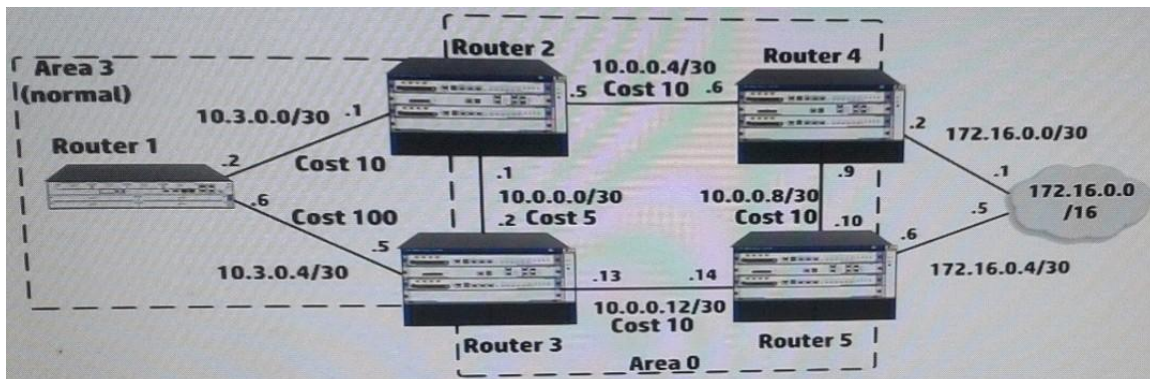**Vendor:** HP

**Exam Code:** HP0-Y47

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

**Version:** DEMO

**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 16 172.16.0.5
[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

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 2**
A company uses 802.1X authentication to force users to connect to the network.
The company uses access layer switches to enforce the 802.1X authentication and HP IMC User Access manager (UAM) as the RADIUS server.
The customer requires switches to apply a specific settings to contractor use connections.
The network administrator checks the switch documentation and determines that this settings uses a vendor-specific attribute (VSA).
The administrator check UAN and verifies that it has this VSA defined on it.
How does administrator configure UAM to apply the correct setting?

A. Define IP port groups on the access devices that need to receive the settings.
   Configure the VSA and its settings within these groups
B. Add the settings to the VSA definition and then activate the VSA globally

C.  Create a scenario with the VSA and its settings: apply this scenario to the access devices that need to receive the settings
D.  Create a proprietary attribute policy with the VSA and its settings; apply this policy in the service policy for the contractor users

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 3**
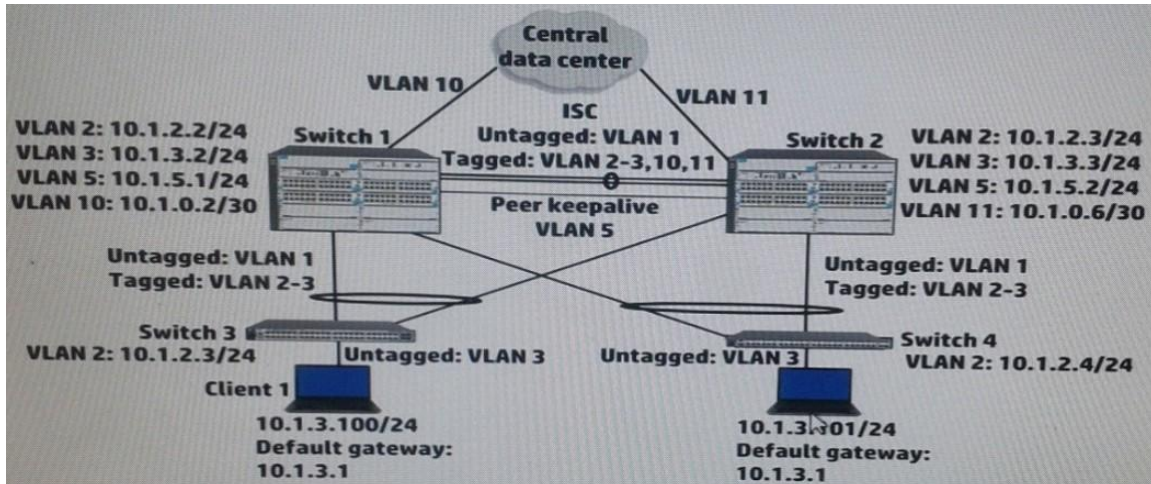Refer to the exhibit.
Exhibit 1



