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Q&A

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Exam: HP2-Z04

Title : Building HP ProCurve
 Campus LANs

Version : DEMO

1.What must be enabled on a Cisco switch for Cisco PVST+ to interoperate with ProCurve devices running 802.1s (MSTP) spanning tree?

- A. VLAN 4096
- B. the native VLAN
- C. PVST+ compatibility mode
- D. 802.1s (MSTP) compatibility mode
- E. VLAN 1

Answer: E

2.What is the maximum number of untagged VLAN assignments on each port of an HP ProCurve Switch 3500yl-24PoE?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 10
- D. the number set with the max-VLANs command

Answer: A

3.You want a ProCurve switch to send SNMPv2c traps to a management station. What must you configure? (Select two.)

- A. the correct SNMP encryption password
- B. the IP address of the host that will receive the traps
- C. SNMP Read/Write access to the host that will receive the traps
- D. the correct SNMP username and password for the host that will receive the traps
- E. the SNMP community string of the host that will receive the traps

Answer: B, E

4.What does Secure Shell (SSH) use to conceal the content management traffic from eavesdroppers?

- A. asymmetric cryptography
- B. symmetric cryptography
- C. message authentication codes
- D. username and password authentication

Answer: B

5.Your network includes only one DHCP server, which is in a different VLAN from many DHCP clients. Which statement is true about configuring a DHCP Helper address on the DHCP clients' VLANs?

- A. The DHCP Helper address converts the VLAN tag of the client's broadcasts to allow the DHCP server to assign the correct unicast IP address.
- B. The DHCP Helper address is not required because switches automatically forward DHCP requests to the appropriate DHCP servers.
- C. The DHCP Helper includes a list of addresses that the switch assigns to clients in unicast DHCP replies.
- D. For the DHCP clients' broadcasts to reach the server, the switch must translate them to traffic directed to the DHCP helper address.

Answer: D

6 .An IT manager wants to form a dynamic LACP trunk between two switches to increase bandwidth in the network. What are valid configurations for achieving this goal? (Select two.)

- A. Switch 1 ports = LACP Passive; Switch 2 ports = LACP Passive
- B. Switch 1 ports = LACP Active; Switch 2 ports = LACP Active
- C. Switch 1 ports = LACP Active; Switch 2 ports = LACP Passive
- D. Switch 1 ports = HP Trunking; Switch 2 ports = LACP trunking
- E. Switch 1 ports = 100FDx; Switch 2 ports = 1000FDx

Answer: B, C

7.What is achieved by a shared secret, configured on both the RADIUS server and the RADIUS client? (Select two.)

- A. It defines the authentication domain.
- B. It authenticates the server and client to each other.
- C. It sets the password for users allowed to connect to the network.
- D. It sets the password for switch managers.
- E. It verifies the integrity of RADIUS messages. placed in blocking

Answer: B, E

8.Which value composes the unique byte of a Master VRRP router's MAC address?

- A. the default priority of the original VRRP Master
- B. a random number between 1-255 that is generated when the VRRP instance is created
- C. the Master's loopback address
- D. the ID associated with the VRRP instance

Answer: D

9.You have created a port trunk consisting of three links between two HP ProCurve switches: Switch A and Switch B. When Device C sends a packet to Server D, Switch A forwards the packet over link 1 in the trunk. Which statement is true about how Switch A will transmit the next packet between Device C and Server D?

- A. It will send the packet over link 1 unless link 1 has reached the congestion threshold.
- B. It will send the packet over link 2 or link 3.
- C. It will send the packet over any of the three links, selected randomly.
- D. It will send the packet over link 1.

Answer: B

10.You are attempting to estimate the range of your wireless access point's signal. Which factors affect the Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) of its radio?

- A. data rate and signal attenuation
- B. cable loss and antenna gain
- C. traffic patterns and antenna gain
- D. transmit power and signal attenuation

Answer: B

11.Which security technology in Internet Key Exchange (IKE) allows endpoints to generate secure keys without agreeing to them beforehand?

- A. AES
- B. Diffie-Hellman
- C. RSA
- D. HMAC

Answer: B

12.Which statement is correct about security technology implemented in SNMPv3?

- A. SNMPv3 applies authentication keys and algorithms to management traffic so that the recipient can verify that packets have not been tampered with.
- B. SNMPv3 utilizes symmetric cryptography, which uses a pair of mathematically related hash functions to encrypt and decrypt messages.
- C. SNMPv3 uses hash functions and encryption algorithms such as MD5 and SHA-1.
- D. When using the AES algorithm with SNMPv3, it produces a larger message digest than the DES algorithm.

Answer: A

13.Your company's security policies require managers to use HTTPS to access Web browser interfaces of infrastructure products. Which tasks must you complete on each product? (Select two.)

- A. Generate a self-signed server certificate for HTTPS.
- B. Install a server certificate for HTTPS obtained from a Certificate Authority.
- C. Install a client certificate for HTTPS obtained from a Certificate Authority.
- D. Generate a certificate revocation list for HTTPS.
- E. Generate an HTTPS client certificate.

Answer: A, B

14.You are running Secure Shell (SSH) on your HP ProCurve switch, and you want to authenticate the device that you use to manage the switch using the SSH-Client-Public-Key method. What must you do?

- A. Generate a public and private key pair on the client, copying the client private key to the switch.
- B. Generate a public and private key pair on the switch.
- C. Copy the switch public and private key pair to the client.
- D. Generate a public and private key pair on the client, copying the public key to the switch.

Answer: D

15.A router has several interfaces that are all in the same OSPF areas. You want the router to receive a default route and summary routes but no routes that have been redistributed into OSPF from another routing method. How should you define the router's OSPF area?

- A. Stub Area
- B. Not-So-Stubby Area
- C. transit Area
- D. type 3 area

Answer: A

16.Which type of OSPF Link State Advertisement (LSA) does an Area Border Router (ABR) send into one area to advertise a summary route to all networks in another area?

- A. type 5
- B. type 3
- C. type 2
- D. type 1

Answer: B

17.Which parameter should you configure on an Autonomous System Border Router (ASBR) to allow it to produce special Link State Advertisements (LSAs) that advertise external routes in a stub area?

- A. Not-So-Stubby Area
- B. Static Route Mapping
- C. Stub Area
- D. Backup Designated Router

Answer: A

18.You want to establish a WAN connection using an X.21 cable. What is the correct Layer 2 protocol to configure on your router to support this connection?

- A. ATM
- B. Frame Relay
- C. HDLC
- D. PPPoE

Answer: A

19.You have configured values for the Tunnel-Type, Tunnel-Pvt-Group-ID, and Tunnel-Medium-Type attributes in a policy on your RADIUS server. Which dynamic setting(s) have you created?

- A. dynamic ACL only
- B. dynamic VLAN only
- C. dynamic rate limit only
- D. dynamic rate limit and dynamic VLAN
- E. dynamic ACL and dynamic VLAN

Answer: B

20.A multicast packet is received on a switch in a VLAN that does not have IGMP enabled. How is the packet handled?

- A. The packet is flooded to a subset of the hosts on the VLAN, based on the source IP address of the multicast stream.
- B. The packet is transmitted on all ports that belong to the VLAN.
- C. Because the routing interface for the VLAN has no way of resolving which hosts on the VLAN wish to join the multicast, the packet is dropped.
- D. Because the switch has no way of resolving which hosts on the VLAN wish to join the multicast, the packet is flooded to all Rendezvous Points for proper routing.

Answer: B