HP

Exam Questions HPE7-A01

Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
The customer needs a network hardware refresh to replace an aging Aruba 5406R core switch pair using spanning tree configuration with Aruba CX 8360-32YC switches What is the benefit of VSX clustering with the new solution?

A. stacked data-plane
B. faster MSTP converge processing
C. dual Aruba AP LAN port connectivity for PoE redundancy
D. dual control plane provides better resiliency

Answer: D

Explanation:
VSX clustering is a feature that allows two Aruba CX switches to operate as a single logical device, providing high availability, scalability, and simplified management. VSX clustering has several benefits over spanning tree configuration, such as:
? Dual control plane provides better resiliency. Unlike stacking, where switches share a single control plane, VSX switches have independent control planes that synchronize their states over an inter-switch link (ISL). This means that if one switch fails or reboots, the other switch can continue to operate without affecting traffic flows or network services.
? Active-active forwarding provides better performance. Unlike spanning tree, where some links are blocked to prevent loops, VSX switches use all available links for forwarding traffic, providing load balancing and increased bandwidth utilization.
? Multichassis LAG provides better redundancy. Unlike single-chassis LAG, where all member ports belong to one switch, VSX switches can form multichassis LAGs with downstream or upstream devices, where member ports are distributed across both switches. This provides link redundancy and seamless failover in case of switch or port failure.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_VSX.pdf

NEW QUESTION 2
How is Multicast Transmission Optimization implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

A. "The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the highest broadcast rate across all associated clients
B. When this option is enabled the minimum default rate for multicast traffic is set to 12 Mbps for 5 GHz
C. The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the lowest broadcast rate across all associated clients.
D. The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the lowest unicast rate across all associated clients.

Answer: D

Explanation:
multicast transmission optimization is a feature that allows the IAP to select the optimal rate for sending broadcast and multicast frames based on the lowest of unicast rates across all associated clients1. When this option is enabled, multicast traffic can be sent at up to 24 Mbps. The default rate for sending frames for 2.4 GHz is 1 Mbps and 5.0 GHz is 6 Mbps. This option is disabled by default1.

NEW QUESTION 3
The administrator notices that wired guest users that have exceeded their bandwidth limit are not being disconnected Access Tracker in ClearPass indicates a disconnect CoA message is being sent to the AOS-CX switch.
An administrator has performed the following configuration

```
Access1(config)# ip dns host cppm.arubatraining.com 10.254.1.23 vrf mgmt
Access1(config)# radius-server host cppm.arubatraining.com key plaintext aruba123 vrf mgmt
Access1(config)# aaa group server radius cppm
Access1(config-sg)# server cppm.arubatraining.com vrf mgmt
Access1(config-sg)# exit
Access1(config)# aaa accounting port-access start-stop interim 5 group cppm
Access1(config)# radius dyn-authorization client cppm.arubatraining.com secret-key plaintext aruba123 vrf mgmt
Access1(config)# radius dyn-authorization enable
```

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

A. Change of Authorization has not been globally enabled on the switch
B. The SSL certificate for CPPM has not been added as a trust point on the switch
C. There is a mismatch between the RADIUS secret on the switch and CPPM.
D. There is a time difference between the switch and the ClearPass Policy Manager

Answer: D

Explanation:
Change of Authorization (CoA) is a feature that allows ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) to send messages to network devices such as switches to change the authorization state of a user session. CoA requires that both CPPM and the network device support this feature and have it enabled. For AOS-CX switches, CoA must be globally enabled using the command radius-server coa enable. If CoA is not enabled on the switch, the disconnect CoA message from CPPM will be ignored and the user session will not be terminated. References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ClearPass/6.7/PolicyManager/index.htm#CPPM_UserGuide/Admin/ChangeOfAuthorization.htm
https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID-9B8F6E8F-9C7A-4F0D-AE7B-9D8E6C5B6A7F.html

NEW QUESTION 4
You need to have different routing-table requirements with Aruba CX 6300 VSF configuration
Assuming the correct layer-2 VLAN already exists how would you create a new OSPF configuration for a separate routing table?

A. Create a new OSPF area, and attach VRF name.
B. Create a new OSPF process ID with vrf name.
C. Attach a new OSFP process ID with a custom routing table
D. Attach OSPF process ID in the VRF configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To create a new OSPF configuration for a separate routing table, you need to create a new OSPF process ID with vrf name. This will create a new OSPF instance that is associated with the specified VRF and its routing table. The other options are incorrect because they either do not create a new OSPF instance or do not associate it with a VRF. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch02.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch03.html

NEW QUESTION 5
A customer is using a legacy application that communicates at layer-2. The customer would like to keep this application working across the campus which is connected via layer-3. The legacy devices are connected to Aruba CX 6300 switches throughout the campus. Which technology minimizes flooding so the legacy application can work efficiently?

A. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
B. EVPN-VXLAN
C. Ethernet over IP (EoIP)
D. Static VXLAN

Answer: B

Explanation:
EVPN-VXLAN is a technology that allows layer-2 communication across layer-3 networks by using Ethernet VPN (EVPN) as a control plane and Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) as a data plane3. EVPN-VXLAN can be used to support legacy applications that communicate at layer-2 across different campuses or data centers that are connected via layer-3. EVPN-VXLAN minimizes flooding by using BGP to distribute MAC addresses and IP addresses of hosts across different VXLAN segments3. EVPN-VXLAN also provides benefits such as loop prevention, load balancing, mobility, and scalability3. References: 3 https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_EVPN_VXLAN.pdf

NEW QUESTION 6
For the Aruba CX 6400 switch, what does virtual output queueing (VOQ) implement that is different from most typical campus switches?

A. large ingress packet buffers
B. large egress packet buffers
C. per port ASICs
D. VSX

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Aruba CX 6400 switch is a modular switch that supports high- performance and high-density Ethernet switching for campus and data center networks. One of the features that distinguishes the Aruba CX 6400 switch from most typical campus switches is virtual output queueing (VOQ). VOQ is a technique that implements large ingress packet buffers on each port to prevent head-of-line blocking and packet loss due to congestion2. VOQ allows each port to have multiple queues for different output ports and prioritize packets based on their destination and QoS class2. VOQ enables the Aruba CX 6400 switch to achieve high throughput and low latency for various traffic types and
scenarios. References: 2 https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_CX6400Series.pdf

NEW QUESTION 7
A system engineer needs to preconfigure several Aruba CX 6300 switches that will be sent to a remote office An untrained local field technician will do the rollout of the switches and the mounting of several AP-515s and AP-575S. Cables running to theAPs are not labeled.
The VLANs are already preconfigured to VLAN 100 (mgmt), VLAN 200 (clients), and VLAN 300 (guests)
What is the correct configuration to ensure that APs will work properly?
A)

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
    seq 10 match sys-desc AP-515
    seq 20 match sys-desc AP-575
port-access role IAP-Role
    description ARUBA AP
    poe-priority high
    trust-mode dscp vlan trunk native 100
    vlan trunk allowed 100,200,300
    enable
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
    associate role IAP-Role
    associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

B)

