HPE6-A73 Dumps

Aruba Certified Switching Professional Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
What is correct regarding rate limiting and egress queue shaping on AOS-CX switches?

A. Only a traffic rate and burst size can be defined for a queue
B. Limits can be defined only for broadcast and multicast traffic
C. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be used to restrict inbound traffic
D. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be applied globally

Answer: A

Explanation:
you could apply egress queue shaping to the high priority queues to prevent starvation of low priority queues. Egress queue shaping allows you to apply a maximum bandwidth to a priority queue, as well as a burst size. The port buffers excess traffic up to the burst size and sends the buffered traffic at the max rate, smoothing out bursts while also preventing the high priority queue from exceeding its maximum rate and starving out lower priority queues.

NEW QUESTION 2
When an AOS-CX switch uses a temporary copy of the Configuration State database, what kind of analysis does NetEdit perform to ensure that the configuration is correct?

A. Syntax validation
B. Semantic validation
C. Conformance validation
D. Change validation

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Validation processes
+ Syntax validation
– When: while typing
– What: command syntax including in-line help
+ Semantics validation
– When: VALIDATE button (in multi-editor) or before DEPLOY
– What: configuration consistency
+ Conformance validation
– When: while editing
– What: compliance with conformance rules: corporate policies, minimum connectivity requirements, etc.
+ Change validation
– When: during DEPLOY (before and after configuration deployment)
– What: compares device state before and after changes are applied (using show commands)

NEW QUESTION 3
MAC authentication is enabled on port 1/1/27 of an AOS-CX switch. The following MAC addresses are defined on the AAA server:
* 88:3a:30:97:b6:00
* 00:50:56:b1:fc:9b
Examine the AOS-CX switch output:

```
Switch# show mac-address-table detail

MAC age-time             : 300 seconds

Number of MAC addresses : 10


MAC Address          VLAN  Type                  Port    Age  Denied  never_ageout
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 20:4c:03:5f:98:02   1     dynamic               lag256  300  false   false
 88:3a:30:97:b6:00   11    port-access-security  1/1/27  300  false   false
 00:50:56:b1:fc:9b   11    port-access-security  1/1/27  300  true    false
 02:02:00:00:12:00   11    dynamic               lag256  300  false   false
 90:20:c2:bc:17:00   11    dynamic               lag256  300  false   false
```

Based on this information, what is true concerning port 1/1/27?

A. Device-mode is enabled with a client limit of 1.
B. Device-mode is enabled with a client limit of 2.
C. Client-mode is enabled with a client limit of 1.
D. Client-mode is enabled with a client limit of 2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/AOSCX-CLI-Bank/cli_6300-6400/Content/Chp_Port_acc/P client-mode = Selects client mode. In this mode, all clients connecting to the port are sent for authentication. device-mode = Selects device mode. In this mode, only the first client connecting to the port is sent for authentication. Once this client is authenticated, the port is considered as open and all subsequent clients trying to connect on that port are not sent for authentication.

NEW QUESTION 4
What is correct regarding multicasting and AOS-CX switches?

A. IGMP snooping is disabled, by default, on Layer-2 VLAN interfaces
B. IGMP query functions are enabled, by default, on Layer-2 VLAN interfaces
C. IGMP snooping is enabled, by default, on Layer-3 VLAN interfaces
D. IGMP-enabled AOS-CX switches flood unknown multicast destinations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
What is correct regarding policy-based routing?

A. Policies can only be applied to routed interfaces.
B. Policies can be applied inbound and outbound.
C. Monitoring of policy interfaces occurs every 60 seconds.
D. Policy actions include routing permitting or dropping traffic.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
Which statement is correct regarding ACLs and TCAM usage?