Exhibit 2



Client 1 is transmitting traffic to the data center.
Switch 3 transmits the traffic on the link to Switch 1.
How does Switch 1 handle the traffic received from Client 1?

A.  It forwards the traffic over the ISC to Switch 2.
B.  It routes the traffic and forwards it towards the data center.
C.  It drops the traffic.
D.  It forwards the traffic over the keepalive link to Switch 2.

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
It see that destibation MAC address is accessible

**QUESTION 4**
Refer to the exhibit.
This HP 10500 Switch Series is receiving an average of 1 Gbps of HTTP traffic from 10.1.4.0/24.
The switch starts to receive an additional 1 Gbps of HTTP traffic from 10.1.4.0/24.
How does the switch handle the traffic?

```
acl number 3000
  rule 0 permit ip source 10.1.4.0 0.0.0.255 destination-port eq http
traffic classifier Class3000
  if-match acl 3000
traffic behavior Police1
    car cir 1000000 pir 2000000
qos policy 1
    classifier Class3000 behavior Police1
qos apply policy 1 global inbound
```

A.  It drops the traffic
B.  It forwards the traffic but marks it yellow (for a higher drop precedence)
C.  It forwards the traffic without remarking it in any way
D.  It forwards the traffic but marks it for forwarding in a lower priority queue

**Answer:** C
**Explanation:**
Parameters
cir committed-information-rate: Specifies the committed information rate (CIR) in kbps.
cbs committed-burst-size: Specifies the committed burst size (CBS) in bytes.
The committed-burst-size argument ranges from 4000 to 16000000, the default is 4000.
ebs excess-burst-size: Specifies excess burst size (EBS) in bytes.
The excess-burst-size argument ranges from 0 to 16000000, the default is 4000.
pir peak-information-rate: Specifies the peak information rate (PIR) in kbps.
green action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforming to CIR.
The action argument can be:
discard: Drops the packets.
pass: Forwards the packets.
remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards
them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.
By default, packets conforming to CIR are forwarded.
red action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforms to neither CIR nor PIR.
The action argument can be:
discard: Drops the packets.
pass: Forwards the packets.
remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards
them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63. By default, packets
conforming to neither CIR nor PIR are dropped.
yellow action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforms to PIR but does not
conform to CIR. The actionargument can be:
discard: Drops the packets.
pass: Forwards the packets.
remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards
them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63. By default, packets
conforming to PIR but not conforming to CIR are forwarded.

**QUESTION 5**
What distinguishes an HP switch with a CLOS fabric from an HP switch with a crossbar fabric?

A. The CLOS fabric can integrate with a virtual switch, which is deployed in a virtualized server.
B. The CLOS fabric is a requirement for an Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual switch with more than two members.
C. The CLOS fabric can dynamically shut down power to unused switch ports, proving better energy efficiency.
D. The CLOS fabric can dynamically load-balance internal traffic over many paths, helping the switch support 40G/100G.

**Answer:** D


**QUESTION 6**
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

**Answer:** C
**Explanation:**
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

**QUESTION 7**
HP Comware Switch 1 connects to switch 2 on GigabitEthernet 1/0/1.
Swutch 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

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 8**
In which components of HP FlexNetwork solutions can Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) play a role?

A. IRF can operate at any layer of both campus and data center solutions.
B. IRF can operate at the access layer of both campus and data center solutions.
   It cannot operate at the core.
C. IRF can operate within data center solutions but not in campus solutions.
D. IRF can operate at the core of both campus and data center solutions.
   It cannot operate at the access layer.

**Answer:** D

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