

## Exam Questions HPE6-A70

Implementing Aruba WLAN (IAW) 8.4

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/HPE6-A70/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

A network administrator needs to configure firewall rules for three roles:

- > Finance
- > Sales
- > Employee

Several rules apply to both the Employee and Sales roles, but not to the Finance role. What is the simplest way to configure these rules?

- A. Define the Employee and Sales roles as internal roles, and then configure the rules as global rules for internal users.
- B. Apply these rules as a subnet-based policy, and then ensure that only Employee and Sales users are assigned IP addresses in that subnet.
- C. Select either the Employee or Sales role, and then configure these rules within the global policy.
- D. Create a policy with these rules, and then apply that policy to the Employee and Sales roles.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

What is a requirement for the Dashboard > Traffic Analysis window on the Aruba Mobility Master (MM) to show data?

- A. Airmatch and ClientMatch must be enabled.
- B. The solution must have active PEFNG licenses.
- C. Firewall policies must include application filtering rules.
- D. WLANs must use the decrypt-tunnel forwarding option.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

An Aruba Remote AP (RAP) operates in split-tunnel mode. How does the AP forward traffic?

- A. It sends all user traffic in a GRE tunnel to a central Mobility Controller (MC), and it sends control traffic in an IPsec tunnel to the controller.
- B. It sends traffic destined to the corporate network in an IPsec tunnel to a central Mobility Controller (MC), and it bridges other traffic locally.
- C. It sends user and control traffic in two separate IPsec tunnels to the Mobility Controller (MC).
- D. It sends all employee and control traffic in a GRE tunnel to a central Mobility Controller (MC), and it bridges all guest traffic locally.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A company has an Aruba solution. The company wants to support a guest WLAN with the internal captive portal, but the company also wants to develop their own custom portal pages.

What correctly describes the level of customization that the internal captive portal supports?

- A. The internal captive portal must use the default pages without modification, but administrators can upload pages developed externally.
- B. Administrators can modify the default internal captive portal pages, but cannot upload pages developed externally.
- C. Administrators can modify the default internal captive portal pages or upload pages developed externally.
- D. The internal captive portal must use the default pages without modification, and administrators cannot upload pages developed externally.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which authentication server option would the network administrator choose to authenticate a wireless user directly against an Active Directory (AD) domain controller without NPS or IAS?

- A. LDAP server
- B. RFC 3576 server
- C. TACACS server
- D. RADIUS server

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

Exam\_Guest General **VLANs** Security Access

VLAN: guest

Hide VLAN details

## Named VLANs

| Name     | ID(S) |
|----------|-------|
| employee | 51    |
| guest    | 99    |
| --       | 1,55  |

+

## VLAN IDs

| ID | IPV4 ADDRE... | IPV6 ADDRE... | ENABLE NAT | PORT MEM... | ADMIN STATE | OPERATION... | DHCP SETTL... |
|----|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 99 | --            | --            | Enabled    | --          | Enabled     | N/A          | None          |

Exhibit 2

Exam\_Guest General **VLANs** Security Access

Clearpass or other external captive portal

Internal captive portal with authentication

Exhibit 3

Exam\_Guest General **VLANs** Security Access

Default role: exam\_guest-guest-logon

A network administrator creates a guest WLAN on an Aruba Mobility Manager (MM). The exhibits show some of the settings for the WLAN. The administrator does not change the policies for those roles.

How does the firewall control guest clients when they first connect to the WLAN?

- A. It permits them to send any DHCP traffic and DNS and web traffic to the Internet.
- B. It redirects web traffic destined to the private network to a login portal.
- C. It permits them to send any DHCP and DNS and it redirects all web traffic to a login portal.
- D. It permits them to send any DHCP and RADIUS traffic.
- E. It redirects all web traffic destined to the Internet to a login portal and drops web traffic destined to the private network.
- F. It does not permit them to send any traffic until they are authenticated.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. How does a Mobility Controller (MC) behave if it loses contact with all MM nodes?

