Free Dec-2023 HPE6-A73 Certification Sample Questions certification Exam [Q65-Q79

Free Dec-2023 HPE6-A73 Certification Sample Questions certification Exam Certification Topics of HPE6-A73 Exam PDF Recently Updated Questions

HPE6-A73 certification exam is a valuable certification for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Aruba switching technologies. Aruba Certified Switching Professional Exam certification validates an individual's skills in configuring, deploying, and managing Aruba switches in complex environments. Aruba Certified Switching Professional Exam certification is part of the Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) certification path and is a prerequisite for the ACSE certification.

HP HPE6-A73 certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals who work with Aruba switching technologies. HPE6-A73 exam is intended for those who have experience configuring and managing Aruba switches and want to demonstrate their expertise in this area. Aruba Certified Switching Professional Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the IT industry.

NO.65 An administrator of a company has concerns about upgrading the access layer switches. The users rely heavily on wireless

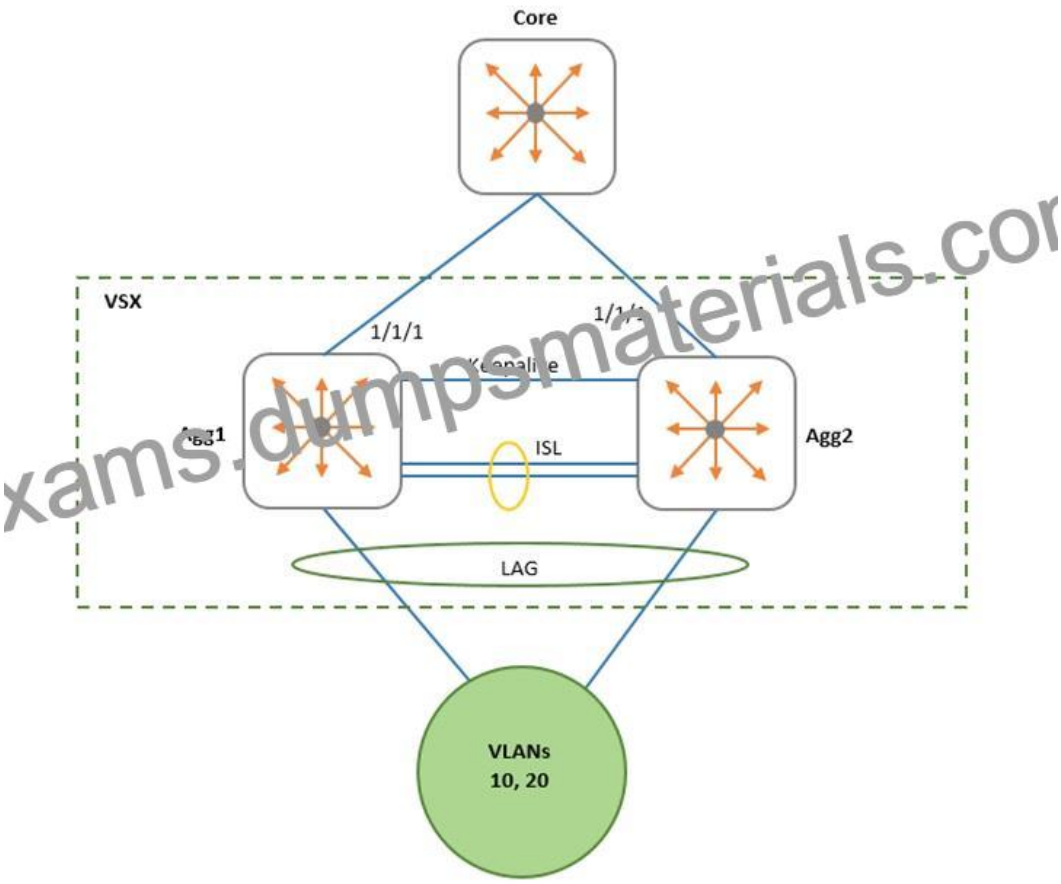
and VoIP telephony. Which is the best recommendation to ensure a short downtime for the users during upgrading the access layer switches?
* Install the in-service software upgrade (ISSU) feature with clustering enabled
* Install AOS-CX 6300 or 6400 switches with always-on POE
* Implement VSF on the AOS-CX access switches
* Implement VSX on the AOS-CX access switches

NO.66 What is correct regarding rate limiting and egress queue shaping on AOS-CX switches?
* Only a traffic rate and burst size can be defined for a queue
* Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be used to restrict inbound traffic
* Limits can be defined only for broadcast and multicast traffic
* Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be applied globally

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.

