HP2-Z31 Q&As

Creating HP Software-defined Networks

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QUESTION 1

A company has video, voice, and collaboration applications. The company is looking for a solution that improves performance. Which benefit does software-defined networking (SDN) provide tor this company?

A. SDN establishes a loop-free, non-baking architecture using Transparent interconnection of Lots of Links (TRILL) or Shortest Path Bridging (SPF3), as the company chooses.

B. SDN applications can automate the scripting of CLI commands- that adjust QoS policies as necessary

C. SDN applications can determine which traffic flows require prioritization and then program the infrastructure to prioritize these flows.

D. SDN adds three additional priority classes, specific to voice, video and collaboration, in addition to the eight classes provided by traditional QoS mechanisms.

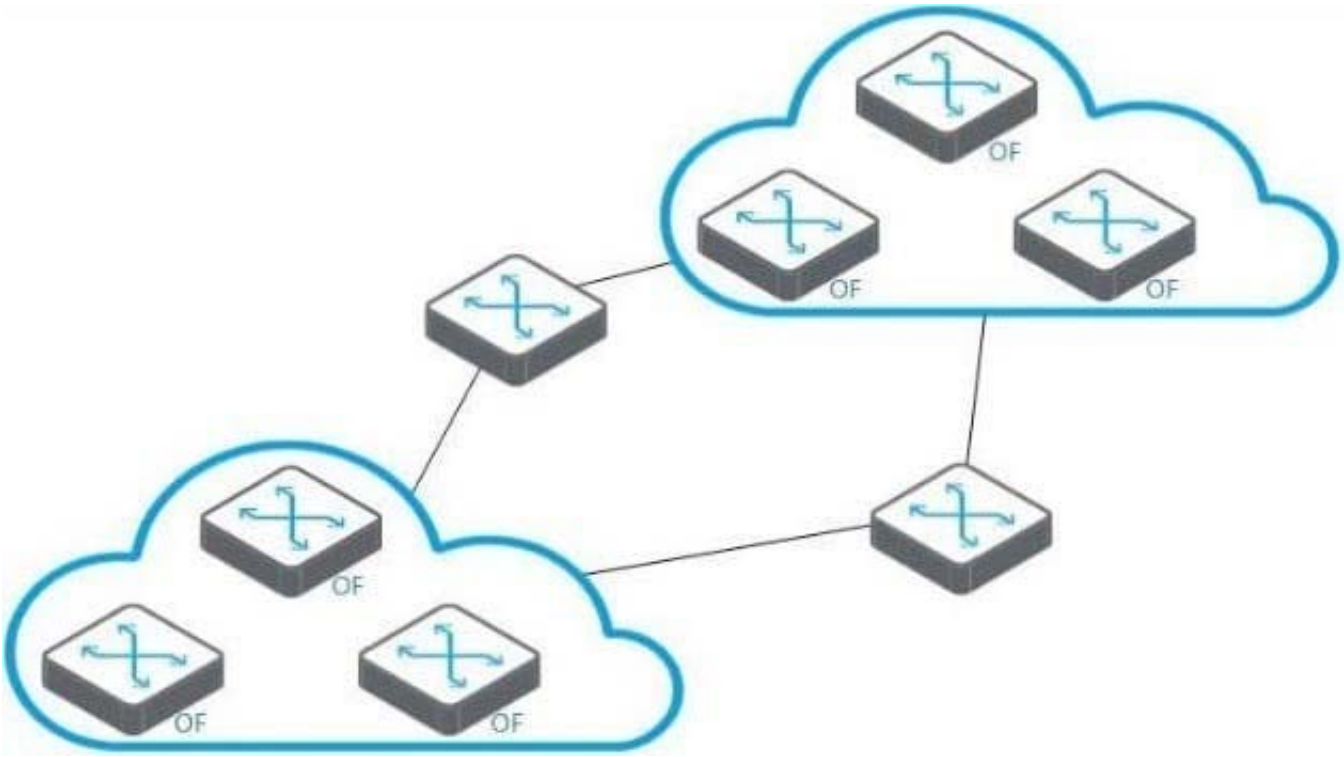
Correct Answer: C

Unified Communications and Collaboration (UCandC) SDN Application--This application aims to improve the user experience of products such as Microsoft Lync within campus networks. It automates the deployment of quality-of-service policies and dynamically adjusts network priorities to securely support voice, video, and collaboration traffic, even in an environment integrating soft phones and BYOD user endpoints.

