



**Vendor:** HP

**Exam Code:** HP0-Y43

**Exam Name:** Implementing HP Network Infrastructure  
Solutions

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 1

A customer requires an HP FlexCampus solution with a core that scales to 40/100G. Which HP switch fabric meets this need?

- A. the 7500's CLOS switch fabric
- B. the 10500's CLOS switch fabric
- C. the 7500's crossbar switch fabric
- D. the 10500's crossbar switch fabric

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

HP 10500 Switch Series

Key features:

- \* Leading CLOS architecture
- \* Greater than 11 terabit-per-second capacity
- \* Full Layer 3 features and IPv6/MPLS functionality
- \* HP IRF for simpler, flatter, more agile networks
- \* Ultra-high 10GbE/Gigabit density; 40/100GbE ready

Reference: QuickSpecs, HP 10500 Switch Series

### QUESTION 2

What is the role of neighbor solicitation (NS) messages in the autoconfiguration of an IPv6 address?

- A. An IPv6 node sends an NS message to inform a node undergoing autoconfiguration that it is already using a particular address.
- B. An IPv6 node sends an NS message for its tentative address to determine whether another node is using it.
- C. An IPv6 node sends an NS message for the global prefix to prompt other IPv6 nodes to advertise the addresses that they are using on that prefix.
- D. An IPv6 node sends an NS message to prompt an IPv6 router on the link to advertise the global prefixes associated with the link immediately.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Duplicate Address Detection

When a host first joins a link, it multicasts neighbor solicitations for its own IPv6 address for a short period before attempting to use that address to communicate. If it receives a neighbor advertisement in response, the host realizes that another neighbor on the link is already using that address. The host will mark the address as a duplicate and will not use it on the link. Note that this process is similar to IPv4 gratuitous ARP requests, but NDP elegantly allows for detection of two hosts with the same address before both hosts are actively sending traffic from the address.

Note: Address Resolution

The function of address resolution was handled by ARP for IPv4, but is handled by ICMPv6 for IPv6. In a process very similar to router discovery, two ICMPv6 messages are used: Neighbor Solicitation (type 135) and Neighbor Advertisement (type 136). A host seeking the link layer address of a neighbor multicasts a neighbor solicitation and the neighbor (if online) responds with its link layer address in a neighbor advertisement.

### QUESTION 3

Which switch is best suited to act at the edge of a medium to large HP FlexFabric solution?

- A. 10500
- B. 5500
- C. 9500
- D. 5830

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

D: The HP 5830AF Switch Series is a family of high-density 1 GbE top-of-rack data center and campus switches that are a part of the HP FlexFabric solution module of the HP FlexNetwork architecture. The two models, the 5830AF-48G and 5830AF-96G switches, are ideally suited for deployments at the server access layer in medium-sized and large enterprise data centers and campus networks.

Note: 5830 switches are typically in the edge, not the core. Note 2: Flatten the network with Intelligent Resilient Framework

Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) overcomes the limitations of legacy spanning tree designs by providing rapid failover for delay-sensitive, mission-critical applications and dramatically improving network utilization and performance in the network core.

By deploying IRF in conjunction with highly-scalable 12500 switches in the core and 5830 GbE and 5820 10 GbE series switches in the access layer - IT can completely eliminate the requirement for a dedicated aggregation layer as they scale-out data centers, and enjoy the benefits of large Layer 2 domains with increased network uptime and simplified management. IRF is an innovative HP switch platform virtualization technology that allows customers to dramatically simplify the design and operations of their data center and campus Ethernet networks.

### QUESTION 4

How can a high density of ports and high throughput at the core of an HP FlexNetwork save customers money?

- A. Intelligence is offloaded from the edge switches, enabling customers to save money on the most numerous switches in their solutions.
- B. The customer can combine the data center and campus LAN core into a single entity, reducing power and cooling costs.
- C. The customer no longer needs to deploy modular switches at the distribution level and the edge, deploying more cost-effective stackable switches instead.
- D. The architecture can be simplified, eliminating expensive distribution devices and reducing power and cooling costs.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Simplifying the data center network architecture In the core of the network, HP 12500 switches can be deployed in conjunction with IRF to completely eliminate the aggregation layer found in conventional three-tier data center networks. IRF overcomes the limitations of legacy