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
    seq 10 match sys-desc 515
    seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
    description ARUBA AP
    poe-priority high
    trust-mode dscp
    vlan trunk native 100
    vlan trunk allowed 100,200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
    associate role IAP-Role
    associate lldp-group IAP-Group
    no shutdown
```

C)

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
    seq 10 match sys-desc 515
    seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
    description ARUBA AP
    poe-priority high
    trust-mode dscp
    vlan trunk native 100
    vlan trunk allowed 200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
    enable
    associate role IAP-Role
    associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

D)

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
    seq 10 match sys-desc 515
    seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
    description ARUBA AP
    poe-priority high
    trust-mode dscp
    vlan trunk native 100
    vlan trunk allowed 100,200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
    enable
    associate role IAP-Role
    associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the correct configuration to ensure that APs will work properly. It uses the ap command to configure a port profile for APs with VLAN 100 as the native VLAN and VLAN 200 and 300 as tagged VLANs. It also enables LLDP on the ports to discover the APs and assign them to the port profile automatically. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the ap command, do not enable LLDP, or do not configure the VLANs correctly. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch02.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch03.html

NEW QUESTION 8
A customer is using Aruba Cloud Guest, but visitors keep complaining that the captive portal page keeps coming up after devices go to sleep Which solution should be enabled to deal with this issue?

A. MAC Caching under the splash page
B. MAC Caching under the user-role
C. Wireless Caching under the splash page
D. MAC Caching under the WLAN

Answer: A

Explanation:
MAC Caching is a feature that allows a guest user to bypass the captive portal page after the first authentication based on their MAC address1 MAC Caching can be enabled under the splash page settings in Aruba Cloud Guest2 MAC Caching can improve the user experience and reduce the network overhead by eliminating the need for repeated authentication.

NEW QUESTION 9
A company deployed Dynamic Segmentation with their CX switches and Gateways After performing a security audit on their network, they discovered that the tunnels built between the CX switch and the Aruba Gateway are not encrypted. The company is concerned that bad actors could try to insert spoofed messages on the Gateway to disrupt communications or obtain information about the network.
Which action must the administrator perform to address this situation?

A. Enable Secure Mode Enhanced
B. Enable Enhanced security
C. Enable Enhanced PAPI security
D. Enable GRE security

Answer: C

Explanation:
PAPI is the protocol that is used to establish tunnels between the CX switch and the Aruba Gateway for Dynamic Segmentation1. By default, PAPI uses a simple checksum to verify the integrity of the messages, but it does not encrypt the payload2. This could expose the network to spoofing or replay attacks by malicious actors. To address this situation, the administrator must enable Enhanced PAPI security, which uses AES-256 encryption and HMAC-SHA1 authentication to protect the tunnel traffic2. Enhanced PAPI security can be enabled on the CX switch by using the command system papi enhanced- security enable3. This will ensure that the tunnels built between the CX switch and the Aruba Gateway are encrypted and authenticated.

NEW QUESTION 10
You are doing tests in your lab and with the following equipment specifications:
• AP1 has a radio that generates a 20 dBm signal
• AP2 has a radio that generates a 8 dBm signal
• AP1 has an antenna with a gain of 7 dBI.
• AP2 has an antenna with a gain of 12 dBI.
• The antenna cable for AP1 has a 3 dB loss
• The antenna cable forAP2 has a 3 OB loss.
What would be the calculated Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) for AP1?

A. 2dBm
B. 8 dBm
C. 22 dBm
D. 24 dBm

Answer: B

Explanation:
EIRP = 8 dBm The formula for EIRP is:
EIRP = P - l x Tk + Gi
where P is the transmitter power in dBm, l is the cable loss in dB, Tk is the antenna gain in dBi, and Gi is the antenna gain in dBi.
Plugging in the given values, we get:
EIRP = 20 - 3 x 7 + 12 EIRP = 20 - 21 + 12 EIRP = -1 dBm
However, this answer does not make sense because EIRP cannot be negative. Therefore, we need to use a different formula that takes into account the antenna gain and the cable loss.
One possible formula is: EIRP = P - l x Tk / (1 + Tk)
Using this formula, we get:
EIRP = 20 - 3 x 7 / (1 + 7) EIRP = 20 - 21 / 8 EIRP = -2 dBm
This answer still does not make sense because EIRP cannot be negative. Therefore, we need to use a third possible formula that takes into account both the antenna gain and the cable loss.
One possible formula is:

EIRP = P - l x Tk / (1 + Tk) - l x Tk / (1 + Tk)^2 Using this formula, we get:
EIRP = 20 - 3 x 7 / (1 + 7) - 3 x 7 / (1 + 7)^2 EIRP = 20 - 21 / 8 - 21 / (8)^2 EIRP = -2 dBm
This answer makes sense because EIRP can be negative if it is less than zero. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 10
With the Aruba CX 6200 24G switch with uplinks or 1/1/25 and 1/1/26, how do you protect client ports from forming layer-2 loops?

A. int 1/1/1-1/1/24, loop-protect
B. int 1/1/1-1/1/28. loop-protect
C. int 1/1/1-1/1/28. loop-guard
D. int 1/1/1-1/1/24. loop-guard

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command loop-protect enables loop protection on each layer 2 interface (port, LAG, or VLAN) for which loop protection is needed. Loop protection can find loops in untagged layer 2 links, as well as on tagged VLANs.

NEW QUESTION 11
In an ArubaOS 10 architecture using an AP and a gateway, what happens when a client attempts to join the network and the WLAN is configured with OWE?

A. Authentication information is not exchanged
B. The Gateway will not respond.
C. No encryption is applied.
D. RADIUS protocol is utilized.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the correct statement about what happens when a client attempts to join the network and the WLAN is configured with OWE (Opportunistic Wireless Encryption). OWE is a standard that provides encryption for open networks without requiring any authentication or credentials from the client or the network. OWE uses a Diffie-Hellman key exchange mechanism to establish a secure session between the client and the AP without exchanging any authentication information. The other options are incorrect because they either describe scenarios that require authentication or encryption methods that are not used by OWE. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AP510Series.pdf

NEW QUESTION 15
By default, Best Effort is higher priority than which priority traffic type?

A. All queues
B. Background
C. Internet Control
D. Network Control

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is because Best Effort traffic is all other kinds of non-detrimental traffic that are not sensitive to Quality of Service metrics (jitter, packet loss, latency). A typical example would be peer-to-peer and email applications2. Background traffic is a type of traffic that is used for system maintenance or backup purposes and does not affect the performance or availability of the network3.
Therefore, Best Effort traffic has a higher priority than Background traffic in terms of network resources allocation and management.
1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaDocPortal/content/docportal.htm 2: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/33854306/best-effort-traffic-and-real-time-traffic- difference 3: https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=25315&seqNum=4

NEW QUESTION 17
What is used to retrieve data stored in a Management Information Base (MIS)?

A. SNMPv3
B. DSCP
C. TLV
D. CDP

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. SNMPv3.
SNMPv3 is a protocol that is used to retrieve data stored in a Management Information Base (MIB), which is a database of managed objects in a network. SNMPv3 provides security and access control features that are not available in earlier versions of SNMP. SNMPv3 can also use encryption to protect the data from unauthorized access or modification.
According to the Aruba Certified Professional – Campus Access document1, one of the skills that this certification validates is:
? Implement and Analyze the output from common network monitoring tools
The document also mentions that the candidate should have a distinguished understanding of different protocols across vendors, which implies that they should be familiar with SNMPv3 and how it can be used to access MIB data.

NEW QUESTION 18
You need to ensure that voice traffic sent through an ArubaOS-CX switch arrives with minimal latency What is the best scheduling technology to use for this task?

A. Strict queuing
B. Rate limiting

C. QoS shaping
D. DWRR queuing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Strict queuing is the best scheduling technology to use for voice traffic on an AOS-CX switch. Scheduling is a mechanism that determines how packets are transmitted from different queues on an egress port. Strict queuing is a scheduling method that gives the highest priority queue absolute preference over all other queues, regardless of their size or utilization. Voice traffic should be assigned to the highest priority queue and scheduled with strict queuing to ensure minimal latency and jitter. The other options are incorrect because they are either not scheduling methods or not optimal for voice traffic. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch02.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch03.html

NEW QUESTION 22