A. Applying an ACL to a group of ports consumes the same resources as specific ACE entries
B. Using object groups consumes the same resources as specific ACE entries
C. Compression is automatically enabled for ASIC TCAMs on AOS-CX switches
D. Applying an ACL to a group of VLANs consumes the same resources as specific ACE entries

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
How does PIM build the IP multicast routing table to route traffic between a multicast source and one or more receivers?

A. It uses the unicast routing table and reverse path forwarding (RPF)
B. It uses IGMP and calculates a shortest path tree (SPT)
C. It uses the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm derived from link state protocols
D. It uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm derived from distance vector protocols

Answer: A

Explanation:
"PIM also relies on the unicast routing tables to identify the path back to a multicast source. This routing method is known as reverse path forwarding (RPF). The unicast routing protocols create the unicast routing tables. With this information, PIM sets up the distribution tree for the multicast traffic.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which protocol should be configured to allow NetEdit to discover third-party devices?

A. SNMP
B. SSH
C. HTTPS
D. HTTP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
How should a network administrator add NAE scripts and implement NAE agents that will run on an AOS-CX switch?

A. Use the web interface of the NetEdit server
B. Use the web interface of the AOS-CX switch
C. Use the web interface of Aruba Central
D. Use the CLI of the AOS-CX switch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
When comparing PIM-DM and PIM-SM, which multicast components are only found with PIM-SM in multicast routing? (Choose two.)

A. IGMP querier
B. Rendezvous point
C. Bootstrap router
D. Shortest path tree
E. Designated router

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 10
An AOS-CX switch is configured to implement downloadable user roles. Examine the AOS-CX switch output:

```
Access1(config)# show aaa authentication port-access interface all client-status

Port Access Client Status Details

Client 00:50:56:b1:7a:37
==============================
Session Details
------------------
Port : 1/1/3
Session Time : 1887s

Authentication Details
-----------------------
Status : mac-auth Authenticated
Auth Precedence : dot1x - Not attempted, mac-auth - Authenticated

Authorization Details
-----------------------
Role :
Status : Not ready
```

Based on this output, what is the state of the user's access?

A. No downloadable user role exists
B. MAC authentication has passed, but 802.1X authentication is in progress
C. The RADIUS request timed out to the AAA server
D. The port should be configured for 802.1X

Answer: A

Explanation:
User role "Authenticated" was passed down but does not exist

NEW QUESTION 11
Examine the following AOS-CX switch configuration:

```
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# object-group ip address servers
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# 10.1.0.100
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# 10.1.1.100
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# exit
```
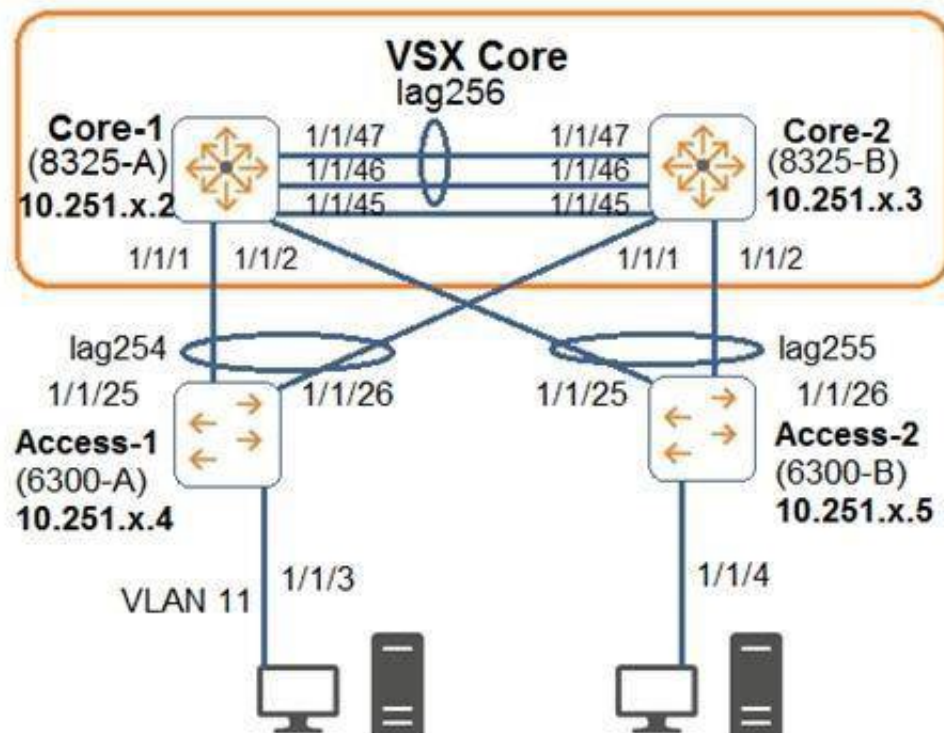
Which access control entries would allow web traffic to the web servers 10.1.0.100 and 10.1.1.100?