- A. The MC loses all licenses and cannot support APs or clients.
- B. The MC retains its current licenses for 30 days.
- C. The MC contacts Aruba Activate and uses the licensing limits defined there.
- D. The MC maintains only licenses that have been locally installed on it.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 8**

A network administrator wants to use unique digital certificates installed on user devices to authenticate wireless users. Which EAP method should the RADIUS server and clients support?

- A. PEAP and MS-CHAPv2
- B. EAP-TLS
- C. EAP-TTLS and MS-CHAPv2
- D. LEAP

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Which type of authentication server should administrators select to authenticate users to a ClearPass server?

- A. Windows
- B. RADIUS
- C. TACACS+
- D. LDAP

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

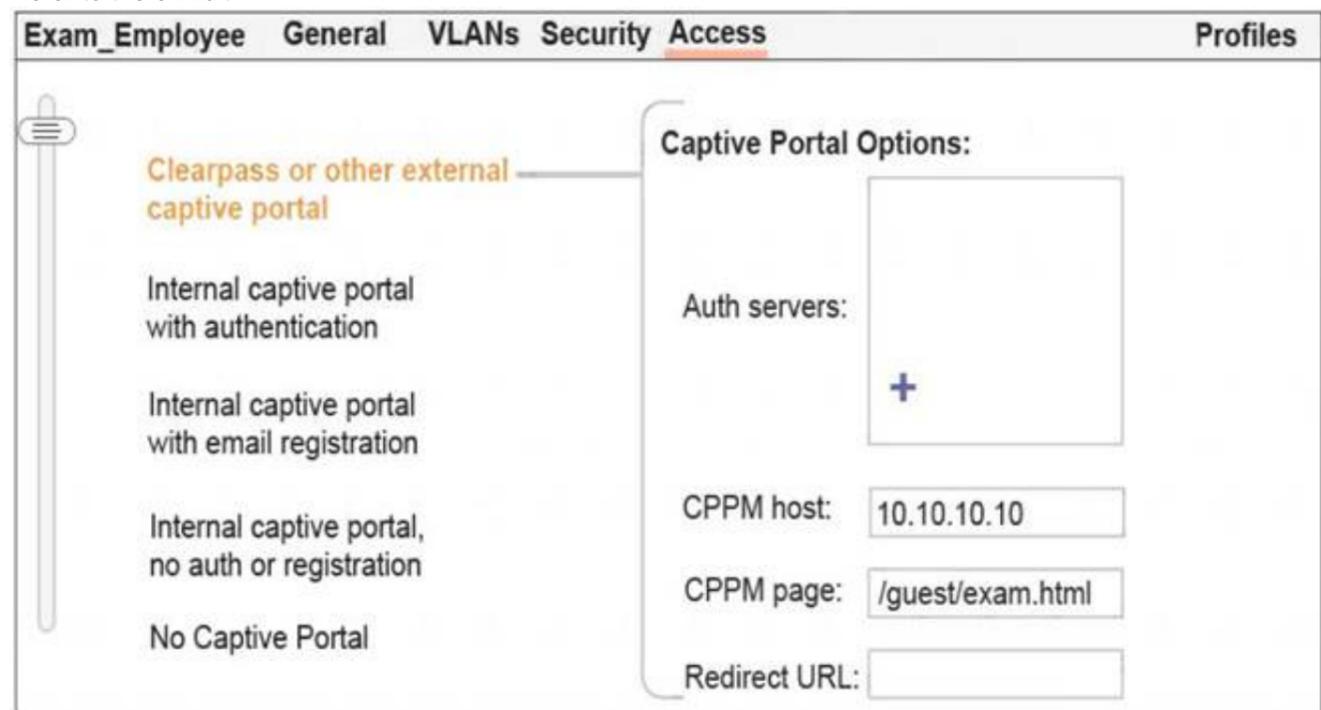
For which use case should network administrators set up Aruba access points (APs) as multi-zone APs?

