HPE6-A85 Q&As

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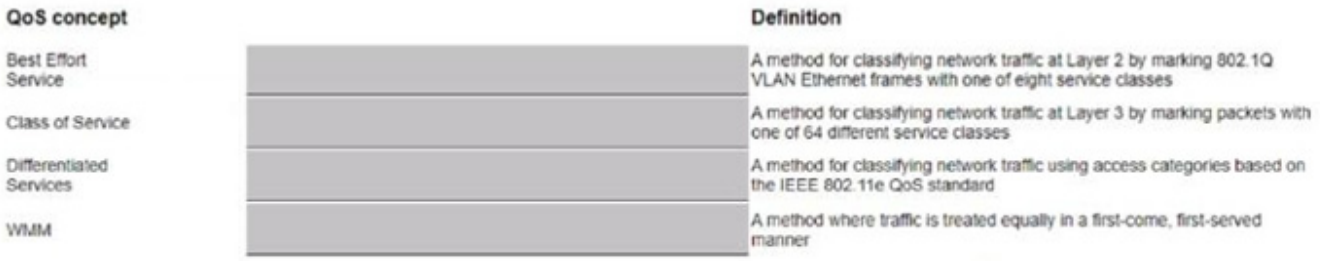
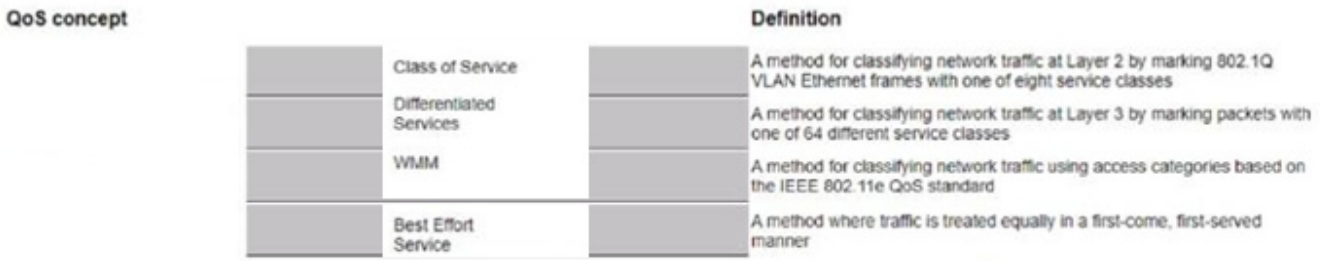
QUESTION 1

Match the appropriate QoS concept with its definition.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 2

You put in a few show commands on switches EDGE1 and CORE1 to attempt to gather information to troubleshoot the issue Use the show command output images to determine the reason for the EDGE1 uplink being down A. The physical interfaces are not members of the correct LAG.

EDGE1# TROUBLESHOOTING - SHOW COMMANDS OUTPUT

```
EDGE1# show span vlan 20
Port         Role           State
    TCN-Tx     TCN-Rx
------------ -------------- ----------
--- ---------- ----------
lag1         Disabled       Blocking
    2          2
EDGE1# show run int 1/1/51
interface 1/1/51
    no shutdown
    description Uplink_To_Core1
    lag 1
    exit
EDGE1# show run int 1/1/52
interface 1/1/52
    no shutdown
    description Uplink_To_Core1
    lag 1
    exit
EDGE1# show run int lag1
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 20
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    exit
EDGE1# show lacp int
Actor details of all interfaces:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intf       Aggr       Port  Port  State   System-ID         System Aggr Forwarding
           Name       Id    Pri                             Pri    Key  State
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/51     lag1       52    1     ALFOE   b8:d4:e7:b5:22:80 65534  1    lacp-block
1/1/52     lag1       53    1     ALFOE   b8:d4:e7:b5:22:80 65534  1    lacp-block
```

CORE1# TROUBLESHOOTING - SHOW COMMANDS OUTPUT

```
CORE1# show span vlan 20
Port         Role           State
Rx    TCN-Tx     TCN-Rx
------------ -------------- ----------
----- ---------- ----------
lag1         Designated     Forwarding
     2          2

CORE1# show run int 1/1/51
interface 1/1/51
    no shutdown
    lag 1
    exit
CORE1# show run int 1/1/52
interface 1/1/52
    no shutdown
    lag 1
    exit
CORE1# show run int lag 1
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 20
    vlan trunk allowed all
    exit
CORE1# show lacp int
Actor details of all interfaces:
CORE1# show lacp int
Actor details of all interfaces:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intf       Aggr       Port  Port  State   System-ID         System Aggr Forwarding
           Name       Id    Pri                             Pri    Key  State
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/51     lag1                                                          up
1/1/52     lag1                                                          up
```