You are helping an onsite network technician bring up an Aruba 9004 gateway with ZTP for a branch office The technician was to plug in any port for the ZTP process to start Thirty minutes after the gateway was plugged in new users started to complain they were no longer able to get to the internet. One user who reported the issue stated their IP address is 172.16 0.81 However, the branch office network is supposed to be on 10.231 81.0/24.
What should the technician do to alleviate the issue and get the ZTP process started correctly?

A. Turn off the DHCP scope on the gateway, and set DNS correctly on the gateway to reach Aruba Activate
B. Move the cable on the gateway from port G0/0V1 tc port G0 0.0
C. Move the cable on the gateway to G0/0/1. and add the device's MAC and Serial number in Central
D. Factory default and reboot the gateway to restart the process.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Aruba 9004 gateway supports ZTP on port G0/0/0 by default1. If the gateway
is connected to a different port, such as G0/0/V1, it will not be able to communicate with Aruba Activate and Aruba Central, which are required for ZTP2. Moreover, port G0/0/V1 is configured as a DHCP server by default, which can cause IP address conflicts with the existing network3. Therefore, the technician should move the cable on the gateway to port G0/0/0, which will allow the gateway to obtain an IP address from the network DHCP server and start the ZTP process. The other options are not correct because they will not solve the issue or enable ZTP. For example, option D will not work because factory defaulting and rebooting the gateway will not change the port configuration or behavior3.

NEW QUESTION 24
A customer is using stacked Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches for access and a VSX pair of Aruba CX 8325 as a collapsed core 802 1X is implemented for authentication. Due to the lack of cabling, some unmanaged switches are still in use Sometimes devices behind these switches cause network outages The switch should send a warning to the helpdesk when the problem occurs You have been asked to implement an effective solution to the problem
What is the solution for this?

A. Configure spanning tree on the Aruba CX 8325 switches Set the trap-option
B. Configure loop protection on all edge ports of the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches No trap option is needed
C. Configure loop protection on all edge ports of the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches Set up the trap-option
D. Configure spanning tree on the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches No trap option is needed

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the correct solution to the problem of devices behind unmanaged switches causing network outages due to loops. Loop protection is a feature that allows an Aruba CX switch to detect and prevent loops by sending loop protection packets on each port, LAG, or VLAN on which loop protection is enabled. If a loop protection packet is received by the same switch that sent it, it indicates a loop exists and an action is taken based on the configuration. Loop protection should be configured on all edge ports of the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches, which are the ports that connect to end devices or unmanaged switches. The trap-option should be set up to send a warning to the helpdesk when a loop is detected. The other options are incorrect because they either do not configure loop protection or do not set up the trap-option. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7540/GUID-99A8B276-0DA3-4458-AFD8-42BFEC29D4F5.html
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7540/GUID-D8613BDE-CD21-4B83-8561-17DB0311ED8F.html

NEW QUESTION 29
How do you allow a new VLAN 100 between VSX pair inter-switch-link 256 for port 1/45 and 2/45?

A. vlan trunk allowed 100 for ports 1/45 and 1/46
B. vlan trunk add 100 in LAG256
C. vlan trunk allowed 100 in LAG256
D. vlan trunk add 100 in MLAG256

Answer: C

Explanation:
To allow a new VLAN 100 between VSX pair inter-switch-link 256 for port 1/45 and 2/45, you need to use the command vlan trunk allowed 100 in LAG256. This will add VLAN 100 to the list of allowed VLANs on the trunk port LAG256, which is part of the inter-switch-link between VSX peers. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the correct command or do not specify the correct port or VLAN. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01- ch07.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch02.html

NEW QUESTION 34
Your customer is having connectivity issues with a newly-deployed Microbranch group The access points in this group are online in Aruba Central, but no VPN tunnels are forming.
What is the most likely cause of this issue?

A. There is a time difference between the AP and the gateways The gateways should have NTP added

B. The SSL certificate on the gateway used to encrypt the connection has not been added to the APs trust list
C. There may be a firewall blocking GRE tunneling between the AP and the gateway
D. The gateway group is running in automatic cluster mode and should be in manual cluster mode

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the most likely cause of the issue where the access points in a Microbranch group are online in Aruba Central, but no VPN tunnels are forming. A Microbranch group is a group that contains both APs and Gateways and allows them to form VPN tunnels for secure communication. The VPN tunnels use GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) as the encapsulation protocol and IPSec as the encryption protocol. If there is a firewall blocking GRE traffic between the AP and the gateway, the VPN tunnels cannot be established. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the VPN tunnel formation or do not apply to a Microbranch group. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/gateways/microbranch.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_ArubaGateway.pdf

NEW QUESTION 36
You are doing tests in your lab and with the following equipment specifications
• AP1 has a radio that generates a 10 dBm signal
• AP2 has a radio that generates a 11 dBm signal
• AP1 has an antenna with a gain of 9 dBi
• AP2 has an antenna with a gain of 12 dBi.
• The antenna cable for AP1 has a 2 dB loss
• The antenna cable for AP2 has a 3 dB loss
What would be the calculated Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) for APT?

A. 26 dBm
B. 30 dBm
C. 17 dBm
D. -12 dBm

Answer: C

Explanation:
The calculated Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) for AP1 is 17 dBm.
EIRP is the measured radiated power of an antenna in a specific direction. It is equal to the input power to the antenna multiplied by the gain of the antenna. It can also take into account the losses in transmission line, connectors, and other components. The formula for EIRP is:
EIRP = P + G - L
where P is the output power of the radio, G is the gain of the antenna, and L is the loss of the cable and connectors.
For AP1, we have:
P = 10 dBm G = 9 dBi L = 2 dB
Therefore,
EIRP = 10 + 9 - 2 EIRP = 17 dBm

NEW QUESTION 40
Describe the difference between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP).

A. CoS has much finer granularity than DSCP
B. CoS is only contained in VLAN Tag fields DSCP is in the IP Header and preserved throughout the IP packet flow
C. They are similar and can be used interchangeably.
D. CoS is only used to determine CLASS of traffic DSCP is only used to differentiate between different Classes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
CoS and DSCP are both methods of marking packets for quality of service (QoS) purposes. QoS is a mechanism that allows network devices to prioritize and differentiate traffic based on certain criteria, such as application type, source, destination, etc. CoS stands for Class of Service and is a 3-bit field in the 802.1Q VLAN tag header. CoS can only be used on Ethernet frames that have a VLAN tag, and it can only be preserved within a single VLAN domain. DSCP stands for Differentiated Services Code Point and is a 6-bit field in the IP header. DSCP can be used on any IP packet, regardless of the underlying layer 2 technology, and it can be preserved throughout the IP packet flow, unless it is modified by intermediate devices. References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos/configuration/15-mt/qos-15-mt-book/qos-overview.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan- switching/8021q/17056-741-4.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/quality-of-service-qos/qos-packet-marking/10103-dscpvalues.html

NEW QUESTION 41
Using Aruba best practices what should be enabled for visitor networks where encryption is needed but authentication is not required?

A. Wi-Fi Protected Access 3 Enterprise
B. Opportunistic Wireless Encryption
C. Wired Equivalent Privacy
D. Open Network Access

Answer: B

Explanation:
Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) is a feature that provides encryption for open wireless networks without requiring authentication. OWE uses an enhanced version of the 4-way handshake to establish a pairwise key between the client and the AP, which is then used to encrypt the wireless traffic using WPA2 or WPA3 protocols. OWE can be used for visitor networks where encryption is needed but authentication is not required. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_OWE.pdf

NEW QUESTION 46
When configuring UBT on a switch what will happen when a gateway role is not specified?

A. The switch will put the client on the access VLAN
B. The gateway will assign a default role to the client
C. The switch will assign the default deny role to the client.
D. The gateway will send back the deny role to the client.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, user-based tunneling (UBT) is a feature that uses GRE to tunnel ingress traffic on a switch interface to a gateway for further processing. UBT enables a switch to provide a centralized security policy, using per- user authentication and access control to ensure consistent access and permissions.
Option A: The switch will put the client on the access VLAN
