

# HP0-Y47<sup>Q&As</sup>

Deploying HP FlexNetwork Core Technologies

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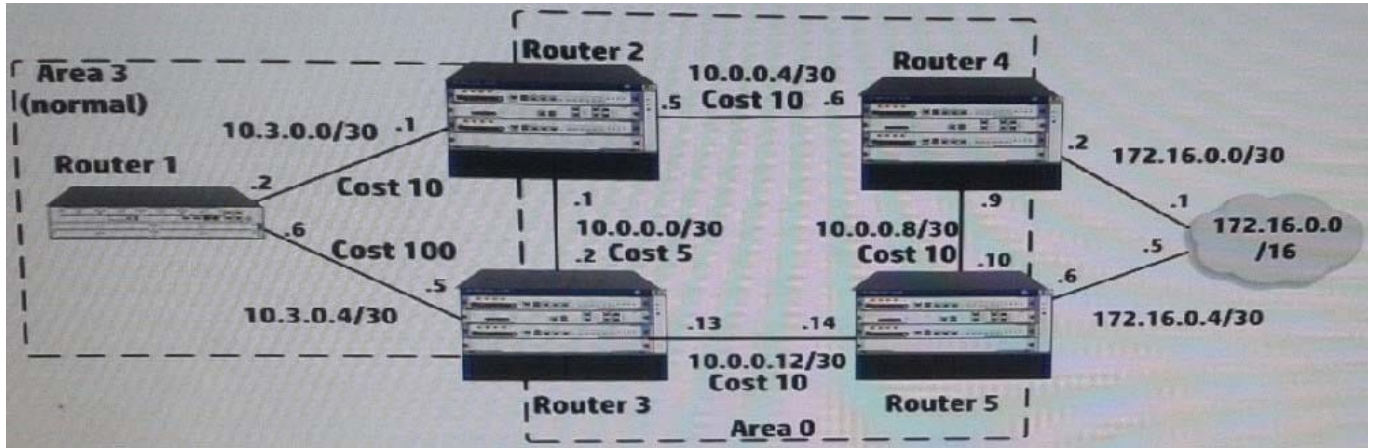
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## QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The five routers shown in the exhibit are successfully implementing OSPF on the interface shown in the exhibit. The exhibit also shows settings for OSPF areas and interface costs. A network administrator enters these commands on Router 4 and Router 5:

```
[Router4] ip route-static 172.16.0.0 16 172.16.0.1
[Router4] ospf 1
[Router4-ospf-1] redistribute static type 2 cost 5

[Router5] ip route-static 172.16.0.0 16 type 2 172.16.0.5
[Router5] ospf 1
[Router5-ospf-1] redistribute static type 2 cost 1
```

How can the administrator ensure that Router 2 learns the route to 172.16.0.0/16 with next hop 10.0.0.6?

- A. On Router 2, enables OSPF ECMP globally
- B. On Router 4 and 5, change the metric type for redistributed static routes to type 1
- C. On Router 4, change the cost for redistributed static routes to 2
- D. On Router 2, 3, 4 and 5, change the bandwidth reference value to 100

Correct Answer: B

## QUESTION 2

A company is determining whether HP IMC User Access manager (UAM) meets its needs for a RADIUS server. The company requires a solution for dynamic access control lists based on user identity and location (connected switch ID). Which statement correctly describes UAM support for this requirement?

- A. Administrator can use UAM service and access rules to apply identity-based ACLs. The location-based component is

configured in individual switch CLIs.

- B. UAM can only meet these requirements if it is synchronized with Microsoft Active Directory (AD).
- C. UAM can meet these requirements if the company adds Endpoint Admission Defense (EAD) to the solution.
- D. Administrator can configure UAM service policies, scenarios, and access rules to meet these requirements.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

A network administrator is configuring several HP Comware switches as an HP Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device. According to best practices at, which point during the IRF configuration process should the administrator activate the IRF ports?

- A. After enabling the physical interfaces that are assigned to IRF ports and saving the settings
- B. After configuring IRF ports but before assigning physical interfaces to them
- C. After enabling the physical interfaces that are assigned to IRF ports but before saving the settings
- D. Before configuring IRF ports or assigning physical interfaces to them

Correct Answer: A

Use the `irf-port-configuration active` command to activate configurations on all IRF ports on the device. When you physically connect members of an IRF virtual device and bind physical IRF port(s) to an IRF port whose link state is DIS or

DOWN, which you can display with the `display irf topology` command, execution of this command is required to establish the IRF virtual device.

