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**Vendor:**HP

**Exam Code:**HP0-Y47

**Exam Name:**Deploying HP FlexNetwork Core  
Technologies

**Version:**Demo

**QUESTION 1**

Match the characteristic to the routing protocol.

Hot Area:

**Is an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)**

	▼
<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
<b>Open shortest Path First (OSPF)</b>	

**Is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP)**

	▼
<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
<b>Open shortest Path First (OSPF)</b>	

**Sends routing updates and hellos over a TCP session**

	▼
<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
<b>Open shortest Path First (OSPF)</b>	

**Automatically discovers neighbors**

	▼
<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
<b>Open shortest Path First (OSPF)</b>	

Hot Area:

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Correct Answer:

**Is an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)**

	▼
<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
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**Is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP)**

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<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
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**Sends routing updates and hellos over a TCP session**

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<b>Open shortest Path First (OSPF)</b>	

**Automatically discovers neighbors**

	▼
<b>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</b>	
<b>Open shortest Path First (OSPF)</b>	

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## QUESTION 2

An HP switch is a member of an Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual device that has two members. What is a proper situation for issuing the mad restore command on this switch?

- A. The IRF link has failed, and MAD has caused a new member to become master. The administrator wants to restore the previous master's MAC address.
- B. The IRF link has failed, and MAD placed this member in recovery mode. The administrator wants the switch to automatically repair the failed link.
- C. The IRF link has failed, and the administrator needs to put this switch in MAD recovery mode.
- D. The IRF link has failed, and MAD placed this member in recovery mode. The active member has gone offline.

Correct Answer: B

<http://www.manualslib.com/manual/579819/Hp-6125xlg.html?page=27>

Restore the normal MAD state of the IRF fabric in Recovery state.

Use mad restore to restore the normal MAD state of the IRF fabric in Recovery state. When MAD detects that an IRF fabric has split into multiple IRF fabrics, only the one whose master has the lowest member ID among all the masters

can

still forward traffic. All the other fabrics are set in Recovery state and cannot forward traffic.

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### QUESTION 3

HP Comware Switch 1 connects to switch 2 on GigabitEthernet 1/0/1. Switch 2 implements an inbound rate limit of 600 Mbps. The network administrator wants switch 1 to buffer traffic that exceeds the Switch 2 rate limit of 600 Mbps and send the traffic at 600 Mbps. All traffic has the same 802.1p priority and is forwarded in priority queue 2. What should the administrator apply to the Switch 1 interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1?

- A. A line rate limit of 600 Mbps on queue 2
- B. A QoS policy with a classifier that matches all traffic and a CAR behavior that sets a CIR of 600 Mbps
- C. A weighted random early discard (WRED) table with a limit of 600 for queue 2
- D. A traffic shaping rate limit of 600 Mbps on queue 2

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 4

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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## QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<Router1> display bgp routing
Total Number of Routes: 2
BGP local router ID is 192.0.2.1
status codes: * - valid, ^ - VPN best, > - best, d - damped,
h - history, i - internal, s - suppressed, S - stale
Origin : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          NextHop          MED          LocPrf          PrefVal Path/ogn
* > 203.0.13.0      192.0.2.2        0             0               2,4?
*                   198.5.100.1      0             0               3,5,4?
```

Which route to 203.0.13.0/24 will the switch BGP process propose to the routing table?

- A. A null route
- B. A route through 192.0.2.2
- C. A route through 198.5.100.1
- D. A route through 198.5.100.1 and 192.0.2.1

Correct Answer: B

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**QUESTION 6**

Match each characteristic to the correct multicast routing protocol. If both protocols exhibit characteristic, you must select both.

Hot Area:

**Require Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) to learn which interfaces have endpoints that need multicasts**

	▼
<input type="checkbox"/> PIM-SM only	
<input type="checkbox"/> PIM-DM only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM	

**Requires network administrator to configure at least one rendezvous (RP)**

	▼
<input type="checkbox"/> PIM-SM only	
<input type="checkbox"/> PIM-DM only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM	

**Uses a unicast routing table to determine whether incoming multicasts are arriving on the correct upstream interface**

	▼
<input type="checkbox"/> PIM-SM only	
<input type="checkbox"/> PIM-DM only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM	

Hot Area:

Require Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) to learn which interfaces have endpoints that need multicasts

PIM-SM only

PIM-DM only

Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM

Requires network administrator to configure at least one rendezvous (RP)

PIM-SM only

PIM-DM only

Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM

Uses a unicast routing table to determine whether incoming multicasts are arriving on the correct upstream interface

PIM-SM only

PIM-DM only

Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM

Correct Answer:

Require Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) to learn which interfaces have endpoints that need multicasts

PIM-SM only

PIM-DM only

Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM

Requires network administrator to configure at least one rendezvous (RP)

PIM-SM only

PIM-DM only

Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM

Uses a unicast routing table to determine whether incoming multicasts are arriving on the correct upstream interface

PIM-SM only

PIM-DM only

Both PIM-SM and PIM-DM

(PIM-SM distributes information about active sources by forwarding data packets on the shared tree. Because PIM-SM uses shared trees (at least, initially), it requires the use of a rendezvous point (RP). The RP must be administratively configured in the network.)

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## QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