- A. The company has multiple small branch offices where APs at each branch office must forward internet traffic locally and corporate traffic over a secure tunnel to a centralized Mobility Controller (MC).
- B. The company has some devices that support both 5GHz and 2.4GHz, and the APs must operate in both frequency bands.
- C. The company requires high availability for its wireless services, and APs must be able to be controlled by more than one Mobility Controller (MC) in case a controller fails.
- D. The company has a Mobility Manager (MM)-based solution that requires APs to terminate to multiple controllers that reside in different administrative domains.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator creates a guest WLAN on an Aruba Mobility Master (MM). The exhibit shows some of the settings for the WLAN. How should the network administrator handle the Auth server settings?

- A. Add an authentication server with the LDAP type and the IP address of the company AD server.
- B. Add an authentication server with the LDAP type and IP address 10.10.10.10.
- C. Add an authentication server with the RADIUS type and IP address 10.10.10.10.
- D. Add an authentication server with the RADIUS type and the IP address of the company AD server.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 14**

A customer has a large campus that requires 400 Aruba 335 APs to support a total of 10,000 wireless users and 12Gbps of traffic. Although the customer wants two controllers for redundancy, each controller must be able to support all of the APs and users on its own. Which Aruba Mobility Controller models meet the customer requirements and DO NOT unnecessarily exceed them?

- A. Aruba 7024 controllers
- B. Aruba 7210 controllers
- C. Aruba 7240 controllers
- D. Aruba 7030 controllers

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Assume that administrators accept the default forwarding mode for WLANs. How does wireless user traffic flow in a master-local architecture, and how does it flow in a Mobility Master (MM) architecture?

- A. In the master-local architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the master controller to handle
- B. In a MM architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the MM to handle.
- C. In both architectures, APs forward corporate user traffic locally and tunnel guest user traffic to a Mobility Controller (MC) to handle.
- D. In both architectures, traffic is tunneled to a Mobility Controller (MC) to handle.
- E. In the master-local architecture, traffic is tunneled to a local Mobility Controller (MC) to handle
- F. In a MM architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the MM to handle.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 21**

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with a WLAN that assigns users to VLANs 10–19. The company wants the Aruba solution to act at Layer 3 to route wireless user traffic.

What must network administrators configure to permit the solution to forward traffic correctly?

- A. VLAN 10–19 interfaces and proper IP settings on the MM nodes
- B. trunk ports that support VLANs 10–19 on the managed Mobility Controllers (MCs)
- C. VLAN 10–19 interfaces on the Mobility Controllers (MCs) as the default gateway for wireless users
- D. trunk ports that support VLANs 10-19 on the MM nodes

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 22**

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a WLAN named 'Exam\_Employee'. The 'General' tab is selected. The configuration includes:
 

- Name (ssid): Exam\_Employee
- Primary usage: Employee (selected with a radio button), Guest (unselected)
- Select AP Groups: A dropdown menu.
- Broadcast on: A list with 'default' (checked with a red checkmark) and 'Public Areas' (unchecked).
- Forwarding mode: Tunnel (selected in a dropdown menu)
- Broadcast SSID: No (selected in a dropdown menu)

What describes the behavior for this WLAN?

- A. APs in the default group broadcast the SSI
- B. Clients can connect to the WLAN on APs in the default group only.
- C. No APs broadcast the SSI
- D. Clients cannot connect to the WLAN until administrators activate it.
- E. No APs broadcast the SSI
- F. Clients can connect to the WLAN on APs in the default group only.
- G. APs in the default group broadcast the SSI
- H. Clients can connect to the WLAN on APs in any group.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 25**

A network administrator creates an employee WLAN on an Aruba solution that uses WLAN WPA2-Enterprise security and an external RADIUS server. When the administrator tests the WLAN, the test client receives limited connectivity and cannot access any resources, but the RADIUS server shows that the user authenticated successfully.