A. permit tcp servers eq 80
B. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100 0.0.1.0 eq 80
C. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100/10.1.1.100 eq 80
D. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100/255.255.254.255 eq 80

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14
Examine the attached diagram.

The two PCs are located in VLAN 11 (10.1.11.0/24). Which example defines how to implement active gateway on the VSX core for VLAN 11?

A. interface vlan 11active-gateway ip 10.1.11.1active-gateway mac 02:02:00:00:01:00
B. interface lag 254active-gateway vlan 11 ip 10.1.11.1active-gateway vlan 11 mac 02:02:00:00:01:00
C. interface lag 254active-gateway ip 10.1.11.1active-gateway mac 02:02:00:00:01:00
D. vsxvrrp group 1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17
What would prevent two OSPF routers from forming an adjacency? (Select two.)

A. Different priorities
B. Different area types
C. Different MTU sizes
D. Different IP addresses
E. Different router IDs

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 20
Examine the VSX-related configuration of the core layer AOS-CX switch:

```
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# vrf KA
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface 1/1/45
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-1/1/45)# no shutdown
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-1/1/45)# vrf attach KA
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-1/1/45)# ip address 192.168.0.0/31
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-1/1/45)# exit
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface lag 256
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# no shutdown
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# no routing
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# vlan trunk native 1
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# vlan trunk allowed all
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# lacp mode active
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# exit
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface 1/1/46-1/1/47
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-<1/1/46-1/1/47>)# mtu 9198
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-<1/1/46-1/1/47>)# exit
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# vsx
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# inter-switch-link lag 256
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# role primary
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# vsx-sync vsx-global
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# exit
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# vsx
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# keepalive peer 192.168.0.1 source 192.168.0.0 vrf KA
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# exit
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface lag 1 multi-chassis
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-lag-if)# no routing
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-lag-if)# vlan access 1
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-lag-if)# lacp mode active
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-lag-if)# exit
ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# int 1/1/1
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# description access1
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# lag 1
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# no shutdown
ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if)# exit
```

A network administrator is troubleshooting a connectivity issue involving the VSX LAG (link aggregation) between the core and access layer switch, during HW replacement of one of the core switches.
Which configuration should the administrator add to the core switch to fix this issue?

A. ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# vsxICX-Tx-Core1(config-vsx)# system-mac 02:01:00:00:01:00
B. ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface lag 1 multi-chassis ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-lag-if)# mtu 9198
C. ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface 1/1/46-1/1/47ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-vlan)# active-gateway ip 10.1.11.1 mac 02:02:00:00:01:00
D. ICX-Tx-Core1(config)# interface 1/1/45ICX-Tx-Core1(config-if-vlan)# active-gateway ip 192.168.0.0 mac 02:02:00:00:01:00

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24
An administrator wants to drop traffic from VLAN 6 (10.1.6.0/24) to VLAN 5 (10.1.5.0/24), but allow all other traffic. What is correct configuration to accomplish this?