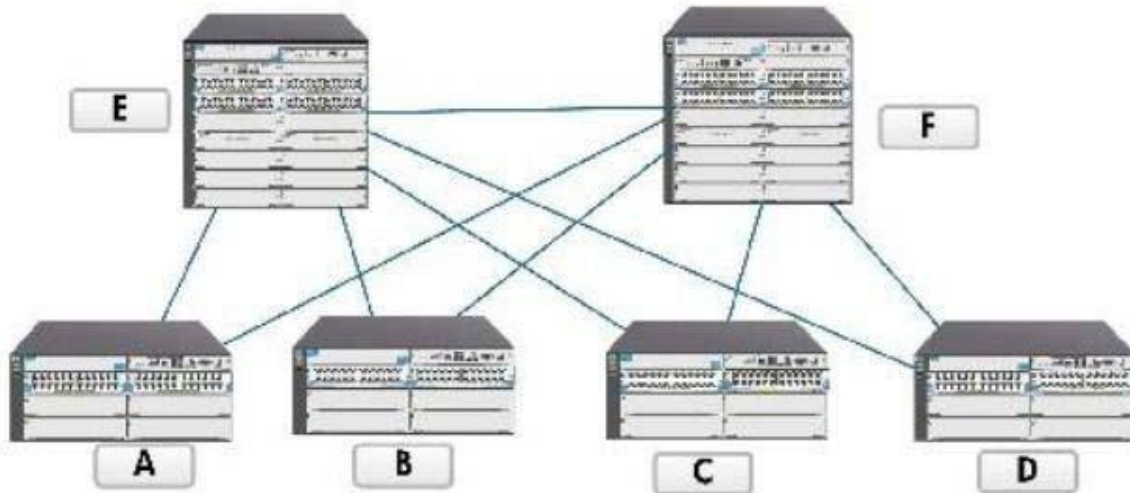
spanning tree networks by fully leveraging all network connectivity (no inactive backup paths) and by providing rapid failover to dramatically improve network utilization and performance in the network core. A collapsed, two-tier data center network architecture enables direct-flight server-to-server performance, requires significantly fewer connections and port counts (no aggregation switches), streamlines provisioning and network management, and reduces capital expense and energy consumption (D). In addition, these two-tier networks provide large Layer 2 domains to enable VM migration across the data center (move workloads from one server to another server

in the same VLAN/IP subnet.)

Reference: HP FlexFabric Reference Architecture Overview, Technical white paper

### QUESTION 5

View the exhibit. The exhibit shows a network with HP 5400 zl and 8200 zl switches throughout the core and edge. What is one advantage of implementing routing on edge switches?



- A. Typically, it is easier to implement user-based VLAN assignments.
- B. The topology has higher redundancy because edge switches can take over routing roles when necessary.
- C. Typically, the network can use fewer total VLANs when edge switches implement routing.
- D. Typically, it is easier to ensure that routed links between edge and core switches are fully utilized.

**Answer: D**

### QUESTION 6

A company has a network that includes HP 5800 and 12500 switches. Usage demands on the company's FTP servers have increased, causing performance issues during peak usage times. While analyzing link utilization, the network administrator noticed that the most heavily utilized links experience bursts of congestion, causing them to drop traffic. The links then experience brief periods of low utilization followed by another burst of congestion. This pattern continues periodically throughout the peak utilization time.

What should the network administrator do to attempt to create a more efficient traffic pattern on these links?

- A. Configure an outbound traffic policing policy on the ports in question, setting the CIR at about sixty percent of the ports' capacity and the PIR at about eighty percent.
- B. Apply Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ) or Weighted Round Robin (WRR) scheduling in preference to Strict Priority (SP) scheduling on the ports in question.
- C. Configure inbound traffic policing policies on ports at the core, setting the CIR at about sixty percent of the ports' capacity and the PIR at about eighty percent. Apply outbound generic traffic shaping (GTS) on ports facing the core ports, setting the CIR equal to the CIR on the core ports.
- D. Apply a WRED table to the ports in question, optionally adjusting the table values to drop lower priority traffic first.

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 7**

A network includes a mix of IGMPv2 and IGMPv3 endpoints and must support the following source specific multicasting applications:

- \* Source: 10.1.4.2 and Group: 232.0.5.5
- \* Source: 10.1.4.12 and Group 232.0.6.6

The network is already implementing PIM-SM and IGMPv3. In order to support these applications, the HP 10500 switches that act as routers for the endpoints in question must support another feature. Which step must the network administrator perform on each of these switches?

- A. Create an SSM policy that includes 232.0.5.5 and 232.0.6.6 within its range
- B. Enable IGMPv2 backward compatibility mode
- C. Configure two SSM maps, each of which maps a source to its multicast group
- D. Enable PIM SSM on the interfaces that connect to the endpoints

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When both SSM mapping and IGMPv3 are enabled, the router will send out IGMPv3 membership query messages instead of IGMPv3 membership messages. If the receiver hosts that are to be supported with SSM mapping can only support IGMPv1 or IGMPv2, then enabling SSM mapping on an interface with IGMPv3 is fine. IGMPv3 membership query messages will be interpreted as IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 queries and the host will continue to report with IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 reports.

**SSM Components**

SSM is a datagram delivery model that best supports one-to-many applications, also known as broadcast applications. SSM is a core networking technology for the implementation of IP multicast solutions targeted for audio and video broadcast application environments and is described in RFC 3569. The following two components together support the implementation of SSM:

- \* Protocol Independent Multicast source-specific mode (PIM-SSM)
- \* Internet Group Management Protocol Version 3 (IGMPv3)

PIM-SSM is the routing protocol that supports the implementation of SSM and is derived from PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM). IGMP is the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards track protocol used for hosts to signal multicast group membership to routers. IGMPv3 supports source filtering, which is required for SSM. For SSM to run with IGMPv3, SSM must be supported in the Cisco IOS router, the host where the application is running, and the application itself.

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