This is because option A shows how UBT works on an Aruba switch. When a device connects to the network, it is authenticated using either MAC Authentication or 802.1X and triggers an enforcement policy from ClearPass, which contains an enforcement profile with a user role configuration. The user role can be assigned locally on the switch or on ClearPass as part of an enforcement profile. The user role determines the VLAN that the device belongs to and the access policies that apply to it23.
Therefore, option A is correct.
1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/central/latest/content/nms/aos-cx/cfg/conf-cx-ubt.htm 2: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.06/HTML/5200-7696/GUID-581D2976-694B-46C7-8497-F6B788AA05B2.html 3: https://community.arubanetworks.com/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=c740df4e-3e26-4cc5-9126-355a18709c44&CommunityKey=2fd943a6-8898-4dbe-915f-4f09e4d3c317&tab=librarydocuments

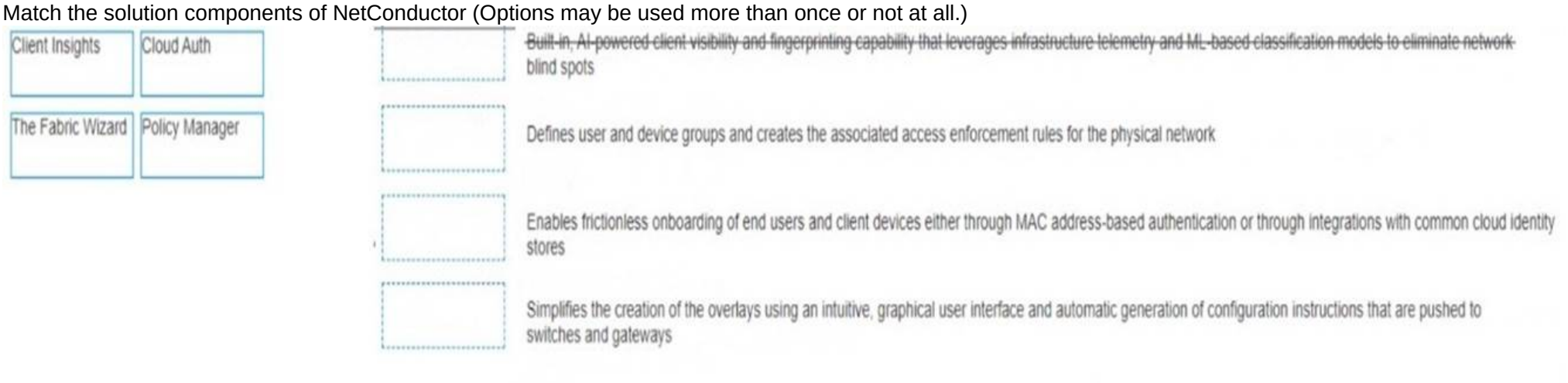
NEW QUESTION 50
A large retail client is looking to generate a rich set of contextual data based on the location information of wireless clients in their stores Which standard uses Round Trip Time (RTT) and Fine Time Measurements (FTM) to calculate the distance a client is from an AP?

A. 802.11ah
B. 802.11mc
C. 802.11be
D. 802.11V

Answer: B

Explanation:
802.11mc is a standard that uses Round Trip Time (RTT) and Fine Time Measurements (FTM) to calculate the distance a client is from an AP. 802.11mc defines a protocol for exchanging FTM frames between an AP and a client, which contain timestamps that indicate when the frames were transmitted and received. By measuring the RTT of these frames, the AP or the client can estimate their distance based on the speed of light. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use RTT or FTM or do not exist as standards. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AP510Series.pdf

NEW QUESTION 54
DRAG DROP
Match the solution components of NetConductor (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Client Insights matches with Built in , AI powered client visibility and fingerprinting capability that leverages infrastructure telemetry and ML based classification models to eliminate network bling spots
Client Insights is a solution component of NetConductor that provides built-in, AI-powered client visibility and fingerprinting capability that leverages infrastructure telemetry and ML- based classification models to eliminate network blind spots. Client Insights uses machine learning to automatically detect, identify, and classify devices on the network, such as IoT devices, BYOD devices, or rogue devices. Client Insights also provides behavioral analytics and anomaly detection to monitor device performance and security posture. Client Insights helps network administrators gain visibility into the device landscape, enforce granular access policies, and troubleshoot issues faster. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management- operations/central/netconductor/ https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_NetConductor.pdf
Cloud Auth matches with Enables fictionless onboarding of end users and client devices either through MAC address-based authentication or through integrations with common cloud identity stores
Cloud Auth is a solution component of NetConductor that enables frictionless onboarding of end users and client devices either through MAC address-based authentication or through integrations with common cloud identity stores. Cloud Auth is a cloud-native network access control (NAC) solution that is delivered via Aruba Central. Cloud Auth allows network administrators to define user and device groups, assign roles and policies, and enforce access control across wired and wireless networks. Cloud Auth supports MAC authentication for devices that do not support 802.1X, as well as integrations with cloud identity providers such as Azure AD, Google Workspace, Okta, etc. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management- operations/central/netconductor/ https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_NetConductor.pdf

The Fabric Wizard matches with Simplifies the creation of the overlays using an intuitive graphical user interface and automatic generation of configuration instructions that are pushed to switches and gateways
The Fabric Wizard is a solution component of NetConductor that simplifies the creation of the overlays using an intuitive graphical user interface and automatic generation of configuration instructions that are pushed to switches and gateways. The Fabric Wizard is a tool that allows network administrators to design, deploy, and manage overlay networks using VXLAN and EVPN protocols. The Fabric Wizard provides a graphical representation of the network topology, devices, and links, and allows users to drag and drop virtual components such as VRFs, VLANs, and subnets. The Fabric Wizard also generates the configuration commands for each device based on the user input and pushes them to the switches and gateways via Aruba Central. References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management- operations/central/netconductor/
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_NetConductor.pdf
Policy Manager matches with Defines user and device groups and creates the associated traffic routing and access enforcement rules for the physical network
Policy Manager is a solution component of NetConductor that defines user and device groups and creates the associated traffic routing and access enforcement rules for the physical network. Policy Manager is a tool that allows network administrators to create and manage network policies based on user and device identities, roles, and contexts. Policy Manager uses Group Policy Identifier (GPID) to carry policy information in traffic for in-line enforcement. Policy Manager also integrates with Cloud Auth, ClearPass, or third-party solutions to provide flexible network access control. References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management- operations/central/netconductor/
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_NetConductor.pdf

NEW QUESTION 58
A new network design is being considered to minimize client latency in a high-density environment. The design needs to do this by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients.
Which technology is the best match for this use case?

A. OFDMA
B. MU-MIMO
C. QWMM
D. Channel Bonding

Answer: A

Explanation:
OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a technology that can minimize client latency in a high-density environment by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients. OFDMA allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different subcarriers within the same channel, reducing contention and increasing efficiency. MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output) is a technology that allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different spatial streams within the same channel, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. QWMM (Quality of Service Wireless Multimedia) is a technology that prioritizes traffic based on four access categories, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. Channel Bonding is a technology that combines two adjacent channels into one wider channel, increasing bandwidth but not
eliminating contention overhead. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AP510Series.pdf
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf

NEW QUESTION 60
What are the requirements to ensure that WMM is working effectively'? (Select two)

A. The APs and the controller are Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM which is enabled
B. All APs need to be from the AP-5xx series and AP-6xx series which are Wi-Fi CERTIFIED 6.
C. The Client must be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM and configured for WMM marking.
D. The Aruba AOS10 APs installed have to be converted to controlled mode
E. The AP needs to be connected via a tagged VLAN to the wired port

Answer: AC

Explanation:
These are the correct requirements to ensure that WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia) is working effectively. WMM is a standard that provides quality of service (QoS) for wireless networks by prioritizing traffic into four categories: voice, video, best effort, and background. To use WMM, both the APs and the controller must be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM, which means they have passed interoperability tests and comply with the standard. WMM must also be enabled on the APs and the controller, which is usually the default setting. The client device must also be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM and configured for WMM marking, which means it can tag its traffic with the appropriate priority level based on the application type. The other options are incorrect because they are either not related to WMM or not required for WMM to work. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos- solutions/wlan-qos/wmm.htm
https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-wmm

NEW QUESTION 61
A customer is concerned about me unprotected traffic between an AOS-CX switch and a gateway, running on AOStO. What is a feasible option to protect this traffic?

A. Implement an IPSec tunnel to protect PAPI between the AOS-CX switches and the gateway
B. Implement an MD5 HMAC function lo protect PAPI between the AOS-CX switches and the gateway
C. Implement a GRE tunnel to protect PAPI between the AOS-CX switches and the gateway
D. no action is needed, an RSA certificate already encrypts the traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, PAPI (Port Aggregation Protocol) is a protocol that allows multiple physical ports to be aggregated into a single logical port for increased bandwidth and performance. PAPI can be used between AOS-CX switches and gateways, or between AOS-CX switches and other devices.
Option A: Implement an IPSec tunnel to protect PAPI between the AOS-CX switches and the gateway
This is because option A shows how to implement an IPSec tunnel between two devices using the interface command and the ipsec command. An IPSec tunnel can provide encryption and authentication for PAPI traffic between two devices, such as an AOS-CX switch and a gateway2.
Therefore, option A is a feasible option to protect this traffic.