A.
```
    class ip VLAN5
        10 match ip 10.1.6.0/24 10.1.5.0/24
        exit
    policy VLAN5
        10 class ip VLAN5 action drop
        exit
    interface vlan 5
        apply access-list ip VLAN5 in
```

B.
```
    access-list ip VLAN5
        10 permit ip 10.1.6.0/0.0.0.255 10.1.5.0/0.0.0.255
        20 permit ip any any
        exit
    interface vlan 5
        apply access-list ip
        VLAN5 in
        exit
```

C.
```
    access-list ip VLAN5
        10 deny ip 10.1.6.0/24 10.1.5.0/24
        20 permit ip any any
        exit
    interface vlan 5
        apply access-list ip VLAN5 in
        exit
```

D.
```
    class ip VLAN5
        10 match ip 10.1.6.0/24 10.1.5.0/24
        exit
    policy VLAN5
        10 class ip VLAN5 action drop
        exit
    vlan 5
        apply policy VLAN5 in
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26
A network administrator is attempting to troubleshoot a connectivity issue between a group of users and a particular server. The administrator needs to examine the packets over a period of time from their desktop; however, the administrator is not directly connected to the AOS-CX switch involved with the traffic flow. What is correct regarding the ERSPAN session that needs to be established on an AOS-CX switch? (Choose two.)

A. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the switch to which the administrator's desktop is connected
B. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the administrator's desktop
C. The encapsulation protocol used is GRE
D. The encapsulation protocol used is VXLAN
E. The encapsulation protocol is UDP

Answer: AC

Explanation:
In AOS CX the remote mirroring is done using a tunnel interface, so the Mirror source and destination must be configured on each Switch. On the source Switch, the source interface (from where the traffic is mirrored) and destination interface (the tunnel interface to where the traffic is sent to). In the destination Switch, the source interface (which would be the tunnel interface (receiving the traffic from the source switch tunnel)) and the destination would be the client where Wireshark enabled client is connected.

NEW QUESTION 31
Examine the partial output of the BGP routing table of an AOS-CX switch:

```
Switch# show bgp

<-output omitted->

    Network       Nexthop       Metric  LocPrf  Weight  Path
  ---------------------------------------------------------------
  * e 1.0.0.0/8   192.168.1.5   0       100     0       100 ?
  * e 1.0.0.0/8   192.168.2.5   0       100     0       200 100 i
  * e 1.0.0.0/8   192.168.3.5   0       200     20      300 400 100 ?
  * e 1.0.0.0/8   192.168.4.5   0       50      0       400 200 100 i
```

The switch is learning about four possible path to reach the 1.0.0.0/8 network. Based on this output, which next-hop route will the AOS-CX select to be placed in the IP routing table?

A. 192.168.1.5
B. 192.168.2.5
C. 192.168.3.5
D. 192 1684 5

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34
An administrator wants to track what configuration changes were made on a switch. What should the administrator implement to see the configuration changes on an AOS-CX switch?

A. AAA authorization
B. Network Analysis Engine (NAE)
C. AAA authentication
D. VSX synchronization logging

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
An administrator is implementing a multi-area OSPF network. The network contains a backbone (area
1) and two other areas (1 and 2) connected to ABRs in the backbone The network has one routing switch connected to a service provider located in area 2 Which network design would minimize the number of routes in the routing switches' link state databases (LSDBs) while still allowing full connectivity?

A. Area 0: NormalArea 1: Totally stubby Area 2: Totally stubby
B. Area 0: NormalArea 1: Totally not-so-stubby Area 2: Totally stubby
C. Area 0: NormalArea 1: Totally stubbyArea 2: Totally not-so-stubby
D. Area 0: Not-so-stubbyArea 1: Totally not-so-stubby Area 2: Totally not-so-stubby

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41
Examine the output from an AOS-CX switch implementing a dynamic segmentation solution involving downloadable user roles:
Switch# show port-access role clearpass Role information:
Name : icxarubadur_employee-3044-2 Type : clearpass
Status: failed, parsing_failed Reauthentication Period : Authentication Mode : Session Timeout :
The downloadable user roles are not being downloaded to the AOS-CX switch. Based on the above output, what is the problem?

A. The certificate that ClearPass uses in invalid
B. The AOS-CX switch does not have the ClearPass certificate involved
C. DNS fails to resolve the ClearPass server's FQDN
D. There is a date/time issue between the ClearPass server and the switch

Answer: C

Explanation:
"The top-right example shows a parsing_failed status, typically indicative of either a DNS or network connectivity issue."

NEW QUESTION 43
A network administrator is tasked to set up BGP in the company's network. The administrator is defining an eBGP peering between an AOS-CX switch and a directly-connected service provider. The administrator has configured the following on the AOS-CX switch:

```
switch(config)# interface loopback 0
switch(config-loopback-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/32
switch(config-loopback-if)# exit
switch(config)# interface 1/1/1
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
switch(config-if)# routing
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2/30
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)# router bgp 64500
switch(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 64511
switch(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 192.168.1.2
switch(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
switch(config-bgp-ipv4-uc)# exit
```

However, when using the "show bgp all summary" command, the state does not display "Established" for the eBGP peer. What must the administrator configure to fix this issue?

A. router bgp 64500 neighbor 192.168.1.1 ebgp-multihop
B. router bgp 64500 enable
C. router bgp 64500 address-family ipv4 unicast neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
D. router bgp 64500 neighbor 192.168.1.1 update-source loopback0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44
A company is implementing a new wireless design and needs it to support high availability, even during times of switch system upgrades. The solution will involve Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) and Aruba AP connections requiring POE. Which campus AOS-CX switch solution and virtual switching should the company implement at the campus access layer?

A. AOS-CX 6400 and VSX
B. AOS-CX 6300 and VSF
C. AOS-CX 8325 and VSF
D. AOS-CX 8400 and VSX

Answer: A

Explanation:
only 6400 support highly available during upgrades

NEW QUESTION 49
Examine the commands entered on an AOS-CX switch:
What is true regarding this configuration for traffic received on interface 100?

A. The default next-hop address supersedes the two preceding next-hop addresses
B. The traffic is always dropped is the next-hop addresses are unreachable
C. The traffic will be routed with the IP routing table entries if the next-hop addresses are unreachable
D. The next-hop address of 1.1.1.1 is overwritten by the next-hop address of 2.2.2.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
"interface null: equivalent to the policy drop policing action. Any packets matching the class criteria for that policy entry will be dropped and not routed any further."
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7300/index.html#GUID-DC7E5E47-8F
More than one next hop can be assigned with an ACL and they work by priority (based on the sequence number: lower sequence number -> higher priority). So next-hop 2.2.2.2 will be used if 1.1.1.1 is not reachable. If both are unreachable, then the packet will be routed looking at the default routing table, if no specific entry will be found, then the pacjet will be routed to the default next hop defined in the ACL.

NEW QUESTION 52
Which AOS-CX switches support weighted fair queuing (WFQ)?

A. Both 8320 and 8325
B. Both 6300 and 6400
C. 8400 only
D. 6300 only

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/AOSCX-CLI-Bank/cli_8400/Content/QoS_cmds/wfq-que-x

NEW QUESTION 54
Which concept is implemented using Aruba's dynamic segmentation?

A. Root of trust
B. Device fingerprinting
C. Zero Touch Provisioning

D. Colorless port

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56
An administrator is implementing a multicast solution in a multi-VLAN network. Which statement is true about the configuration of the switches in the network?

A. IGMP snooping must be enabled on all interfaces on a switch to intelligently forward traffic