What should the administrator check as a possible source of this issue?

- A. the connectivity between the AP that the client is associated to and the MC
- B. the firewall role and policy that apply to this user
- C. the certificate on the RADIUS server
- D. the connectivity between the Master Controller (MC) for the client and the RADIUS server

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 27**

What is required for a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security?

- A. a Web server to host a login portal
- B. a shared password to secure access to the WLAN
- C. RADIUS server or servers
- D. a policy to allow unauthenticated users to receive RADIUS

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 30**

A company has a single Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with two Mobility Controllers (MCs). Network administrators want APs in building 1 to support a WLAN but do not want APs in building 2 to support the WLAN.

How can administrator ensure that they can enforce this rule as they set up the WLAN in the Mobility Master (MM) Interface?

- A. Place APs in different buildings in different AP Groups.
- B. Assign APs in different buildings to different MM nodes.
- C. Configure APs in different buildings to use different frequency bands.
- D. Assign different radio profiles to APs in different buildings.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

**AAA Profile: Exam\_Employees**

AAA Profile: Exam\_Employees ▾

Initial role: logon ▾

MAC Authentication Default Role: guest ▾

802.1X Authentication Default Role: guest ▾

Download Role from CPPM:

Set username from dhcp option 12:

L2 Authentication Fail Through:

Multiple Server Accounting:

User Idle timeout:  seconds

Max IPv4 for Wireless user:

RADIUS Interim Accounting:

Exhibit 2

| Clients(1) <span style="float: right;">Default Columns ▾ ▲</span> |           |             |         |           |            |         |       |              |
|---|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|-------|--------------|
| Client  | Health(%) | IP Address  | Bond    | Radio PHY | Client PHY | Device  | Role  | Forward Mode |
| employee  | 48        | 10.1.51.150 | 2.4 GHz | HT 2D MHz | HT 2D MHz  | Unknown | guest | Tunnel       |

An Aruba solution supports a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security. Exhibit 1 shows the AAA policy for the WLAN. Users are supposed to be assigned to different roles after authentication. Network administrators test a connection with the employee user account. Exhibit 2 shows the status for the client after this test. What is a possible reason for the issue shown in Exhibit 2?

- A. The shared key configured for the ClearPass server is incorrect.
- B. The RADIUS server is not correctly set up to send a user role for the employee account.
- C. MAC authentication is enabled on the WLAN, and the test device does not have an authorized address.
- D. The administrators entered the wrong password for the employee account.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 34**

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

Roles > users1

GLOBAL RULES

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+

RULES FOR THIS ROLE ONLY

- permit all from source any to alias network1
- deny all from source any to network 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0
- permit all from source user to any destinations

Exhibit 2

Roles Policies Applications

Roles > users2 [Show Advanced View](#)

GLOBAL RULES

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+

RULES FOR THIS ROLE ONLY

- permit all from source user to network 10.1.1.0/255.255.255.0
- deny all from source user to network 10.1.2.0/255.255.255.0
- permit all from source user to network 10.1.0.0/255.255.0.0

A company has an Aruba solution. Client 1 is assigned to the users1 role, and client 2 is assigned to the users2 role. The exhibits show current firewall rules for those roles. The network1 alias used to be 10.1.1.0/24, but the network administrator now changes the network1 alias to 172.16.1.0/24. Client 1 and Client 2 both send a packet destined to 172.16.1.10. How does the firewall handle these packets?