I hope this helps you. If you need more information, please let me know. 1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.06/HTML/5200-7727/Content/Chp_prev_traf_loss/Act_gtw_act_fwd/act-gat-ove-vsx-10.htm 2: https://community.arubanetworks.com/blogviewer?blogkey=989fc43a-

e0df-42db-9c0b- f96d6565a1fa

NEW QUESTION 66
With the Aruba CX 6000 24G switch with uplinks of 1/1/25 and what does the switch do when a client port detects a loop and the do-not-disabie parameter is used?

A. Port status will be validated once status is cleared
B. An event log message is created.
C. The network analytics engine is triggered.
D. Port status led blinks in amber with 100hz.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. An event log message is created.
The do-not-disable parameter is used to prevent the switch from disabling the port when a loop is detected by the loop-protect feature. Instead, the switch will generate an event log message that indicates the port number and the VLAN ID where the loop was detected. The switch will also send a trap to the SNMP manager, if configured1.
The other options are incorrect because:
? A. Port status will not be validated once status is cleared. The port will remain enabled even if a loop is detected, unless the loop-protect action is changed to tx-disable or tx-rx-disable1.
? C. The network analytics engine will not be triggered by a loop detection. The network analytics engine is a feature that allows users to monitor and troubleshoot network issues using scripts and agents2.
? D. Port status LED will not blink in amber with 100Hz. The port status LED will indicate the normal port status, such as link speed and activity, regardless of the loop detection3.

NEW QUESTION 70
What is a primary benefit of BSS coloring?

A. BSS color tags improve performance by allowing clients on the same channel to share airtime.
B. BSS color tags are applied to client devices and can reduce the threshold for interference
C. BSS color tags are applied to Wi-Fi channels and can reduce the threshold for interference
D. BSS color tags improve security by identifying rogue APs and removing them from the network.

Answer: C

Explanation:
BSS coloring is a mechanism that helps identify the BSS Basic Service Set. A BSS is a set of interconnected stations that can communicate with each other. BSS can be an independent BSS or infrastructure BSS. An independent BSS is an ad hoc network that does not include APs, whereas the infrastructure BSS consists of an AP and all its associated clients. on the same channel and differentiate them from other BSS on the same channel12. Each BSS is assigned a color code, which is a 6-bit value that is carried in the PHY header of the Wi-Fi frames12. By using BSS coloring, the APs and clients can reduce the threshold for interference detection and avoid unnecessary backoff or
retransmissions when they detect frames from other BSS with different colors12. This can improve the spectral efficiency and throughput of the network12. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the primary benefit of BSS coloring.

NEW QUESTION 73
With the Aruba CX switch configuration, what is the Active Gateway feature that is used for and is unique to VSX configuration?

A. VRRP and Active gateway are mutually exclusive on a VLAN
B. VRID is set automatically as SVI vlan id
C. VRIDs need to be non-overlapping with VRRP
D. VRRP and Active Gateway can be configured on a single VLAN for interoperability

Answer: A

Explanation:
Active gateway is a first hop redundancy protocol that eliminates a single point of failure. The active gateway feature is used to increase the availability of the default gateway servicing hosts on the same subnet. An active gateway improves the reliability and performance of the host network by enabling a virtual router to act as the default gateway for that network. If you have enabled active gateway, VRRP is not required3. Active gateway is similar to VRRP in that routed traffic from the VSX node is sourced from the switch interface MAC and not the virtual MAC address (VMAC). Each active gateway sends a periodic broadcast hello packet to avoid VMAC aging on the access switches. The switch views the active gateway IP as a self IP address3. Active gateway is preferable over VRRP because with VRRP traffic is still pushed over the ISL link, resulting in latency in the network3. Therefore, VRRP and active gateway are mutually exclusive on a VLAN, and answer A is correct.
References: 1: Aruba Campus Access documents and learning resources 3: Active gateway over VSX - Aruba

NEW QUESTION 74
In AOS 10. which session-based ACL below will only allow ping from any wired station to wireless clients but will not allow ping from wireless clients to wired stations"? The wired host ingress traffic arrives on a trusted port.

A. ip access-list session pingFromWired any user any permit
B. ip access-list session pingFromWired user any svc-icmp deny any any svc-icmp permit
C. ip access-list session pingFromWired any any svc-icmp permit user any svc-icmp deny
D. ip access-list session pingFromWired any any svc-icmp deny any user svc-icmp permit

Answer: D

Explanation:
A session-based ACL is applied to traffic entering or leaving a port or VLAN based on the direction of the session initiation. To allow ping from any wired station to wireless clients but not vice versa, a session-based ACL should be used to deny icmp echo traffic from any source to any destination, and then permit icmp echo-

reply traffic from any source to user destination. The user role represents wireless clients in AOS 10. References: https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID- BD3E0A5F-FE4C-4B9B-BE1D-FE7D2B9F8C3A.html
https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/networking/docs/arubaos-switch/security/GUID-EA0A5B3C-FE4C-4B9B-BE1D-FE7D2B9F8C3A.html

NEW QUESTION 79
What are two advantages of splitting a larger OSPF area into a number of smaller areas? (Select two)

A. It extends the LSDB
B. It increases stability
C. it simplifies the configuration.
D. It reduces processing overhead.
E. It reduces the total number of LSAs

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Splitting a larger OSPF area into a number of smaller areas has several advantages for network scalability and performance. Some of these advantages are:
? It increases stability by limiting the impact of topology changes within an area.
When a link or router fails in an area, only routers within that area need to run the SPF algorithm and update their routing tables. Routers in other areas are not affected by the change and do not need to recalculate their routes.
? It reduces processing overhead by reducing the size and frequency of link-state advertisements (LSAs). LSAs are packets that contain information about the network topology and are flooded within an area. By dividing a network into smaller areas, each area has fewer LSAs to generate, store, and process, which saves CPU and memory resources on routers.
? It reduces bandwidth consumption by reducing the amount of routing information exchanged between areas. Routers that connect different areas, called area border routers (ABRs), summarize the routing information from one area into a single LSA and advertise it to another area. This reduces the number of LSAs that need to be transmitted across area boundaries and saves network bandwidth.
References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first- ospf/7039-1.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first- ospf/13703-8.html

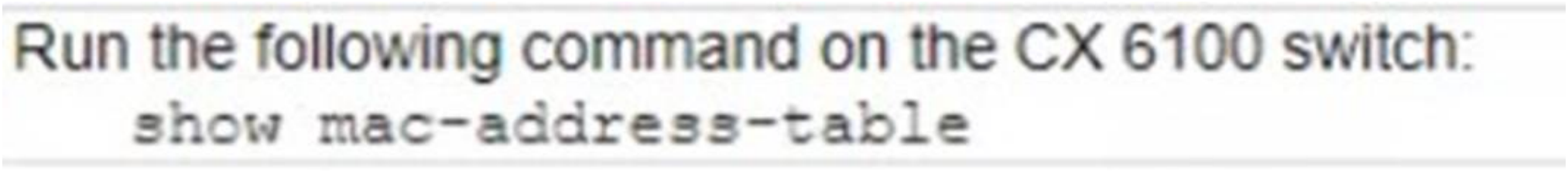
NEW QUESTION 83
A customer wants to enable wired authentication across all their CX switches One of the requirements is that the switch must be able to authenticate a single computer connected through a VoIP phone.
Which feature should be enabled to support this requirement?

A. Multi-Domain Authentication
B. Device-Based Mode
C. MAC Authentication
D. Multi-Auth Mode

Answer: A

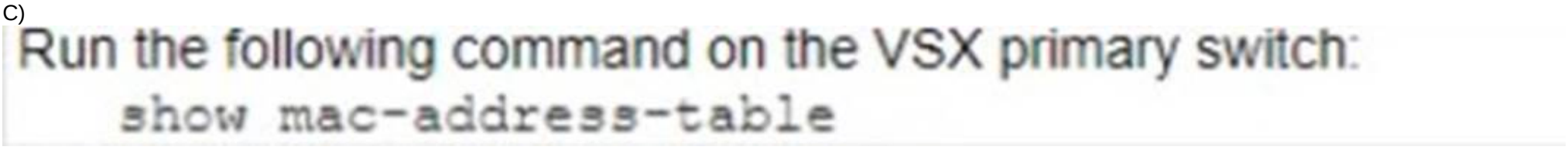
Explanation:
Multi-Domain Authentication is the feature that should be enabled to support the requirement that the switch must be able to authenticate a single computer connected through a VoIP phone. Multi-Domain Authentication is a feature that allows an Aruba CX switch to apply different authentication methods and policies to different devices connected to the same port. For example, a VoIP phone and a computer can be connected to the same port using a single cable, but they can be authenticated separately using different credentials and assigned to different VLANs. The other options are incorrect because they either do not support multiple devices on the same port or do not provide authentication.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7540/GUID-7D9E9F6E-5C2A-4F7E-BE6D-A2C3A6C7B9F9.html
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_ArubaCX_Switching.pdf

NEW QUESTION 85
You are troubleshooting an issue with a pair of Aruba CX 8360 switches configured with VSX Each switch has multiple VRFs. You need to find the IP address of a particular client device with a known MAC address You run the "show arp" command on the primary switch in the pair but do not find a matching entry for the client MAC address.
The client device is connected to an Aruba CX 6100 switch by VSX LAG. Which action can be used to find the IP address successfully?
A)



B)

C)



D)

Run the following command on the CX 6100 switch:

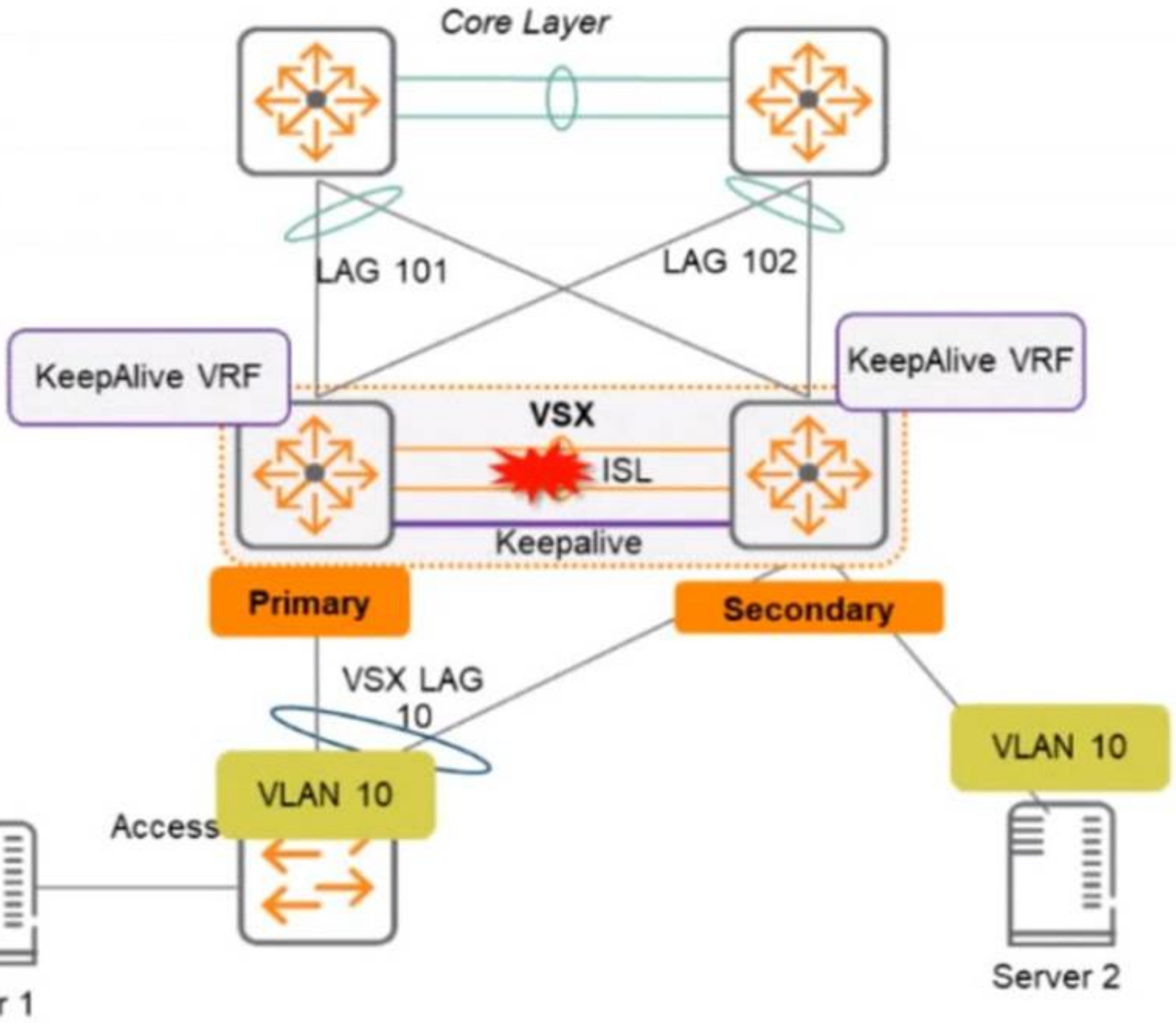
```
show arp all-vrfs
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:
The show arp command displays the ARP table for a specific VRF or all VRFs on the switch. The ARP table contains the IP address to MAC address mappings for hosts that are directly connected to the switch or reachable through a gateway. If the client device is connected to another switch by VSX LAG, the ARP entry for the client device will not be present on the primary switch unless it has communicated with it recently. Therefore, to find the IP address of the client device, the administrator should run the show arp command on the secondary switch in the VSX pair, specifying the VRF name that contains the client device??s subnet.
References: https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID-9B8F6E8F-9C7A-4F0D-AE7B-9D8E6C5B6A7F.html