Note that activating IRF port configurations may cause merge of IRF virtual devices and automatic device reboot. Therefore, to avoid configuration loss you are recommended to set the member ID for the device in the following way:

- 1) Plan the network and member IDs in advance. Determine the number of IRF ports to be created, and which physical IRF ports is used for IRF virtual device establishment.
- 2) Change member IDs. (Member ID change takes effective after device reboot, so change member IDs before executing the `irf-port-configuration active` command.)
- 3) Connect SFP+ cables or fibers and make sure that the physical IRF ports are well connected.
- 4) Create IRF ports.
- 5) Bind physical IRF ports to IRF ports.
- 6) Save the current configurations to the configuration file to be used at the next startup.
- 7) Activate configurations on all IRF ports.

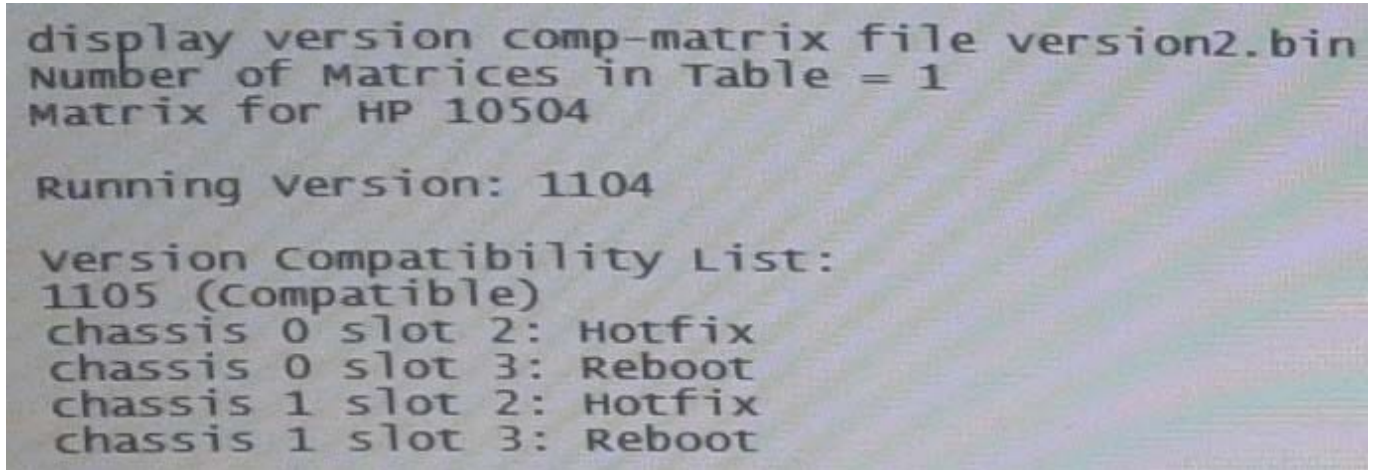
When the system starts up, if you bind a physical IRF port to an IRF port through the configuration file, or add a new

physical port, configurations on IRF ports are automatically activated without the need to execute this command again.

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#### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



```
display version comp-matrix file version2.bin
Number of Matrices in Table = 1
Matrix for HP 10504

Running version: 1104

version Compatibility List:
1105 (Compatible)
chassis 0 slot 2: Hotfix
chassis 0 slot 3: Reboot
chassis 1 slot 2: Hotfix
chassis 1 slot 3: Reboot
```

The current software on the Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device shown in the exhibit is version 1104. The network administrator wants to upgrade to software version 1105. What will happen when the administrator attempts to use In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) for this upgrade?

- A. The IRF virtual device will not accept the ISSU commands. It will output various error messages.
- B. When the administrator executes the switch over to the new master, a rollback will occur, causing the software to revert to the previous version.
- C. The process can complete successfully. Some links might go down, causing temporary failovers within link aggregation groups.
- D. When the administrator executes the switchover to the new master, an outage will occur while this master reboots.