B. Spanning-Tree block state is preventing the Core uplink from having connectivity to the edge

C. The Core is connected to the incorrect physical interlaces

D. LACP is not configured on the Core uplink

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: LACP is a protocol that allows multiple physical links to be aggregated into a single logical link for increased bandwidth and redundancy. LACP must be configured on both ends of the link for it to work properly. In this case, EDGE1 has LACP configured on its uplink port-channel 1, but CORE1 does not have LACP configured on its corresponding port-channel 1. This causes a mismatch and prevents the link from coming up.

References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar ubaos-solutions/1-overview/lacp.htm

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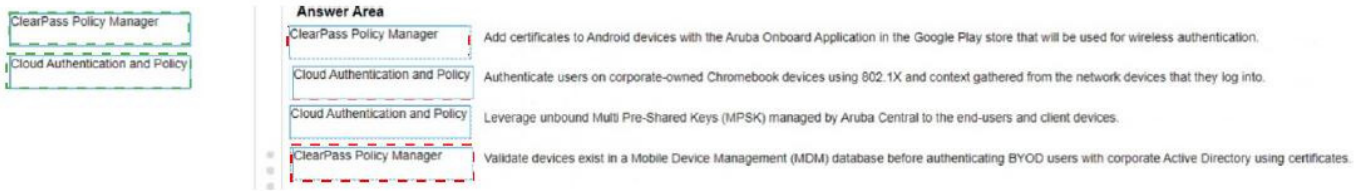
QUESTION 3

Please match the use case to the appropriate authentication technology.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

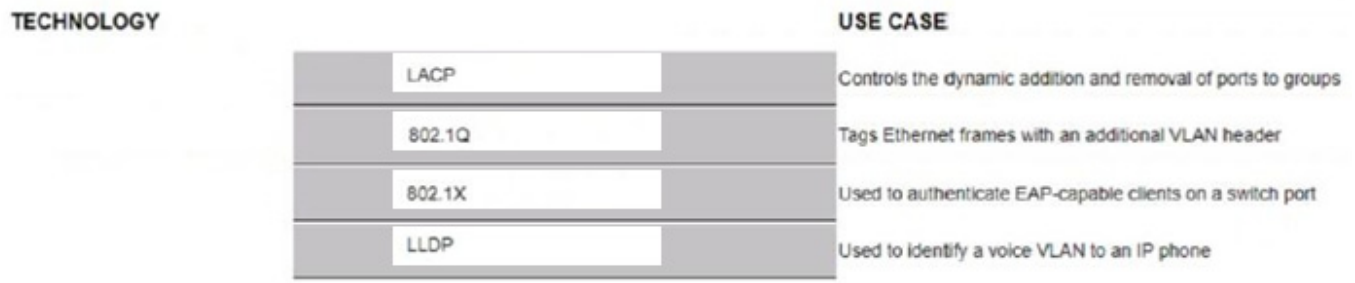


QUESTION 4

Match the switching technology with the appropriate use case.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



QUESTION 5

The noise floor measures 000000001 milliwatts, and the receiver\\'s signal strength is - 65dBm. What is the Signal to Noise Ratio?

A. 35 dBm

B. 15 dBm

C. 45 dBm

D. 25 dBm

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The signal to noise ratio (SNR) is a measure that compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise. SNR is defined as the ratio of signal power to the noise power, often expressed in decibels (dB). A high

SNR means that the signal is clear and easy to detect or interpret, while a low SNR means that the signal is corrupted or obscured by noise and may be difficult to distinguish or recover3. To calculate the SNR in dB, we can use the following

formula:

SNR (dB) = Signal power (dBm) - Noise power (dBm) In this question, we are given that the noise floor measures -90 dBm (0.000000001 milliwatts) and the receiver\\'s signal strength is -65 dBm (0.000316 milliwatts). Therefore, we can plug

these values into the formula and get:

SNR (dB) = -65 dBm - (-90 dBm) SNR (dB) = -65 dBm + 90 dBm SNR (dB) = 25 dBm Therefore, the correct answer is that the SNR is 25 dBm.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal-to-noise_ratio