NO.67 What would prevent two OSPF routers from forming an adjacency? (Select two.)
* Different priorities
* Different area types
* Different MTU sizes
* Different IP addresses
* Different router IDs

NO.68 Examine the network exhibit.



A network administrator is implementing OSPF on a VSX pair of aggregation switches: Agg1 and Agg2. VLANs 10 and 20 are connected to layer-2 access switches. Agg-1 and Agg-2 are configured as the default gateway for VLANs 10 and 20, with active gateway enabled.

What is the best practice for configuring OSPF on the aggregation switches and their connection to the Core switch?
* Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interface. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.
* Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switches. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.
* Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switches. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.
* Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interface. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.

NO.69 A company has a few servers in a secure, remote location storing highly-confidential documents connected to two AOS-CX 6400 switches configured in a VSX pair The AOS-CX switches perform access control with 802 1X and will be implementing user-based tunneling (UBT) so that Aruba gateway application inspection and stateful firewall policies can be applied to the traffic. The gateways are running version 84 and implement the AP, PEF, and RFP licenses Which licensing is needed for the two AOS-CX switches?
* 2 AP and 2 PEF licenses only
* 1 AP license only
* 2 AP, 2 PEF, and 2 RFP licenses only
* 1 AP, 1 PEF, and 1 RFP licenses only

NO.70 Examine the following AOS-CX switch configuration:

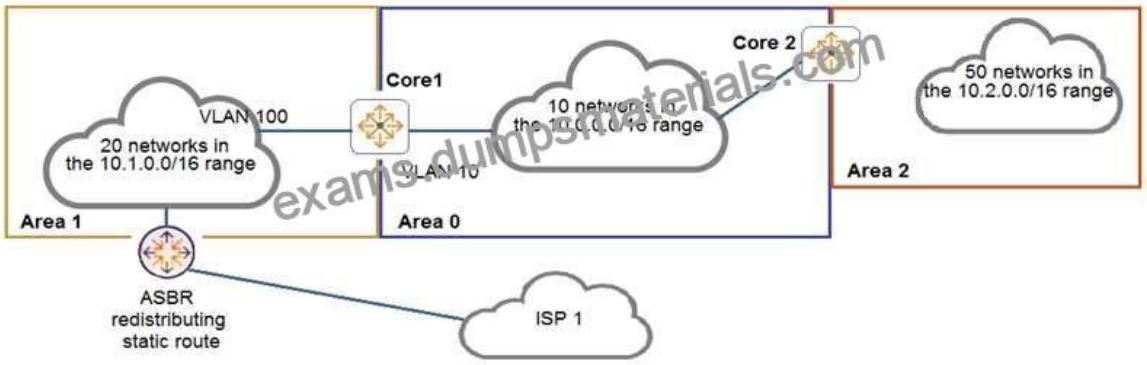
```
Access(config)# access-list ip ext
Access(config-acl-ip)# permit ip any 10.0.11.0/255.0.255.0 count
Access(config-acl-ip)# permit ip any 10.0.12.0/255.0.255.0 log
Access(config-acl-ip)# exit
Access(config)# interface 1/1/3
Access(config-if)# apply access-list ip ext in
Access(config-if)# exit
```

Which statement correctly describes what is allowed for traffic entering interface 1/1/3?
* IP traffic from 10 1 12 0/24 is allowed to access 172.0.1.0/23.
* Traffic from 10 0 12 0/24 will generate a log record when accessing 10.0.11.0/24.
* IP traffic from 10 1 110/24 is allowed to access 10.1.110.0/24.
* IP traffic from 10 011 0/24 is allowed to access 10.112.0/24.

NO.71 Examine the commands entered on an AOS-CX switch:

What is true regarding this configuration for traffic received on interface 100?
* The default next-hop address supersedes the two preceding next-hop addresses
* The traffic is always dropped is the next-hop addresses are unreachable
* The traffic will be routed with the IP routing table entries if the next-hop addresses are unreachable
* The next-hop address of 1.1.1.1 is overwritten by the next-hop address of 2.2.2.2

NO.72 Examine the network topology.