Correct Answer: C

<http://aboutpnetworking.com/2014/03/24/comware5-issu-incompatible/>  
<http://aboutpnetworking.com/2014/03/24/comware5-issu-compatible/>

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#### QUESTION 5

A company has configured two switches as an HP Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device. The IRF port on each switch is bound to multiple physical links. How does the switch select the link for transmitting packets on that IRF port?

- A. It uses a round-robin mechanism in which it sends each packet over a different link in turn.
- B. It uses a weighted round-robin mechanism, in which it sends each packet over a different link in turn, but can send more packets over certain links over higher weighted.
- C. It uses one of the links as an active link, the other links are in standby mode and can become active if the active link

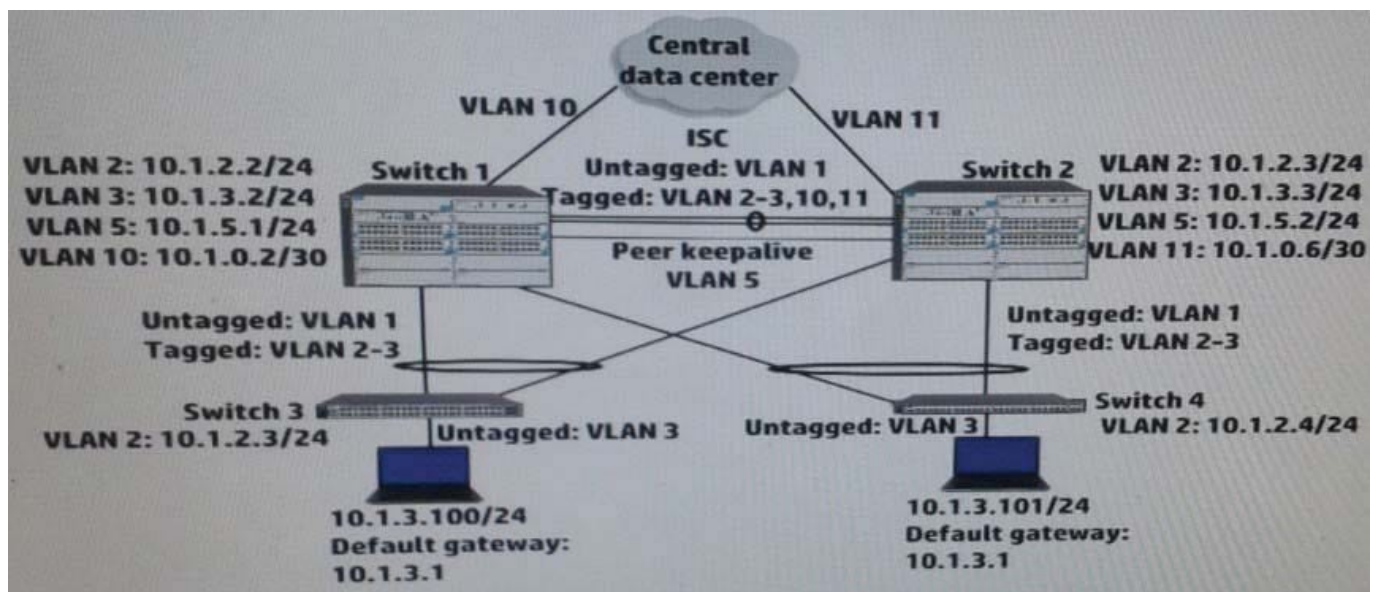
fails

D. It uses a hash of various Layer 2, 3, or 4 information in the packet, depending on the type of traffic, the switch model, and the IRF load-sharing.

Correct Answer: C

## QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch 1 and switch 2 run open Shortest Path First (OSPF) on all VLANs. Both switches establish an OSPF adjacency to a router at the main data center. Exhibit shows some virtual Routing Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) and OSPF settings on Switch 1 during normal operation.

How can a network administrator increase the resiliency of this solution?