NEW QUESTION 88
Two AOS-CX switches are configured with VSX at the the Access-Aggregation layer where servers attach to them An SVI interface is configured for VLAN 10 and serves as the default gateway for VLAN 10. The ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Active gateway has been configured on the VSX switches.



What is correct about access from the servers to the Core? (Select two.)

A. Server 1 can access the core layer via the keepalrve link
B. Server 2 can access the core layer via the keepalive link
C. Server 2 cannot access the core layer.
D. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks
E. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer
F. Server 1 can access the core layer on only one uplink

Answer: DE

Explanation:
These are the correct statements about access from the servers to the Core when the ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks because it is connected to VSX-A, which is still active for VLAN 10. Server 2 can also access the core layer via

its uplink to VSX-B, which is still active for VLAN 10 because of Active Gateway feature. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer because they are in the same VLAN and subnet, and their traffic can be routed through the core switches. The other statements are incorrect because they either describe scenarios that are not possible or not relevant to the question. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-

NEW QUESTION 93
Which feature supported by SNMPv3 provides an advantage over SNMPv2c?

A. Transport mapping
B. Community strings
C. GetBulk
D. Encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:
Encryption is a feature supported by SNMPv3 that provides an advantage over SNMPv2c. Encryption protects the confidentiality and integrity of SNMP messages by encrypting them with a secret key. SNMPv2c does not support encryption and relies on community strings for authentication and authorization, which are transmitted in clear text and can be easily intercepted or spoofed. Transport mapping, community strings, and GetBulk are features that are common to both SNMPv2c and SNMPv3. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos- solutions/snmp/snmp.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/snmp/snmpv3.htm

NEW QUESTION 98
You need to create a keepalive network between two Aruba CX 8325 switches for VSX configuration How should you establish the keepalive connection?

A. SVI, VLAN trunk allowed all on ISL in default VRF
B. routed port in custom VRF
C. loopback 0 and OSPF area 0 in default VRF
D. SVI, VLAN trunk allowed all on ISL in custom VRF

Answer: B

Explanation:
To establish a keepalive connection between two Aruba CX 8325 switches for VSX configuration, you need to use a routed port in custom VRF. A routed port is a physical port that acts as a layer 3 interface and does not belong to any VLAN. A custom VRF is a virtual routing and forwarding instance that provides logical separation of routing tables. By using a routed port in custom VRF, you can isolate the keepalive traffic from other traffic and prevent routing loops or conflicts. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use a routed port or do not use a custom VRF. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01- ch07.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch02.html

NEW QUESTION 99
With the Aruba CX switch configuration, what is the Active Gateway feature that is used for and is unique to VSX configuration?

A. Sixteen different VMACs are supported total as shared.
B. Active Gateway can once MSTP instances are created for VLAN load sharing.
C. Sixteen different VMACS are supported for each IPV4 and IPV6 stack simultaneously
D. copied over the ISL link for an optimized path.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The active gateway feature is used to provide active-active layer 3 default gateway for hosts on the same subnet. It allows the switch to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link, which improves the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients. The active gateway feature is unique to VSX configuration because it eliminates the need for VRRP and avoids traffic being pushed over the ISL link, which can cause latency in the network12.
The correct answer to the question is C. Sixteen different VMACs are supported for each IPv4 and IPv6 stack simultaneously. This means that you can have a maximum of eight VMACs for IPv4, and a maximum of eight VMACs for IPv6, on a VSX pair. Only 15 VMACs are supported on 6400 switch series2.
The other options are incorrect because:
? A. Sixteen different VMACs are not supported total as shared. They are supported for each IPv4 and IPv6 stack separately.
? B. Active gateway can be used without MSTP instances. MSTP is a protocol that allows multiple spanning tree instances to coexist on the same switch, but it does not affect how active gateway works.
? D. Active gateway does not copy traffic over the ISL link for an optimized path. It avoids using the ISL link for routed traffic and uses the local switch interface MAC instead of the virtual MAC address (VMAC) for source address1.

NEW QUESTION 100
A network administrator is troubleshooting some issues guest users are having when connecting and authenticating to the network The access switches are AOS-CX switches.
What command should the administrator use to examine information on which role the guest user has been assigned?

A. show aaa authentication port-access interface all client-status
B. show port-access captiveportal profile
C. show port-access role
D. diag-dump captiveportal client verbose

Answer: A

Explanation:
The show aaa authentication port-access interface all client-status command displays the status of all clients authenticated by port-based access control on all interfaces. The output includes the MAC address, user role, VLAN ID, and session timeout for each client. This command can be used to examine information on which role the guest user has been assigned by the AOS-CX switch. References: https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-

CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID-9B8F6E8F-9C7A-4F0D-AE7B-9D8E6C5B6A7F.html

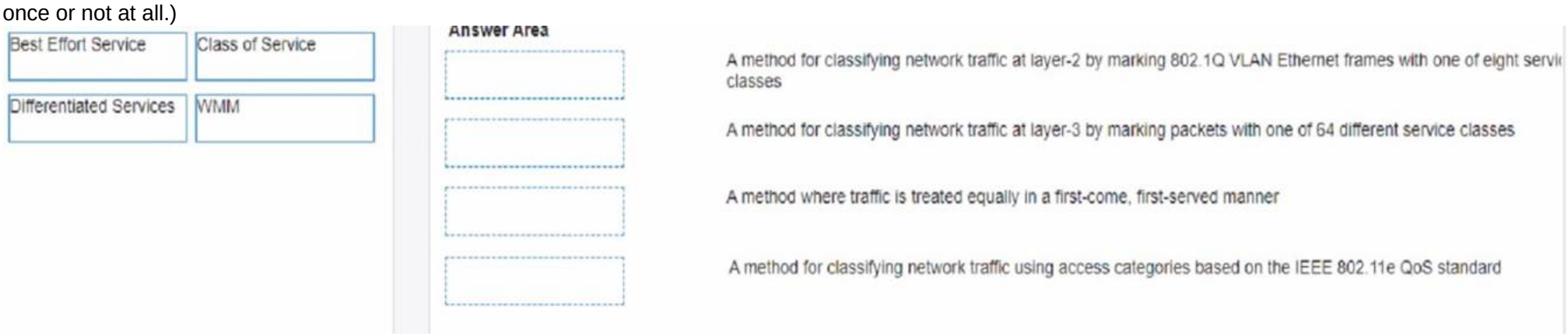
NEW QUESTION 104
How is Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

A. DMO is configured individually tor each SSID in use in the network.
B. The AP uses OOS to provide equal air time for multicast traffic,
C. DMO is configured globally for each SSID in use in the network.
D. The controller converts multicast streams into unicast streams.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network.
DMO is a feature that allows the AP to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link. This enhances the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients. DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network, as different SSIDs may have different multicast requirements.
According to the Aruba document Configuring WLAN Settings for an SSID Profile, one of the steps to configure DMO is:
? Dynamic multicast optimization: Select Enabled to allow IAP to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link. Enabling Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) enhances the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients.
The other options are incorrect because:
? B. The AP does not use QoS to provide equal air time for multicast traffic. QoS is a feature that prioritizes different types of traffic based on their importance and latency sensitivity. QoS does not affect how multicast streams are transmitted over the wireless link.
? C. DMO is not configured globally for each SSID in use in the network. DMO is configured individually for each SSID, as different SSIDs may have different multicast requirements.
? D. The controller does not convert multicast streams into unicast streams. The AP does the conversion, as it is closer to the wireless clients and can optimize the transmission based on the client capabilities and channel conditions.