- A. It permits the packet from Client 1 and denies the packet from Client 2.
- B. It permits both packets.
- C. It denies the packet from Client 1 and permits the packet from Client 2.
- D. It denies both packets.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 38**

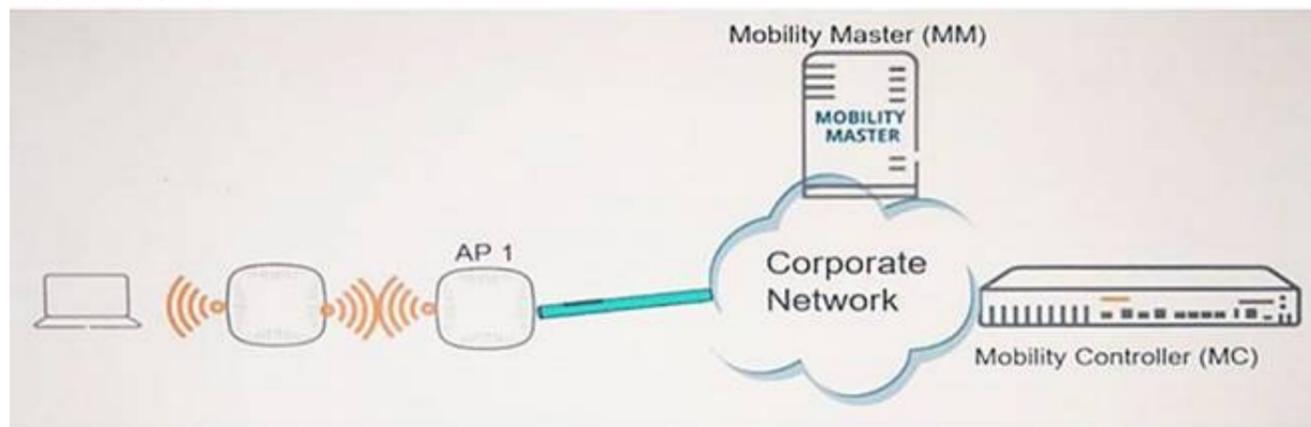
A company has a Mobility Master (MM) solution that manages Mobility Controllers (MCs) in several groups. The company has several WebCC licenses and wants to reserve these licenses for MCs in the Sunnyvale group only. How can a network administrator achieve this goal?

- A. Associate the MAC addresses for the Sunnyvale MCs with the licenses when they are generated.
- B. Make sure to be at the Managed Network > Sunnyvale level in the MM Interface when the licenses are installed.
- C. Install the licenses on the MM, and allocate them to a dedicated local pool for the Sunnyvale group.
- D. Install the licenses directly on the MCs in the Sunnyvale group, and activate the licenses locally.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 43**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which role must AP 1 play?

- A. Remote AP (RAP)
- B. Mesh Portal AP
- C. Instant AP (IAP)
- D. Mesh Point AP

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 44

What is one networking setting that a network administrator can configure for roles in an Aruba solution?

- A. DHCP pool
- B. ClientMatch rules
- C. source NAT
- D. bandwidth limit

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 47

A company currently uses Instant APs (IAPs), all managed by a virtual controller. The company expects to double in size within the next 18 months. The network manager wants to purchase additional APs to service the increased traffic load. The network manager also wants to deploy a Mobility Controller (MC) to manage all APs.

How should the network administrator adapt the current IAPs to a controlled architecture?

- A. Manage both the MCs and IAP clusters with Aruba Central.
- B. Configure the IAPs to establish CPsec tunnels to the new MCs.
- C. Manage both the MCs and IAP clusters with a Mobility Master (MM).
- D. Convert the IAPs to Campus APs controlled by the new MCs.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 50

A network administrator examines a list of 2.4GHz clients with low performance in the Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. Which property for a client should pose a concern as a potential performance issue?

- A. Radio PHY of HT 20MHz
- B. Max speed of 72Mbps
- C. Goodput data rate of 12 Mbps
- D. Usage of 10 MB

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 54

What is one setting that a network administrator can configure for user roles in an Aruba solution?

- A. DHCP pool
- B. ClientMatch rules
- C. source NAT
- D. Maximum session

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 57

What is a key difference between an Aruba Air Monitor (AM) and an Aruba Spectrum Analyzer (SA)?