- A. Implement Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the peer keep alive link between the core switches.
- B. Change the VLAN 10 subnet to a /24 subnet and enable VRRP on it. Place Switch 2's link to the main data center in this subnet.
- C. Make sure that, in each VRRP instance, each switch has a VRRP preempt delay of several minutes.
- D. Configure Switch 1 as an OSPF graceful restart helper in VLAN 11 and Switch 2 as a helper in VLAN 10

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 7



Refer to the exhibit. Exhibit 1

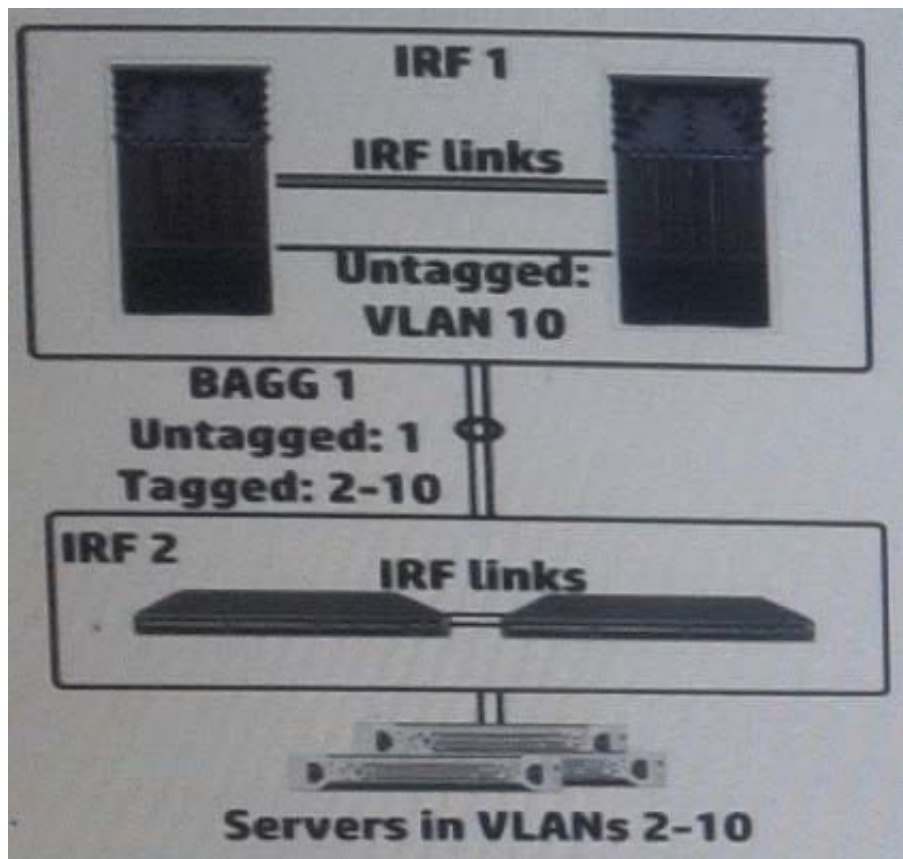


Exhibit 2

```

<IRF-1> display irf
Switch Role    Priority  CPU-Mac      Description
*+1   Master   32      00e0-fc0a-15e0  --
  2   Slave    1      00e0-fc0f-8c02  --
-----
* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the user logs in.
The Bridge MAC of the IRF is: 000f-e26a-58ed
Auto upgrade      : no
Mac persistent    : always
Domain ID         : 1

<IRF-1> display mad
MAD LACP enabled.
MAD BFD disabled.
MAD ARP disabled.

<IRF-1> display current-config | begin bridge-aggregation1
interface bridge-aggregation1
 link-aggregation mode dynamic
 mad enable
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk permit vlan 1 to 10

<IRF-2> display mad
MAD LACP enabled.
MAD BFD disabled.
MAD ARP disabled.

<IRF-2> display current-config | begin bridge-aggregation1
interface bridge-aggregation1
 link-aggregation mode dynamic
 mad enable
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk permit vlan 1 to 10

```

The HP Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual devices shown in the Exhibit 1 support traffic for servers in VLAN 2-10. To enhance resiliency, the network administrator configures MAD on both IRF virtual switches. The administrator has established the settings shown in the exhibit 2. The configuration has an issue.

How can the administrator correct the issue?

- A. Activate the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) MAD 1 on IRF 1 and IRF 2.
- B. Exclude the ports in BAGG 1 from MAD on IRF 1 and IRF 2.
- C. Change the domain ID on IRF 2 to a unique ID.
- D. Enable extended Link Layer Control Protocol Data Units (LACPDU) on IRF 1 and IRF 2.