The network is configured for OSPF with the following attributes:

* Core1 and Core2 and ABRs

* Area 1 has 20 networks in the 10.1.0.0/16 range

* Area 0 has 10 networks in the 10.0.0.0/16 range

* Area 2 has 50 networks in the 10.2.0.0/16 range

* The ASBR is importing a static route into Area 1

* Core2 has a summary for Area 2: area 0.0.0.2 range 10.2.0.0/16 type inter-area Here is the OSPF configuration performed on Core1:

```
Core1(config)# router ospf 1
Core1(config-router)# router-id 10.0.0.1
Core1(config-router)# passive-interface default
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.0
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.1 stub
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0/16 type inter-area
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.2
Core1(config-router)# area 0.0.0.0 range 10.0.0.0/16 type inter-area
Core1(config-router)# exit
Core1(config)# interface vlan 10
Core1(config-if)# ip address 10.0.1.1/24
Core1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
Core1(config-if)# exit
Core1(config)# interface vlan 100
Core1(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/24
Core1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 1
Core1(config-if)# exit
```

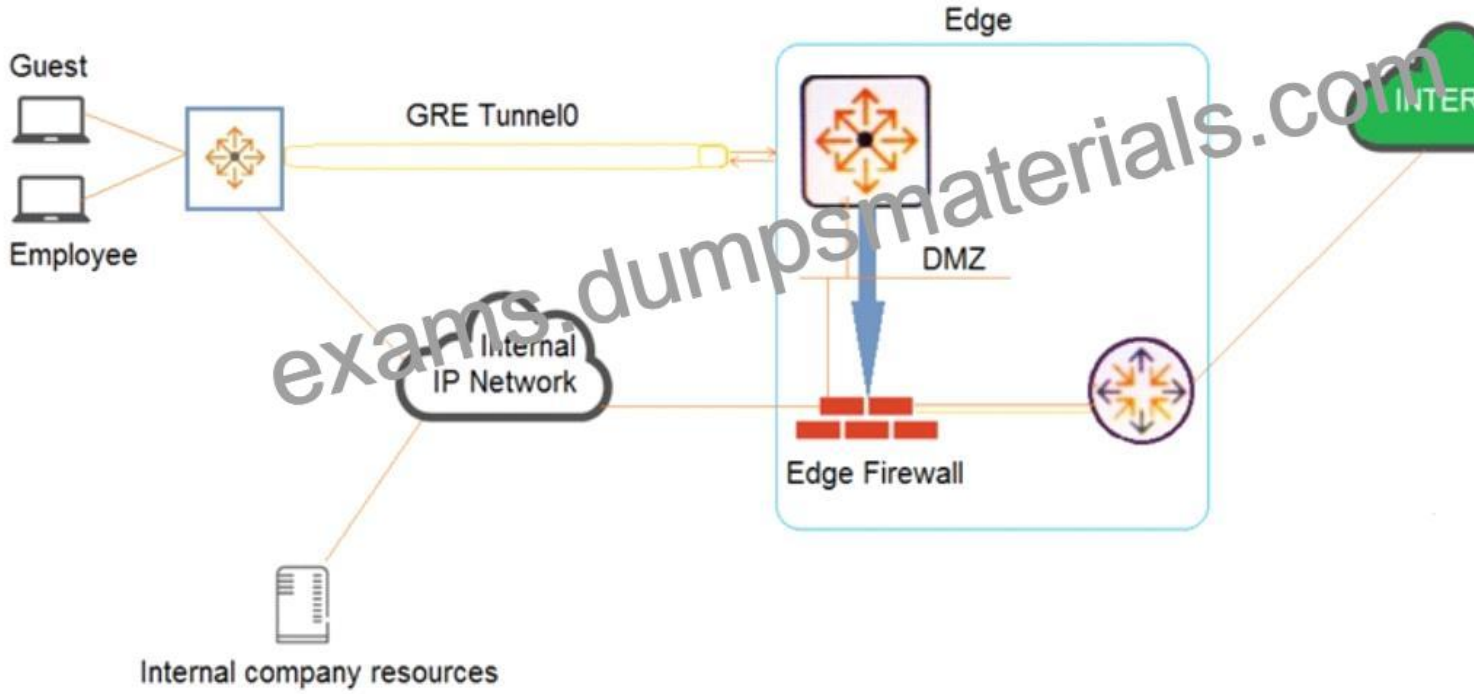
Based on the above information, what is correct?
* Area 0 has 13 routes
* Core1 has no OSPF routes
* Core1 has received one LSA Type 5 from the ASBR
* Area 1 has 23 routes