B. IGMP requires join and leave messages to graft and prune multicast streams between switches
C. IGMP must be enabled on all routed interfaces where multicast traffic will traverse
D. IGMP must be enabled on all interfaces where multicast sources and receivers are connected

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57
What is correct regarding the operation of VSX and multicasting with PIM-SM routing configured?

A. Each VSX peers runs PIM and builds its own group databas
B. One of the VSX peers is elected as the designated router (DR) to forward multicast streams to a receiver VLAN
C. Each VSX peers runs PIM and creates a shared group databas
D. Both VSX peers can forward multicast streams to receivers in a VLAN, achieving load sharing
E. Each VSX peers runs PIM and builds its own group databas
F. Both VSX peers can forward multicast streams to receivers in a VLAN, achieving load sharing
G. Each VSX peers runs PIM and creates a shared group databas
H. One of the VSX peers is elected as the designated router (DR) to forward multicast streams to a receiver VLAN

Answer: A

Explanation:
"both VSX switches as a PIM Designate Router (DR). One node is the actual DR, the other node is the proxy DR." "Only the actual DR performs multicast routing and forward traffic destined to groups to its downstream VLANs in the data-path."
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.07/HTML/5200-7888/Content/Chp_Pre_tra_loss/ip-mul

NEW QUESTION 62
An administrator is replacing the current access switches with AOS-CX switches. The access layer switches must authenticate user and networking devices connecting to them. Some devices support no form of authentication, and some support 802.1X. Some ports have a VoIP phone and a PC connected to the same port, where the PC is connected to the data port of the phone and the phone's LAN port is connected to the switch.
Which statement is correct about this situation?

A. 802.1X must be configured to work in fallback mode
B. Device fingerprinting is required for authentication
C. The client-limit setting for port access needs to be changed
D. Device mode should be implemented

Answer: C

Explanation:
fallback mode if for the radius part; client limit is for multiple authent on one port (ie phone + pc) From doc :
aaa port-access authenticator <port-list> client-limit <1-32>
Used after executing aaa port-access authenticator <port-list> to convert authentication from port-based to user-based. Specifies user-based 802.1X authentication and the maximum number of 802.1X-authenticated client sessions allowed on each of the ports in <port-list>. If a port currently has no authenticated client sessions, the next authenticated client session the port accepts determines the untagged VLAN membership to which the port is assigned during the session. If another client session begins later on the same port while an earlier session is active, the later session will be on the same untagged VLAN membership as the earlier session.

NEW QUESTION 65
An administrator has an AOS-CX switch configured with: router ospf 1
area 0
area 1 stub no-summary
It is the only ABR for area 1. The switch has the appropriate adjacencies to routing switches in areas 0 and 1. The current routes in each area are:
Area 0: 5 routes (LSA Type 1 and 2)
Area 1: 10 routes (LSA Type 1 and 2)
External routes: 2 (LSA Type 5)
Based on the above configuration, how many OSPF routes will routing switches see in Area 1?

A. 15
B. 6
C. 11
D. 12

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67
An administrator has configured the following on an AOS-CX switch:

```
object-group ip address web-servers
  10.1.12.2
  10.1.12.3
  exit
object-group port web-ports
  eq 80
  eq 443
```

What is the correct ACL rule configuration that would allow traffic from anywhere to reach the web ports on the two specified servers?

A. access-list ip server 10 permit tcp any web-servers group web-ports
B. access-list ip server 10 permit tcp any object-group web-servers object-group web-ports
C. access-list ip server 10 permit tcp any group web-servers group web-ports
D. access-list ip server 10 permit tcp any web-servers web-ports

Answer: A

Explanation:
Switch1(config-acl-ip)# show run cur access-list ip server
10 permit tcp any web-servers group web-ports

NEW QUESTION 69
When implementing user-based tunneling on an AOS-CX switch, which component defines the primary and backup Aruba gateways?

A. Transit VLAN
B. Gateway role
C. Server group
D. Zone

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73
A company has just purchased AOS-CX switches. The company has a free and open-source AAA solution. The company wants to implement access control on the Ethernet ports of the AOS-CX switches.
Which security features can the company implement given the equipment that they are using?

A. Port-based tunneling
B. Device fingerprinting
C. Local user roles
D. Downloadable user roles

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75
Examine the configuration performed on newly deployed AOS-CX switches:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server host cppm key plaintext aruba123 vrf mgmt
Switch(config)# aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator radius server-group cppm
Switch(config)# aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator enable
Switch(config)# interface 1/1/1 – 1/1/48
Switch(config-if)# aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator
Switch(config-if-dot1x-auth)# enable
Switch(config-if-dot1x-auth)# exit
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

After performing this configuration, the administrator notices that the switch ports always remain in the EAP start state. What should the administrator do to fix this problem?

A. Define the server group cppm
B. Set the ports to client-mode
C. Create and assign a local user role to the ports
D. Enable change of authorization (CoA)

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://community.arubanetworks.com/blogs/esupport1/2020/04/29/downloadable-user-role-configuration-in-aru

NEW QUESTION 78
Examine the following ACL rule policies:
Permit traffic from 10.2.2.1 through 10.2.2.30 to anywhere Permit traffic from 10.2.2.40 through 10.2.2.55 to anywhere Deny all others
Based on this policy, place the following ACL rule statements in the correct order to accomplish the above filtering policy.

A. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 anypermit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 anypermit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 anydeny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224

anypermit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any
B. permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 anypermit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 anypermit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 anydeny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 anydeny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any
C. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 anydeny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 anypermit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 anypermit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 anypermit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any
D. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 anypermit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 anydeny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 anypermit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 anypermit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any
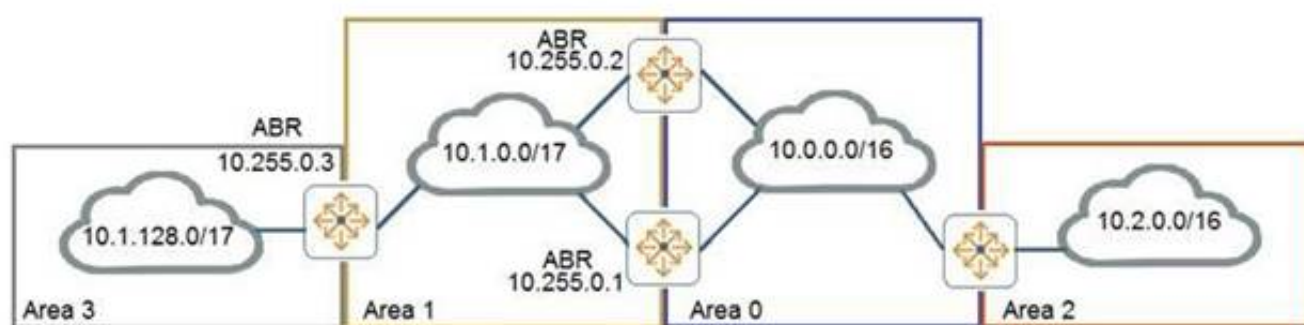
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80
A network engineer for a company with 896 users across a multi-building campus wants to gather statistics on an important switch uplink and create actions based on issues that occur on the uplink. How often does an NAE agent gather information from the current state database in regard to the uplink interfaces?

A. Once every 60 seconds
B. Once every 1 second
C. Once every 30 seconds
D. Once every 5 seconds

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83
Examine the attached exhibit.

The network administrators is trying to add a remote location as area 3 to the network shown in the diagram. Based on current connection restrictions, the administrator cannot connect area 3 directly to area 0. The network is using AOS-CX switches.
Which feature should the administrator implement to provide connectivity to the remote location?

A. Not-so-stubby areas
B. Bidirectional forward detection (BFD)
C. OSPFv3
D. Virtual links

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84
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