- A. An AM detects threats such as rogue APs, while an SA analyzes RF conditions.
- B. An AM detects rogue APs and provides data services to clients, while an SA only detects rogue APs.
- C. An AM scans on only one 802.11 frequency band, while an SA scans on both 802.11 frequency bands.
- D. An AM both detects wireless intrusion attempts and mitigates them, while an SA only detects wireless intrusion attempts.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 62

A network administrator configures an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution to provide wireless access to employees. The solution must meet these criteria:

- > Authenticate users to a network RADIUS server
- > Enforce different Aruba firewall rules based on the user department

How can the administrator meet these criteria in the simplest way?

- A. Have the RADIUS server assign users in different departments to different VLAN
- B. Apply firewall policies based on IP ranges.
- C. Have the RADIUS server send different roles for users in different department
- D. Apply role-based firewall policies.
- E. Create multiple zones on the M
- F. Assign different departments and sets of firewall policies to different zones.
- G. Create a different WLAN and SSID for each department
- H. Apply different firewall policies to each WLAN.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 67

Refer to the exhibit.

| Roles Policies Applications   |             |                |                                |        |
|---|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Roles > admins Policies Bandwidth Captive Portal More <a href="#">Show Basic View</a> |             |                |                                |        |
| NAME  | RULES COUNT | TYPE           | POLICY USAGE                   |        |
| global-sacl   | 0           | session        | guest, stateful-dot1x, defa... |        |
| apprf-admins-sacl   | 0           | session        | admins                         |        |
| admins  | 0           | session        | admins                         |        |
| <b>allow-network1</b>   | <b>1</b>    | <b>session</b> | <b>admins</b>                  |        |
| +   |             |                |                                |        |
| admins Policies > allow-network1  |             |                |                                |        |
| TYPE  | SOURCE      | DESTINATION    | SERVICE/APPLICATL...           | ALLOW  |
| ipv4  | user        | alias          | any                            | permit |

The alias in the rule shown in the exhibit is network 10.1.1.0/24.

A wireless client is assigned IP address 10.1.2.10/24 and the "admins" role. The wireless client at 10.1.2.10 attempts to initiate a Web session with a server at 10.1.1.2. A wired client at 10.1.1.3 attempts to initiate an SSH session with the wireless client at 10.1.2.10. How does the Aruba firewall handle these attempts?

- A. The firewall drops the traffic from the wireless client
- B. The firewall drops the traffic from the wired client.
- C. The firewall permits the traffic from the wireless client, but drops the return traffic from the server
- D. The firewall drops the traffic from the wireless client.
- E. The firewall permits the traffic from the wireless client and also permits the return traffic from the server
- F. The firewall permits the traffic from the wired client and also permits the return traffic from the wireless client.
- G. The firewall permits the traffic from the wireless client and also permits the return traffic from the server
- H. The firewall drops the traffic from the wired client.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 71**

A network administrator needs to create an Aruba firewall rule that permits wireless users to receive DHCP settings when they first connect to the Aruba solution. What are the correct source and destination aliases for the rule?

- A. source = any and destination = user
- B. source = any and destination = any
- C. source = user and destination = user
- D. source = user and destination = any

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 75**

What is an advantage for a network administrator to use AirWave over a Mobility Master (MM)?

- A. ability to gather and analyze historical user data, and monitor client association and network usage trends
- B. scans wireless client settings and brings those settings in compliance with corporate security policies.
- C. ability to monitor and manage a Mobility Controller (MC) to configure the WLAN
- D. provides realtime firewall hits for client network troubleshooting

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 77**

Refer to the exhibit.