Reference: HP Virtual Application Networks SDN Controller

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



The topology shown in the exhibit has the following characteristics:

*

The Open Flow enabled switches are running in virtualization mode with member VLAN 10

*

All the switches in the topology share the same VLANs.

*

All the VLANs are tagged on all the links.

*

Each OpenFlow domain is controlled by its own controller and is making independent decisions

*

Every switch within the topology has PVST enabled only on VLAN 10

The networking team implementing OpenFlow reports that there are communication problems between the OpenFlow domains. What could be the cause of this communication problem?

A. This is an unsupported topology.

B. OpenFlow requires a dedicated out-of-band management network

C. OpenFlow networks that communicate must use different VLANs.

D. A loop has been formed.

Correct Answer: A

Virtualization mode With Virtualization Mode, some VLANs can be designated as members of OpenFlow instances. Each OpenFlow instance is independent and has its own OpenFlow configuratio

Note: OpenFlow can be configured for Virtualization Mode or Aggregation Mode.

*

Virtualization Mode Each OpenFlow instance is independent and has its own OpenFlow configuration and OpenFlow controller connection. Some VLANs are designated as members of OpenFlow instances while other VLANs are not. The VLANs that are not members of OpenFlow instances could be thought of as VLANs carrying production traffic.

*

Aggregation Mode Provides a single OpenFlow instance that includes all of the VLANs configured on the switch except the VLAN(s) that connect to the controller(s) and the Management VLAN on the switch. Production traffic is not allowed

Reference: HP OpenFlow Switches Administrator\\'s Guide

QUESTION 3

Why would an architect require an application to be written as an internal application rather than as an external application?

A. lower cost of development

B. faster event-driven responses

C. greater flexibility of platform choices

D. increased program language options

Correct Answer: B

HP SDN Controller Internal Applications and Modules There are two main ways applications interact with the controller: Within the controller using native applications or modules (Java based or byte compatible applications

such

as Scala).

Outside the controller using web based applications (using RESTful APIs).

Application Types:

Native Applications / Modules - This is the ideal model for applications that need to exert relatively

finegrained,

frequent and low-latency control interactions with the environment, e.g. handling packet-in events,

etc.

Web Based applications - Suitable for applications that need to exert "business" level, i.e.

relatively coarsegrained, infrequent and high-latency control interactions with the environment, e.g. path provisioning, flow inspections, etc.

Reference: HP SDN Controller Architecture, Technical Solution Guide

QUESTION 4

What happens to an incoming packet that does not have a match in any of the Open Flow tables on an HP Provision switch that operates in passive mode?

A. The packet is forwarded using legacy forwarding mechanisms.

B. The packet is forwarded to the HP VAN SDN Controller.

C. The packet is sent to the control plane of the switch.

D. The packet is dropped.

Correct Answer: A

OpenFlow instance mode

OpenFlow can work either in active or passive mode.

Passive mode

There is one-way communication from the OpenFlow controller to the switch. Packets that do not match

any flow in the flow table on the switch are not sent to the controller. Such packets of new flows are

handled normally by the switch (that is using legacy forwarding mechanisms).

Active mode

New packets of a flow that the switch is not aware of are sent to the OpenFlow controller.

Reference: HP Switch Software OpenFlow Administrator\\'s Guide K/KA/WB 15.14

QUESTION 5

A multicast application is used in a customer\\'s environment that relies on IGMP. On an edge switch an Openflow 1.3 instance is configured in aggregation mode. By default, what happens to the IGMP traffic if no matching flow entry exists?

A. IGMP traffic is forwarded on the data plane.

B. IGMP traffic is forwarded to the SON Controller.

C. IGMP traffic is dropped.

D. IGMP traffic is forwarded on the control plane.

Correct Answer: C

In Aggregation mode, all VLANs in the switch are part of an OpenFlow instance. When Aggregation is configured, there is only OpenFlow traffic, no production traffic.

Reference: HP OpenFlow 1.3 Administrator Guide, Wired Switches K/KA/KB/WB 15.15