```
HP Stack 3800#: show stacking
Stack ID : 00031cc1-de4d48c0
MAC Address : 1cc1de-4d48c9
Stack Topology : Mesh
Stack Status : Active
Uptime : 1d 2h 35m
Software Version : KA.15.05
Mbr
```

ID	Mac Address	Model	Pri	Status
1	1cc1de-4d48c0	HP J9574A 3800-48G-PoE+-4SFP+ Switch	250	Commander
2	1cc1de-4d8680	HP J9573A 3800-24G-PoE+-2SFP+ Switch	128	Standby
3	1cc1de-4e3180	HP J9574A 3800-48G-PoE+-4SFP+ Switch	240	Member
4	1cc1de-4d1820	HP J9576A 3800-24G-PoE+-2SFP+ Switch	128	Member

The HP 3800 switch with member ID 1 shown in the exhibit goes down. What happens?

- A. Switch 2 becomes the commander
- B. Switch 2 becomes the commander
- C. Switch 4 becomes the commander
- D. The switch that has the longest uptime becomes master

Correct Answer: B

When a Switch Crashes and Reboots Commander - The standby takes over as the new Commander

-A new standby is elected

-

Crashing switch writes core file to local stable storage

-

Crashing switch reboots and join stack

-Core file and crash information for this switch is available from Commander Standby - A new standby is elected

-

Crashing switch writes core file to local stable storage

-

Crashing switch reboots and joins the stack

- Core file and crash information for this switch is available from the Commander Member - Crashing switch writes core file to local stable storage

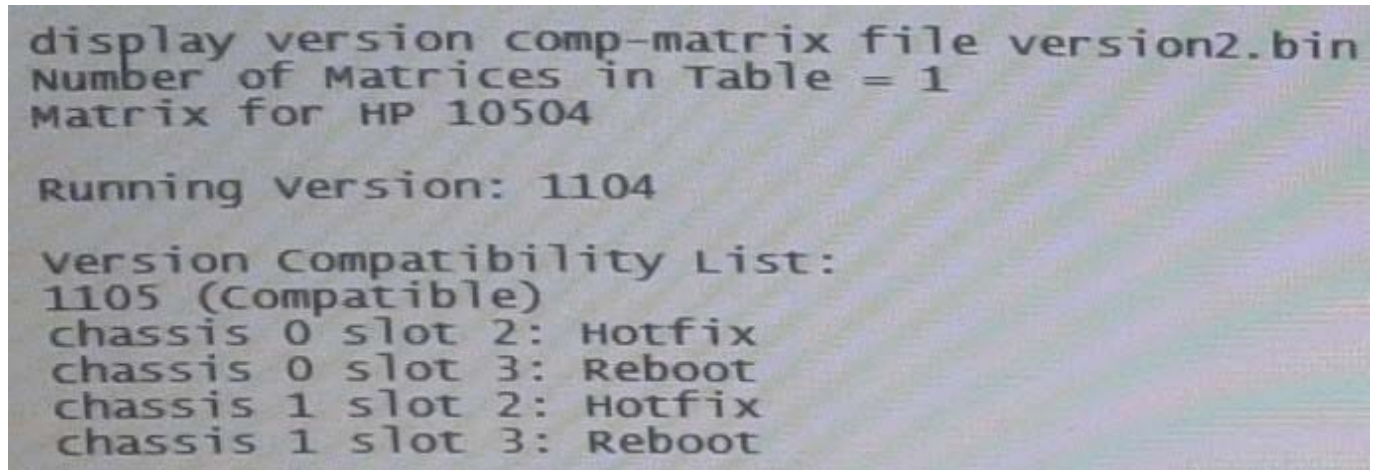
-Crashing switch reboots and joins the stack

-Core file and crash information for this switch is available from the Commander

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### QUESTION 8

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 9

A company has a network with HP Provision switches. The network administrator is establishing remote mirroring session between two of the switches. The remote does not use the truncation option. What must the administrator check on any switches between the mirror source and destination?

- A. The remote probe VLAN defined for the remote mirroring session extends across the switches.
- B. All switches transmit the remote mirroring traffic as untagged traffic.
- C. All switches transmit the remote mirroring traffic on single links, rather than link aggregations (or trunks).

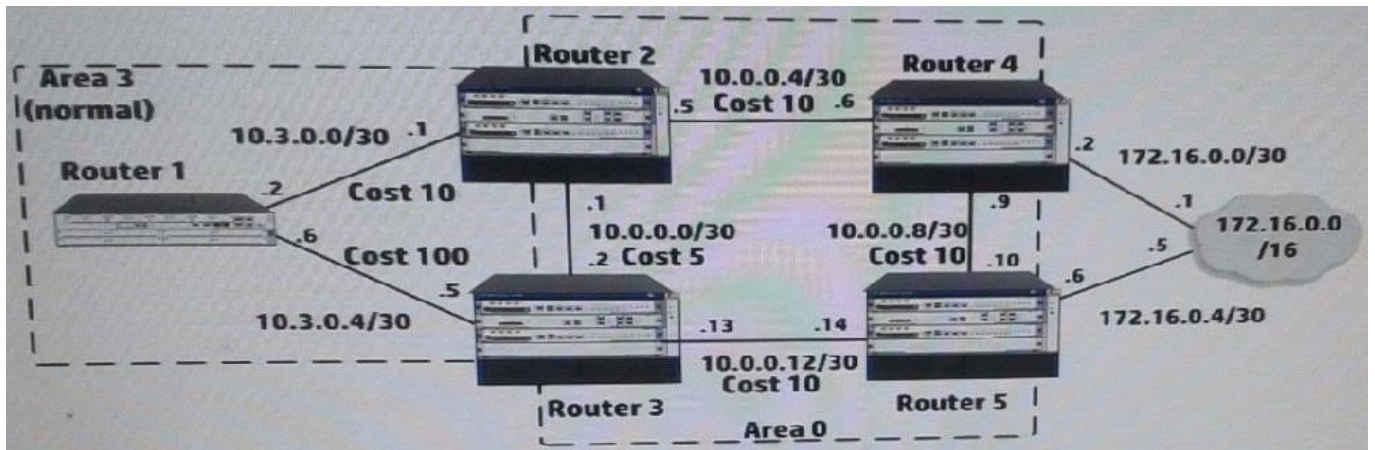
D. The VLANs that carry the remote mirroring traffic support jumbo frames.

Correct Answer: D

[http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?sp4ts.oid=82374anddocId=emr\\_na-c02587751anddocLocale=en\\_US](http://h20565.www2.hp.com/hpsc/doc/public/display?sp4ts.oid=82374anddocId=emr_na-c02587751anddocLocale=en_US)

### QUESTION 10

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

Which statement correctly describes the OSPF routing table on Router 2?

- A. It has one next hop for 172.16.0.0/16, 10.0.0.6
- B. It has one next hop for 172.16.0.0/16, 10.0.0.2
- C. It has not learned a route to 172.16.0.0/16
- D. It has one next hop for 172.16.0.0/16, 10.0.0.6, and 10.0.0.2

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 11**

Match the Comware quality of service (QoS) scheduling mechanism to its use case.

Hot Area:

Ensures that traffic in a higher priority queue is always forwarded before traffic in a lower priority queue; lower priority traffic might be starved out.