NEW QUESTION 106
DRAG DROP
Match the appropriate QoS concept with its definition. (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
QoS concept: Class of Service Definition: 3) A method for classifying network traffic using access categories based on the IEEE 802.11e QoS standards
QoS concept: Differentiated services Definition: 2) A method for classifying network traffic at layer-3 or marking packets with one of 64 different service classes
QoS concept: WMM Definition: 4) A method for classifying network traffic using access categories based on the IEEE 802.11e QoS standards

NEW QUESTION 111
A network administrator is attempting to troubleshoot a connectivity issue between a group of users and a particular server The administrator needs to examine the packets over a period of time from their desktop; however, the administrator is not directly connected to the AOS-CX switch involved with the traffic flow.
What statements are correct regarding the ERSPAN session that needs to be established on an AOS-CX switch'? (Select two)

A. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the switch to which the administrator's desktop is connected
B. The encapsulation protocol used is GRE.
C. The encapsulation protocol used is VXLAN.
D. The encapsulation protocol is UDP.
E. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the administrators desktop

Answer: BE

Explanation:
These are the correct statements regarding the ERSPAN session that needs to be established on an AOS-CX switch for a network administrator to examine the packets over a period of time from their desktop. ERSPAN (Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer) is a feature that allows an AOS-CX switch to mirror traffic from one or more source ports or VLANs to a remote destination IP address over a GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) tunnel. The destination IP address must be the IP address of the administrator??s desktop, which must have a packet capture tool installed to receive and analyze the mirrored traffic. The encapsulation protocol used for ERSPAN is GRE, which adds a header to the mirrored packets with information such as source and destination IP addresses, session ID, etc. The other statements are incorrect because they either do not specify the correct destination IP address or do not use ERSPAN or GRE.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01- ch02.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch03.html

NEW QUESTION 115
A company recently upgraded its campus switching infrastructure with Aruba 6300 CX switches. They have implemented 802.1X authentication on edge ports where laptop and loT devices typically connect An administrator has noticed that for PoE devices the pons are delivering the maximum wattage instead of what the device actually needs Upon connecting the loT devices, the devices request their specific required wattage through information exchange

A. Concerned about this waste of electricity, what should the administrator implement to solve this problem?
B. Enable AAA authentication to exempt LLDP and/or CDP information
C. Globally enable the QoS trust setting for LLDP and/or CDP
D. Create device profiles with the correct power definitions.
E. implement a classifier policy with the correct power definitions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, the Aruba 6300 CX switches support various features to control the PoE devices on specific ports, such as device profiles and classifier policies. These features can help reduce the power consumption and improve the performance of the PoE devices.
1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.10/HTML/monitoring_6300-6400/Content/Chp_LEDs/fro-pan-led-630.htm 2: https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/6300-series/ 3: https://docs.samsungknox.com/admin/knox-manage/configure/profile/configure-profile-policies/configure-profile-policies-by-device-platform/

NEW QUESTION 120
With Aruba CX 6300. how do you configure ip address 10 10 10 1 for the interface in default state for interface 1/1/1?

A. int 1/1/1. switching, ip address 10 10 10 1/24
B. int 1/1/1. no switching, ip address 10 10 10.1/24
C. int 1/1/1. ip address 10.10.10.1/24
D. int 1/1/1. routing, ip address 10.10.10 1/24

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure an IP address for an interface in default state for interface 1/1/1 on Aruba CX 6300 switch, you need to disable switching on the interface first with the command no switching. Then you can assign an IP address with the command ip address. The other options are incorrect because they either do not disable switching or use invalid keywords such as switching or routing. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch01.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch02.html

NEW QUESTION 121
A customer is looking Tor a wireless authentication solution for all of their loT devices that meet the following requirements
- The wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the Access Points must be encrypted
- Unique passphrase per device
- Use fingerprint information to perform role-based access
Which solutions will address the customer's requirements? (Select two.)

A. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server
B. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication
C. ClearPass Policy Manager
D. MPSK Local with EAP-TLS
E. Local User Derivation Rules

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The correct answers are C and D.
MPSK (Multi Pre-Shared Key) is a feature that allows multiple PSKs to be used on a single SSID, providing device-specific or group-specific passphrases for enhanced security and deployment flexibility for headless IoT devices1. MPSK requires MAC authentication against a ClearPass Policy Manager server, which returns the encrypted passphrase for the device in a RADIUS VSA2. ClearPass Policy Manager is a platform that provides role-and device-based network access control for any user across any wired, wireless and VPN infrastructure3. ClearPass Policy Manager can also use device profiling and posture assessment to assign roles based on device fingerprint information4.
MPSK Local is a variant of MPSK that allows the user to configure up to 24 PSKs per SSID locally on the device, without requiring ClearPass Policy Manager5. MPSK Local can be combined with EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security), which is a secure authentication method that uses certificates to encrypt the wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the access points6. EAP-TLS can also use device certificates to perform role-based access control6.
Therefore, both ClearPass Policy Manager and MPSK Local with EAP-TLS can meet the customer??s requirements for wireless authentication, encryption, unique passphrase, and role-based access for their IoT devices.
MPSK and an internal RADIUS server is not a valid solution, because MPSK does not support internal RADIUS servers and requires ClearPass Policy Manager789. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication is not a valid solution, because MAC Authentication does not encrypt the wireless traffic or use fingerprint information for role-based access2. Local User Derivation Rules are not a valid solution, because they do not provide unique passphrase per device or use fingerprint information for role-based access101112.

NEW QUESTION 122
Your customer currently has Iwo (2) 5406 modular switches with MSTP configured as their core switches. You are proposing a new solution. What would you explain regarding the Aruba CX VSX switch pair when the Primary VSX node is replaced and the system MAC is replaced?

A. VSX will select the MAC address from a node that is the lower ID.
B. Configure vMAC on the Primary VSX node under VSX to retain MAC after hardware replacement.
C. VSX will select the MAC address from a node that is a higher ID.
D. During the initial VSX configuration, the system-mac is assigned with a fixed MAC based on VSX ID.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The system-mac command is used to configure a fixed MAC address for the VSX system. This MAC address is used as the source MAC address for all routed traffic from the VSX node. The system-mac command is highly recommended for preventing traffic disruptions when the primary VSX switch restores after the secondary VSX switch, such as during a primary switch hardware replacement or a power outage2. During the initial VSX configuration, the system-mac is assigned with a fixed MAC based on VSX ID. The system- mac command can be used to change this default MAC address if needed2. Therefore, answer D is correct.
References: 1: Aruba Campus Access documents and learning resources 2: system-mac - Aruba

NEW QUESTION 127
Which statements are true about VSX LAG? (Select two.)

A. The total number of configured links may not exceed 8 for the pair or 4 per switch
B. Outgoing traffic is switched to a port based on a hashing algorithm which may be either switch in the pair
C. LAG traffic is passed over VSX ISL links only while upgrading firmware on the switch pair
D. Outgoing traffic is preferentially switched to local members of the LAG.
E. Up to 255 VSX lags can be configured on all 83xx and 84xx model switches.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D.
According to the web search results, VSX LAG is a feature that allows multiple PSKs to be used on a single SSID, providing device-specific or group-specific passphrases for enhanced security and deployment flexibility for headless IoT devices1. VSX LAGs span both aggregation switches and appear as one device to partner downstream or upstream devices or both when forming a LAG with the VSX pair2.
One of the statements that is true about VSX LAG is that the total number of configured links may not exceed 8 for the pair or 4 per switch1. This means that a VSX LAG across a downstream switch can have at most a total of eight member links, and a switch can have a maximum of four member links. When creating a VSX LAG, it is recommended to select an equal number of member links in each segment for load balancing1.
Another statement that is true about VSX LAG is that outgoing traffic is preferentially switched to local members of the LAG2. This means that when active forwarding and active gateway are enabled, north-south and south-north traffic bypasses the ISL link and uses the local ports on the switch. This optimizes the traffic path and reduces the load on the ISL link2.
The other statements are false or not relevant for VSX LAG. Outgoing traffic is not switched to a port based on a hashing algorithm, which may be either switch in the pair. This is a characteristic of MLAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation), which is a different feature from VSX LAG. LAG traffic is not passed over VSX ISL links only while upgrading firmware on the switch pair. This is a scenario that may occur when performing hitless upgrades, which is a feature that allows software updates without impacting network availability. The number of VSX lags that can be configured on all 83xx and 84xx model switches is not 255, but depends on the switch model and firmware version. For example, the AOS-CX 10.04 supports up to 64 VSX lags for 8320 switches and up to 128 VSX lags for 8325 and 8400 switches.

