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Exam : **HP2-Z33**

Title HP Unified Wired-Wireless Networks and BYOD

Version : DEMO

1.An administrator changes the setting for VLAN 200 on an HP 830 switch from tagged to untagged. How will this change affect the traffic sent over VLAN 200?
A. Traffic sent over VLAN 200 will be forwarded to untagged VLAN 1.
B. Tagged management traffic can no longer be sent on VLAN 200.
C. Traffic sent over VLAN 200 will have the 802.1Q tag removed.
D. Tagged traffic sent over VLAN 200 will be forwarded without changing the 802.1Q tag.
Answer: D

2.A branch location is deploying standalone wireless access points (APs). What can be used to configure and manage these APs? (Select two.)
A. Access Controller
B. Web interface
C. IMC/UAM
D. IMC/EAD
E. CLI
Answer: B,E

3.When accessing the wireless network in 802.1X with EAP-TLS, what do the user endpoints require?
A. username and password of the user's account
B. client certificate or root certificate
C. client certificate and root certificate
D. MS-CHAPV2 to be configured
Answer: C
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en¬us/library/cc739638(v=ws.10).aspxv.

4.An organization wants to upgrade their wireless network to allow employees to connect using their 802.11ac enabled devices. Which HP access points meet this requirement?
A. HP 425
B. HPMSM466
C. HP MSM430
D. HP 560
Answer: D

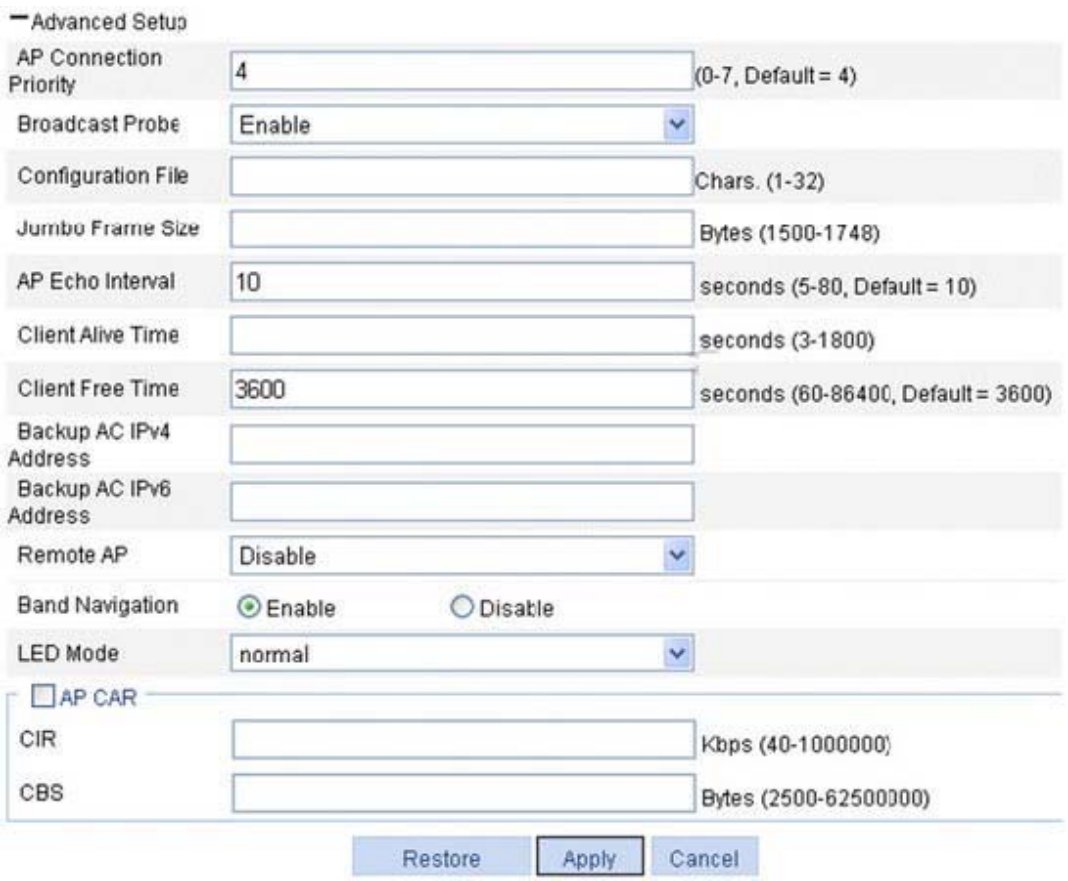
5.A network administrator configures 802.1X authentication on a wireless network set with an HP 830 Unified Wired-Wireless Controller. The administrator configures a RADIUS scheme named radius1 and a Domain scheme name domain1. Which other configuration will enable 802.1X?

