Exam Code: HP0-648
HP ProCurve Adaptive Edge Fundamentals

Demo Version

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1. You must manage a customer's switch remotely using Telnet. Which configuration/monitoring interfaces are available to you? Select TWO.
A. command line interface
B. web interface
C. menu interface
D. boot monitor interface
E. HP ProCurve Manager
Answer: AC

2. You are going to install and configure HP ProCurve switches in a network that includes a core switch manufactured by Cisco Systems, Inc. What VLAN configuration step is necessary to ensure compatibility with the native VLAN on the Cisco switch?
A. Configure the VLAN for untagged status on the HP ProCurve switches.
B. Configure the VLAN as the default VLAN on the HP ProCurve switches.
C. Configure GARP VLAN Registration Protocol on the HP ProCurve switches.
D. Configure the VLAN for management access to the HP ProCurve switches.
Answer: A

3. You are part of a team recommending an HP ProCurve solution at a customer site. A network administrator at the site notes that the company is considering implementation of a VoIP solution that will require prioritization across WAN interfaces. The HP ProCurve 5300xl series switch is appropriate for this solution because it _____.
A. supports the mapping of 802.1p priorities to IP DiffServ codepoints
B. can be used as a WAN router, which enables it to enforce traffic priorities at the WAN interface
C. can be configured to set IP DiffServ codepoints when IP routing is enabled
D. supports eight forwarding queues, enabling it to provide very granular priority settings
Answer: A

4. Which conditions could cause a layer 2 switch to flood traffic? Select TWO.
A. The switch receives a frame whose destination is either a broadcast or multicast address.
B. The switch receives a frame with a source address not in its forwarding table.
C. The switch receives a frame with a destination address not in its forwarding table.
D. The switch receives a frame destined for an unknown layer 3 protocol.
E. The switch receives a frame with a destination address on the same port as the source address.
Answer: AC

5. Under which condition does a layer 2 switch forward a frame?
A. when the frame's source and destination addresses are reached through the same port
B. when a frame's source and destination addresses are reached through different ports
C. when a frame's source address is not found in the forwarding table lookup
D. The natural operation of a layer 2 switch requires it to forward all traffic through all of its ports.
Answer: B

6. During a planning meeting for a new HP ProCurve solution, a customer representative asks you to explain the primary difference between layer 3 switches and layer 2 switches. Which statement describes this difference?
A. Layer 3 switches can forward traffic using information in the layer 3 header; layer 2 switches forward traffic using information in the layer 2 header.
B. Layer 3 switches typically have a higher port density than layer 2 switches.
C. Layer 3 switches can be configured with IP addresses; layer 2 switches cannot.
D. Layer 3 switches are usually placed at the access layer; layer 2 switches are usually placed at the distribution layer.
Answer: A

7. You are preparing to install cable to support a 1000Base-T uplink between switches. What is the maximum length for the cable in this run?
A. 3 meters
B. 100 meters
C. 220 meters
D. 500 meters
Answer: B

8. Which statement is true regarding subnet masks?

A. Two hosts in different address ranges must have the same subnet mask to enable communication.
B. A subnet mask uses zeros to represent the “network" portion of the address and ones to represent the “host" portion of the address.
C. A subnet mask uses a contiguous series of ones to represent the “network" portion of the address. D.
Masks are unnecessary when using classless IP addressing.
Answer: C

9. How does an IP host determine which destination addresses are local and which are remote?
A. The host derives a range of local addresses by applying its configured subnet mask to its own IP address.
B. The host broadcasts an ICMP request to its local router and requests a hop-by-hop path.
C. The host broadcasts an ICMP request to all routers in the enterprise and requests a hop-by-hop path.
D. The host creates and maintains a table that lists remote address ranges and the next hop router for each range.
Answer: A

10. What device is traditionally used to segment broadcast domains in a network?
A. bridge
B. switch
C. router
D. multi-homed server
Answer: C

11. Host A with a default gateway of 192.168.204.1 must communicate with Host B with a default gateway of 192.168.205.1. Both default gateways are ports on a single router. Which statement describes how the router will alter the packets it forwards in this transmission? The router will insert _____.
A. new layer 2 and layer 3 headers that use its address as the source address and the address of Host B as the destination address
B. a new layer 3 header that uses its address as the source address and the address of Host B as the destination address
C. a new layer 2 header that uses the address of Host A as the source address and the address of Host B as the destination address
D. a new layer 2 header that uses its address as the source address and the address of Host B as the destination address
Answer: D

12. What are the Three Pillars of the Adaptive EDGE Architecture? Select THREE.
A. convergence
B. cost-effectiveness
C. security
D. availability
E. upgradability
F. reliability
G. mobility
Answer: ACG

13. What are the key principles of the Adaptive EDGE architecture? Select TWO.
A. Control to the Edge
B. Control to the Desktop
C. Security throughout the Network
D. Management from Anywhere
E. Command from the Center
Answer: AE

14. Why are edge-centric networks more scalable than core-centric networks?
A. because higher port densities on edge devices enable more users to connect
B. because edge-centric networks provide users with faster edge ports than core-centric networks
C. because edge-centric networks reduce network traffic by placing resources closer to users
D. because intelligence and decision-making power are added whenever a new switch is deployed
Answer: D

15. Which statements describe limitations of classical core networks? Select TWO.
A. Routers in core-centric networks must perform more complicated packet manipulation than routers in edge-centric networks.
B. Emerging protocols and standards such as IPv6 cannot be supported.
C. Traffic must reach the network core before routing and prioritization tasks can be performed.
D. Security must be enforced at the core because edge devices aren't intelligent.

E. Core-centric networks must rely on traditional routers while edge-centric networks can use wirespeed routing switches.
Answer: CD

16. You are assisting in the design of an HP ProCurve solution that will utilize Gigabit Ethernet for switch-to-switch connections. Which statements are true with regard to Gigabit Ethernet transceivers and media types? Select TWO.
A. 1000Base-T requires multimode fiber.
B. 1000Base-LX allows you to use either single mode or multimode fiber.
C. 1000Base-LX requires you to use single-mode fiber.
D. 1000Base-SX requires the use of multimode fiber.
E. 1000Base-SX requires the use of single mode fiber.
Answer: BD

17. When comparing HP ProCurve 4100gl and 5300xl series switches, which statements are true? Select TWO.
A. HP ProCurve proprietary transceivers may be used with 4100gl and 5300xl series switches.
B. Mini-GBIC transceivers may be used with 4100gl and 5300xl series switches.
C. Both 4100gl and 5300xl series switches support port-based VLANs. D.
Both 4100gl and 5300xl series switches support OSPF routing.
E. Both 4100gl and 5300xl series switches support PoE modules.
Answer: BC

18. A customer is purchasing new infrastructure equipment to support a customer service team. Because of wiring and space constraints, each new edge switch must simultaneously support 28 10/100 clients and 26 10/100/1000 clients. Which of the following HP ProCurve switches is appropriate for this deployment?
A. 2824
B. 4160gl
C. 6108
D. 9300
Answer: B

19. You are assigned to configure HP ProCurve switches at a customer site for in-band management. Which of the following are in-band management methods? Select TWO.
A. SNMP
B. XMODEM
C. serial console
D. Telnet
E. menu interface
Answer: AD

20. You are installing an HP ProCurve switch at a customer site and must enable remote management for network administrators. What configuration parameter is necessary to ensure that administrators can manage the switch even if they are on different IP networks?
A. default VLAN
B. default password
C. default gateway
D. default management profile
Answer: C