Correct Answer: C

NOT ALL IMAGE CHECK for EXAMPLE THIS example there are BFD MAD

<http://www.certificationexplorer.com/Documents/HP0-Y47.pdf>

<http://abouthpnetworking.com/2014/02/01/comware7-irf-mad-lACP-new-selection-method/>

<http://abouthpnetworking.com/2014/11/08/provision-support-for-irf-mad-lACP-split-brain-detection/>

[http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?docId=emr\\_na-c02648772](http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?docId=emr_na-c02648772)

## QUESTION 8

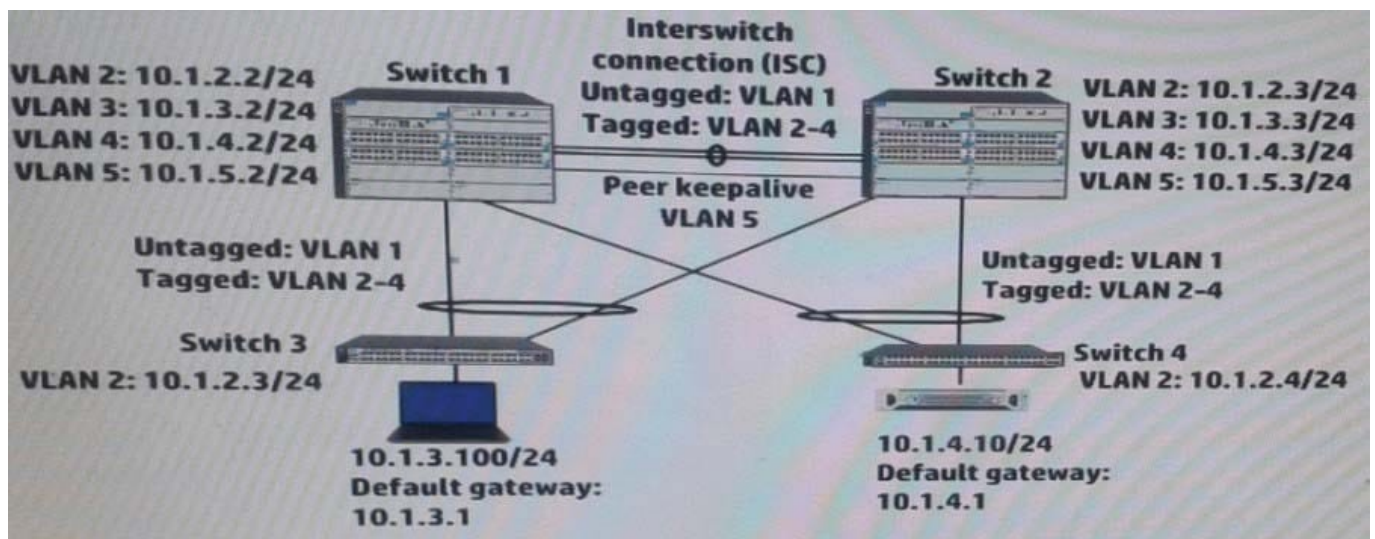
A company needs a simple guest access solution. On each HP Provision access layer switch, the network administrator (Web-Auth) to an external Web server. Which guidelines must the administrator follow while setting up the Web server?

- A. The Web server must be able to ping IP addresses in the Web-Auth subnet on each switch.
- B. The server must have a certificate that is signed by a CA certificate loaded on the access layer switches.
- C. The login pages must exactly match template pages provided by HP. with the exception of the logo image.
- D. The login pages must use specific names, which are documented in switch manuals.