A
```
system-view
  dot1x mandatory-domain radius1
```
B
```
system-view
  dot1x mandatory-domain domain1
```
C
```
system-view
  Interface wlan-ess 1
  dot1x mandatory-domain domain1
```
D
```
system-view
  Interface wlan-ess 1
  dot1x mandatory-domain radius1
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: D

6.An organization implements an N+1 redundancy for its access controllers (ACs). When the primary AC fails, the access points (APs) successfully fail over to the standby AC. However, when the failed AC comes back in to service, the APs do not switch back to the original AC.
What could cause this to happen?
A. AP Connection priority on the primary AC is not set to 1.
B. APs determine which AC to connect to based on load.
C. APs do not fail back to the original AC.
D. AP Connection priority on the primary AC is not set to 7.
Answer: D

7.Refer to the exhibit.



What does AP Echo Interval of 10 seconds indicate?

A. The access controller should send the access point (AP) an echo request every 10 seconds to ensure that the AP is still operational.

B. The access point should send the access controller an echo request every 10 seconds to ensure that the LWAPP tunnel is up.

C. The access point should transmit a beacon every 10 seconds.

D. The access point should send the client an echo request every 10 seconds to ensure that the client is still connected.

Answer: B

8.A customer is planning to deploy HP MSM466-R access points in an extreme cold environment to interconnect to the Unified Wired-WLAN Module in the HP switch. Which requirement is needed to accomplish this?

A. NEMA 4X enclosures should be used to house the access points.

B. Switch ports must support PoE.

C. PoE redundancy must be enabled on the interface.

D. Access Point must deploy internal antennas.

Answer: C

Preventing untagged packets on the physical interface—If you use subinterfaces, you typically do not also want the physical interface to pass traffic, because the physical interface passes untagged packets. This property is also true for the active physical interface in a redundant interface pair. Because the physical or redundant interface must be enabled for the subinterface to pass traffic, ensure that the physical or

redundant interface does not pass traffic by leaving out the nameif command. If you want to let the physical or redundant interface pass untagged packets, you can configure the nameif command as usual. See the "Completing Interface Configuration (All Models)" section for more information about completing the interface configuration.

9.What is an advantage of the HP IMC Wireless Service Manager (WSM)?
A. An organization can centrally configure WLAN deployments of up to 10,000 FIT access points.
B. An organization can centrally manage WLAN deployments of up to 5,000 FIT access points.
C. An organization can configure switches, routers, and access controllers from a central location.
D. An organization can manage guest access through the command line interface.
Answer: A
Referance: HIGHLIGHTS
Provides efficient scalability for distributed, high-performance Wireless LAN (WLAN) communications platforms
Centralizes control of up to 10,000 geographically dispersed Access Points (APs) and up to 200,000 devices
Enables hotspot configuration, statistics aggregation, DHCP/RADIUS/FTP services, policy setting, and remote troubleshooting from a centralized location
Maximizes 802.11n performance and eliminates excessive network traffic by leveraging the Brocade HyperEdge
Architecture and Distributed AP Forwarding technology
Helps improve Return on Investment (ROI) through shared controller licenses

10.In 802.11n, what does fat channel intolerance indicate?
A. Clients hearing this information must transmit in the secondary channel only.
B. Both the clients and access points hearing this information must no longer aggregate MPDU frames.
C. Access points hearing this information must use the default 40 MHz channel bandwidth.
D. Access points hearing this information must prohibit the use of 40 MHz channels.
Answer: D
Reference: http://forums.anandtech.com/showthread.php?t=249626 (last post on the page)
Fat Channel Intolerant
Communicates to surrounding networks that this WiFi adapter is not tolerant of 40MHz channels in the 2.4GHz band.