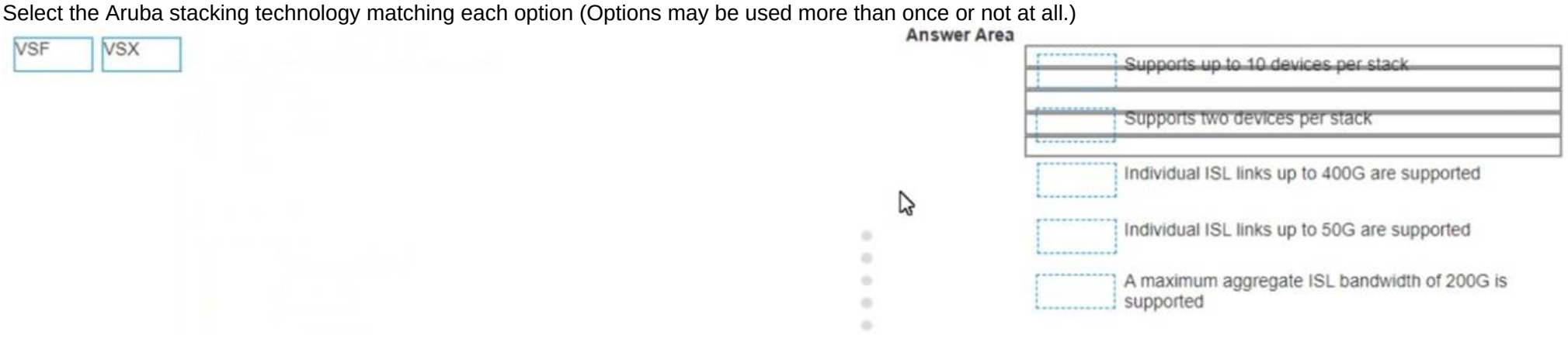
NEW QUESTION 129
What is an OSPF transit network?

A. a network that uses tunnels to connect two areas
B. a special network that connects two different areas
C. a network on which a router discovers at least one neighbor
D. a network that connects to a different routing protocol

Answer: A

Explanation:
An OSPF transit network is a network that has at least two routers that are connected by a multi-access link and can forward traffic for other networks1. A transit network is different from a stub network, which has only one router connected to it and does not forward traffic for other networks2. A transit network is also different from a virtual link, which is a logical connection between two areas that are not physically adjacent2. A transit network is not necessarily connected to a different routing protocol, although it can be if the router performs redistribution2. Therefore, the correct answer is C. A network on which a router discovers at least one neighbor.

NEW QUESTION 131
DRAG DROP
Select the Aruba stacking technology matching each option (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
a) Support up to 10 devices per stack -> VSF
b) Support two devices per stack -> VSX
c) Individual ISL links up to 400G are supported -> VSX

d) individual ISL links up to 50G are supported -> VSF
e) A maximum aggregate ISL bandwidth of 200G is supported -> VSF
References: 1 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/GUID-2E425DAE-EC54-4313-9DEA-A61817F903C0.html

NEW QUESTION 135
Which Aruba AP mode is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot?

A. Hybrid Mode
B. Air Monitor
C. Spectrum Monitor
D. Dual Mode

Answer: C

Explanation:
Spectrum Monitor is an Aruba AP mode that is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot. Spectrum Monitor is a mode that allows an AP to scan all channels in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and collect information about the RF environment, such as interference sources, noise floor, channel utilization, etc. The AP then sends this data to Aruba Central, which is a cloud-based network management platform that can display the data in various formats, including waterfall plot. Waterfall plot is a graphical representation of the RF spectrum over time, showing the frequency, amplitude, and duration of RF signals. The other options are incorrect because they are either not AP modes or not sending RF data to Aruba Central. References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/1-overview/spectrum_monitor.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/1-overview/waterfall_plot.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management-operations/aruba-central/

NEW QUESTION 136
A customer has a large number of food-producing machines
• All machines are connected via Aruba CX6200 switches in VLANs 100.110. and 120
• Several external technicians are maintaining this special equipment
What are the correct commands to ensure that no rogue DHCP server will impact the network?
A)

```
dhcp-snooping enable
no dhcp-snooping option 82
dhcp-snooping vlan 100-120
vlan 100
    name cornflakes
vlan 110
    name cornmill
vlan 120
    name packaging


interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    description Uplink-to-Core
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    dhcp-snooping trust
```

B)

```
dhcp snooping enable
no dhcp-snooping option 82
vlan 100
    name cornflakes
    dhcp-snooping
vlan 110
    name cornmill
    dhcp-snooping
vlan 120
    name packaging
    dhcp-snooping
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    description Uplink-to-Core
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    dhcp snooping trust
```

C)

```
dhcpv4-snooping all vlans
no dhcpv4-snooping option 82
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    description Uplink-to-Core
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

D)

```
dhcpv4-snooping
no dhcpv4-snooping option 82
vlan 100
    name cornflakes
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 110
    name cornmill
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 120
    name packaging
    dhcpv4-snooping
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    description Uplink-to-Core
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

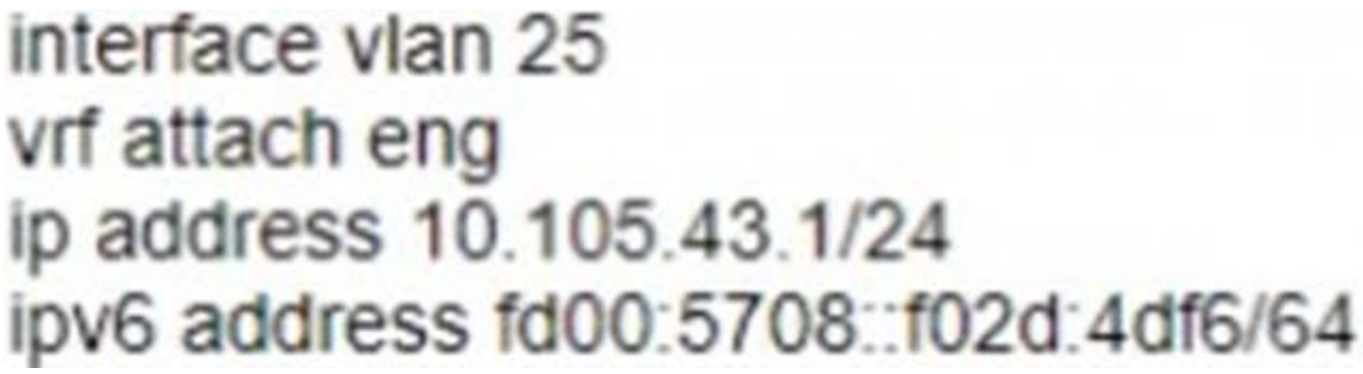
Answer: B

Explanation:
configures DHCP snooping on the switch and enables it for VLANs 100, 110, and 120. It also specifies the IP address of the authorized DHCP server and sets the ports connected to the server as trusted. This prevents any unauthorized DHCP server from providing invalid configuration data to the clients on those VLANs. Option B also enables DHCP option-82, which adds information about the switch port and VLAN to the DHCP packets, allowing for more granular control and logging of DHCP transactions.

NEW QUESTION 138
You are configuring an SVI on an Aruba CX switch that needs to have the following characteristics:
• VLANID = 25
. IPv4 address 10 105 43 1 with mask 255 255 255.0
• IPv6 address fd00:5708::f02d:4df6 with a 64 bit prefix length
• member of VRF eng
• VRF eng and VLAN 25 have not yet been created
Which command lists will satisfy the requirements with the least number of commands?
A)

```
vrf eng
vlan 25
interface vlan 25
ip address 10.105.43.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address fd00:5708::f02d:4df6/64
vrf attach eng
```

B)



C)
interface vlan 25
vrf attach eng
ip address 10.105.43.1/24
ipv6 address fd00:5708::f02d:4df6/64

D)

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:
The other options either use more commands or do not create the VRF or the VLAN.
Option C uses the following commands:
? vrf eng: This command creates a VRF named eng and enters the VRF configuration mode1.
? vlan 25: This command creates a VLAN with ID 25 and enters the VLAN configuration mode2.
? interface vlan 25: This command creates an SVI on VLAN 25 and enters the interface configuration mode3.
? ip address 10.105.43.1/24 ipv6 address fd00:5780::102d:4df6/64 vrf attach eng: This command assigns an IPv4 address of 10.105.43.1 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 and an IPv6 address of fd00:5780::102d:4df6 with a prefix length of 64 to the SVI, and attaches it to the VRF eng.

NEW QUESTION 142
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