<input type="text"/>
Strict priority (SP)
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

Gives more forwarding opportunities to higher priority queues. Higher priority queues receive more bandwidth, but queues with large packets might receive more bandwidth than queues with small packets.

<input type="text"/>
Strict priority (SP)
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

Guarantees a specific bandwidth to traffic flows in each priority queue; divide any remaining bandwidth among queue: based on relative priority.

<input type="text"/>
Strict priority (SP)
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

Hot Area:

Ensures that traffic in a higher priority queue is always forwarded before traffic in a lower priority queue; lower priority traffic might be starved out.

<input type="text"/>
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Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

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Strict priority (SP)
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting

Correct Answer:

Ensures that traffic in a higher priority queue is always forwarded before traffic in a lower priority queue; lower priority traffic might be starved out.

	▼
Strict priority (SP)	
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)	
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting	

Gives more forwarding opportunities to higher priority queues. Higher priority queues receive more bandwidth, but queues with large packets might receive more bandwidth than queues with small packets.

	▼
Strict priority (SP)	
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)	
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting	

Guarantees a specific bandwidth to traffic flows in each priority queue; divide any remaining bandwidth among queue: based on relative priority.

	▼
Strict priority (SP)	
Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)	
Weighted Round Robin (WRR) weight-based setting	

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## QUESTION 12

Match the HP network infrastructure product to its HP FlexNetwork component.

Hot Area:

**MultiService Router (MSR) Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

**HP 5900v Switch Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

**HP 10500 Switch Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

Hot Area:

**MultiService Router (MSR) Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

**HP 5900v Switch Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

**HP 10500 Switch Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

Correct Answer:

**MultiService Router (MSR) Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

**HP 5900v Switch Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

**HP 10500 Switch Series**

	▼
HP FlexCampus	
HP FlexBranch	
HP FlexFabric	

1 MSR HP FlexBranch or (and) FlexCampus

<http://h17007.www1.hp.com/us/en/networking/products/routers/portfolio.aspx#branch>

<http://h17007.www1.hp.com/us/en/networking/products/routers/portfolio.aspx#campus>

<http://h17007.www1.hp.com/us/en/networking/products/routers/portfolio.aspx#datacenter> HP5900V