NO.73 A network engineer is having a problem adding a custom-written script to an AOS-CX switch’s NAE GUI.The script was written in Python and was successfully added on other AOS-CX switches The engineer examines the following items from the CLI of the switch:

```
switch# show capacities-status nae

System Capacities Status: Filter NAE

Capacity Status Name                                                  Value  Maximum
Number of configured NAE agents currently active in the system        1      100
Number of configured NAE monitors currently active in the system      7      500
Number of configured NAE scripts currently active in the system       50     50

switch# show ntp status
NTP Status Information

NTP : Disabled
NTP Authentication : Disabled
NTP Server Connections : Using the default VRF

System time : Sa Mar 2 11:50:55 UTC 2020
NTP uptime : 0 minutes, 0 seconds

Not synchronized with an NTP server.

switch# show crypto pki certificate

switch# show crypto pki application

Associated Applications                Certificate Name                Cert Status
captive-portal                                                         not configured, using l
hsc                                                                    not configured, using l
https-server                                                           not configured, using l
syslog-client                                                          not configured, using l
```


What should the engineer perform to fix this issue?
* Ensure the engineers desktop and the AOS-CX switch are synchronized to the same NTP server
* Remove a script that is no longer used before installing the new script
* Install the script’s signature before installing the new script
* Enable trust settings for the AOS-CX switch’s SSL certificate.

NO.74 Examine the network exhibit.



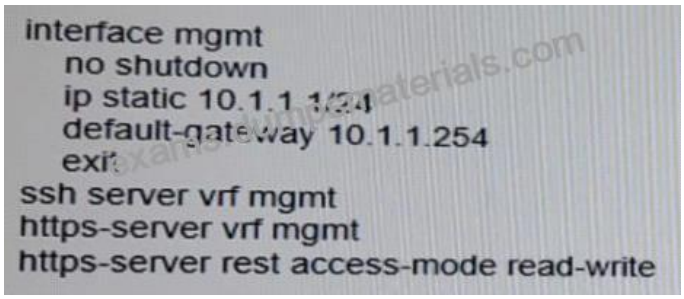
A company has a guest implementation for wireless and wired access. Wireless access is implemented through a third-party vendor. The company is concerned about wired guest traffic traversing the same network as the employee traffic. The network administrator has established a GRE tunnel between AOS-CX switches where guests are connected to a routing switch in the DMZ.

Which feature should the administrator implement to ensure that the guest traffic is tunneled to the DMZ while the employee traffic is forwarded using OSPF?
* OSPF route maps using the “set metric” command
* Policy-based routing (PBR)
* User-based tunneling (UBT)
* Classifier policies

NO.75 How does an administrator install a script and create an agent and actions for the Network Analysis Engine running on AOS-CX switches?
* Access the switches’ command-line interface.
* Access the switches’ web user interface
* Use Aruba Central’s web user interface
* Use the NetEdit web user interface

NO.76 A company requires access by all users guests, and employees to be authenticated Employees will be authenticated using 802 1X. whereas guests will be authenticated using captive portal Which type of authentication must be configured on an AOS-CX switch ports where both guests and employees connect?
* 802 1X only
* Both 802 1X and MAC-Auth
* Both 802.1X and captive portal
* 802.1X, captive portal, and MAC-Auth

NO.77 Examine the AOS-CX configuration:



The switches have a default factory password setting NetEdit fails to access the configuration of the AOS-CX switches. What should the administrator do to solve this problem?
* Set a password for the default admin user account.
* Disable telnet globally.
* Use the default VRF instead of the mgmt VRF
* Enable IP routing globally

NO.78 A company requires access by all users, guests, and employees to be authenticated. Employees will be authenticated using 802.1X, whereas guests will be authenticated using captive portal. Which type of authentication must be configured on an AOS-CX switch ports where both guests and employees connect?
* Both 802.1X and captive portal
* 802.1X only
* Both 802.1X and MAC-Auth
* 802.1X, captive portal, and MAC-Auth

NO.79 A company has an existing wireless solution involving Aruba APs and Mobility controllers running 8.4 code.

The solution leverages a third-party AAA solution. The company is replacing existing access switches withAOS-CX 6300 and 6400 switches. The company wants to leverage the same security and firewall policies forboth wired and wireless traffic.

Which solution should the company implement?
* RADIUS dynamic authorization
* Downloadable user roles
* IPSec
* User-based tunneling