Correct Answer: A

## QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2





```
Switch1# show vrrp config
VRRP Global Configuration Information
VRRP Enabled : Yes
Traps Enabled : Yes
Virtual Routers Respond To Ping Requests : Yes
VRRP Nonstop Enabled : No

VRRP Virtual Router Configuration Information

VLAN ID : 3
Virtual Router ID : 1

Administrative Status [Disabled] : Enabled
Mode [Uninitialized] : Backup
Priority [100] : 254
Advertisement Interval [1] : 1
Preempt Mode [True] : True
Preempt Delay Time [0] : 120
Respond To Virtual IP Ping Requests [Yes] : Yes
Primary IP Address : Lowest

IP Address      Subnet Mask
-----
10.1.3.1        255.255.255.0

Switch1# show vrrp vlan 3
VRRP Virtual Router Statistics Information

Vlan ID          : 3
Virtual Router ID : 1
State            : Master
Up Time          : 50 min
Virtual MAC Address : 00005e-000101
Master's IP Address : 10.1.3.2
Associated IP Addr Count : 1
Near Failovers    : 0
Advertise Pkts Rx : 0
Become Master     : 5
Zero Priority Rx   : 0
Zero Priority Tx   : 3
Bad Length Pkts   : 0
Bad Type Pkts     : 0
Mismatched Interval Pkts : 0
Mismatched Addr List Pkts : 0
Mismatched IP TTL Pkts : 0
Mismatched Auth Type Pkts : 0
```

Exhibit 2 shows the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration and status for VLAN 3 on switch 1 during normal operation, when both Switch 1 and Switch 2 are up. Switch 1 then experiences a power failure. After a few minutes, power is restored, and the switch comes back up.

What happens to VRRP operations in VLAN 3?

- A. Switch 1 becomes Master two minutes after its VRRP processes up.
- B. Switch 2 remains Master Switch 1 receives an error and stops participating in VRRP
- C. Switch 2 remains Master, and Switch 1 becomes a Backup router.
- D. Switch 1 becomes Master as soon as its VRRP processes come up.

Correct Answer: C

I think Switch2 has priority 255, because Switch2(10.1.3.2) - MAster is up during 50 min, preempt is on in VRRP So Swich1 when comes online after 120min and trying to preeemt still bee Backup Router

## QUESTION 10

Four HP 3800 Series Switches have formed a backplane stack in a ring topology. Member 1 is the commander the two stacking links on the member 1 fail. What happens?

- A. If LACP Multi-Active Detection (MAD) is enabled and the stack connects to a ProVision switch on a link aggregation, member 2, 3 and 4 and shutdown the ports Otherwise, no ports are disabled
- B. If LACP Multi-Active Detection (MAD) is enabled member 1 shuts down all of its ports. Otherwise, no ports are disabled
- C. If the split policy is one-fragment-up member 1 shuts down all of its ports
- D. If the switch policy is one-fragment-up members 2, 3, and 4 shut down all of their ports

Correct Answer: C

#### Results of Disconnecting a Stacking Cable

If a stacking cable becomes disconnected from one of the switches in the stack, the effect depends on the stacking topology that is being used:

Mesh--The stack topology is temporarily changed to a ring. To recover, simply reconnect the stacking cable; the mesh topology and the previous stack configuration is restored.

Ring--There is little effect. The stack topology is temporarily changed to a chain topology. To recover, simply reconnect the stacking cable; the ring topology and the previous stack configuration is restored.

Chain--The following occurs:

The smaller section (fragment) of the stack that results from the disconnection becomes Inactive (the Stack Status value shown in the output of the show stacking command is Inactive).

If the two resulting fragments are the same size, the fragment that contains the Commander will be Active, and the other fragment becomes Inactive.

Both fragments will have a Commander and a Standby selected (if there is more than one switch in each fragment).

When the stacking cable is reconnected to reform the chain:

The Commander and Standby of the Active fragment retain those roles for the resulting stack. If the original Commander was not in that fragment, then the stack will have a new Commander when the stack is reformed. The switches in the Inactive fragment reboot and assume their new roles in the reformed chain.

Stack fragment - A stack that previously had more members (that is, some of its previous members are now missing). The fragment can be Active or Inactive based on the rules described.

Active Stack fragment - When a stack becomes fragmented, only one fragment remains Active; the other fragments become Inactive (all network ports are disabled). The active stack fragment inherits the MAC address and IP addressing of the stack for management. The fragment that has more switches in it will be the Active fragment. This allows more of the network ports to remain operational. If the fragments have the same number of switches in them, then the fragment that has the original Commander will be the Active fragment.

Inactive Stack fragment - The switches in this fragment do not actively switch packets. They are powered on, however, the network ceases to carry traffic. All user ports are disabled. Only the OOBM and stack ports remain active.

[http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?docId=emr\\_na-c03018186](http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?docId=emr_na-c03018186)

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