
1/1/2	192.168.1.1/24	up/up
1/1/3	No Address	down/down
1/1/4	No Address	down/down
1/1/5	No Address	down/down
1/1/6	No Address	down/down
1/1/7	No Address	down/down
1/1/8	No Address	down/down
1/1/9	No Address	down/down
1/1/10	No Address	down/down
1/1/11	No Address	down/down

L3-SW-1#

L3-SW-2#SHOW IP INT BRIEF

Interface	IP Address
1/1/1	10.1.1.2/30
1/1/2	172.16.1.1/24
1/1/3	No Address
1/1/4	No Address
1/1/5	No Address
1/1/6	No Address
1/1/7	No Address
1/1/8	No Address
1/1/9	No Address
1/1/10	No Address
1/1/11	No Address

L3-SW-2(config)#

L3-SW-1#SHOW IP ROUTE

```

IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1
E2 - OSPF external type 2

JRF: default

Prefix      Nexthop      Interface      URF(egress)  Origin/  Dist
ance/      Age
ic
-----
10.1.1.0/30  -            1/1/1          -            C        [
0/0]
10.1.1.1/32  -            1/1/1          -            L        [
0/0]
172.16.1.0/24 10.1.1.2     1/1/1          -            S        [
1/0]          00h:00m:19s
192.168.1.0/24 -            1/1/2          -            C        [
0/0]
192.168.1.1/32 -           1/1/2          -            L        [
0/0]

Total Route Count : 5

L3-SW-1(config)#

```

L3-SW-2#SHOW IP ROUTE

```

R - RIP, B - BGP, O
Type Codes:  E - External BGP, I
              IA - OSPF internal
              E2 - OSPF external

JRF: default

Prefix      Nexthop
ance/      Age
ic
-----
10.1.1.0/30  -
0/0]
10.1.1.2/32  -
0/0]
172.16.1.0/24 -
0/0]
172.16.1.1/32 -
0/0]

Total Route Count : 4

L3-SW-2(config)#

```

Options:

- A-** On Branch Office - L3-SW-2- There is no Layer 3 SVI configured in the correct subnet.
- B-** On HQ Office L3-SW-1 - There is no route to the Branch Office.

C- On HQ Office L3-SW-1 - The switch does not have a static default route to the internet.

D- On Branch Office L3-SW-2- The switch does not have a static route to the HQ Office Local Subnet.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Using the provided topology and show command output, it can be determined that L3-SW-2 in the Branch Office does not have a route to reach the subnet where PC1 resides (192.168.1.0/24 in the HQ Office). L3-SW-1 in the HQ Office has a route to the Branch Office subnet (172.16.1.0/24), but without the reciprocal route on L3-SW-2, traffic from the Branch Office will not be able to reach the HQ Office subnet, hence PC1 cannot ping PC2.

Question 5

Question Type: DragDrop

Match the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) layer with its comparable member of the TCP/IP stack. (Options may be used more than once.)

Application

TCP/IP Network Interface

Answer Area

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When does the 802.1x authentication process begin when connecting to a secured enterprise mode WLAN?

Options:

- A- After the firewall policies are applied to the session
- B- After the client completes 802.11 association
- C- After the captive portal authentication completes
- D- After the WPA 4-Way Handshake is completed

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The 802.1x authentication process begins after the client device completes the 802.11 association with the access point but before the WPA 4-Way Handshake. This is part of the EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) process, which authenticates the device before allowing full network access.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A network technician is testing a new SSID for a branch office. They are able to connect, get an IP address, and resolve DNS names. However, they are not able to browse the internet.

On the existing SSID at the branch, connectivity to the internet works as expected on the same VLAN as the new SSID. The wireless client should have received a new role to allow internet access.

What should the network technician verify to ensure both SSIDs function in a similar way?

Options:

- A-** Verify each SSID's authentication and encryption parameters are enabled and the same.
- B-** Verify that the implicit 'deny all' is the last entry in the firewall policies.
- C-** Verify the new SSID is broadcasting on all the APs at the branch office.
- D-** Verify the firewall policies assigned, making sure the rules are correct and ordered properly.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When a network technician encounters an issue where a new SSID does not allow internet access despite successful connectivity and DNS resolution, they should verify the firewall policies associated with the new SSID. The firewall policies must include rules that permit traffic to and from the internet and should be correctly ordered to ensure that they are applied as intended. Since the existing SSID functions correctly, comparing the firewall rules between the two can be a useful method of troubleshooting.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the ideal mounting position for a typical Aruba indoor AP?

Options:

- A- Horizontal, below a suspended ceiling
- B- Under a office desk
- C- Horizontal, above a suspended ceiling
- D- Vertical, at a wall

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The ideal mounting position for a typical Aruba indoor AP is horizontally, below a suspended ceiling. This positioning takes advantage of the AP's antenna radiation pattern and helps provide optimal wireless coverage and performance within the indoor environment.

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