### Create a new server

Radius    LDAP

Name:   
 IP address:   
 Auth port:   
 Accounting port:   
 Shared key:   
 Retype key:   
 Timeout:

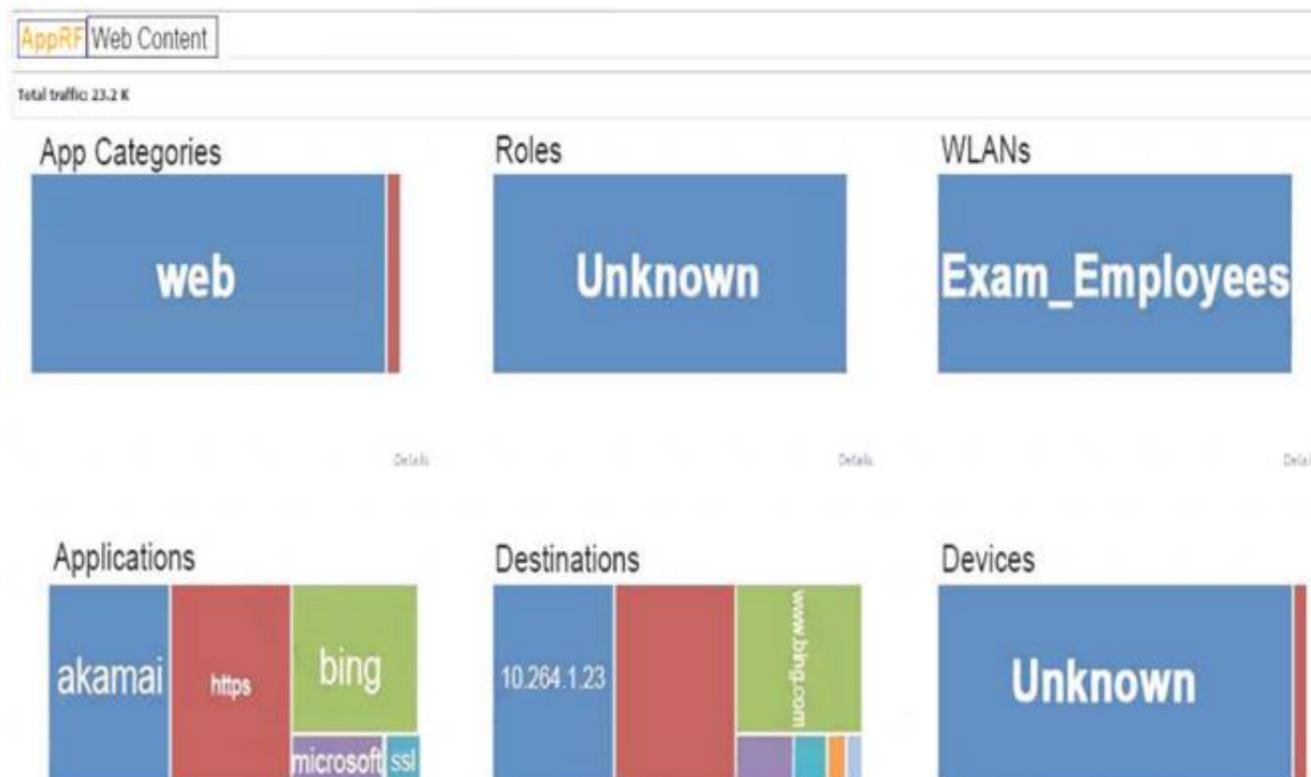
A network administrator needs to specify a RADIUS server for an employee WLAN on an Aruba solution. What must the administrator enter in the Shared key field?

- A. the password defined as the preshared key for the WLAN on the Mobility Master (MM) and on authorized wireless clients
- B. the password configured in a user account with administrative rights on the RADIUS server
- C. the password configured for RADIUS clients on the RADIUS server
- D. the password defined for authorized wireless clients on the RADIUS server and also distributed to authorized wireless clients

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 79**

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows output from a Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. What is a valid reason for the administrator to click the akamai square under applications?

- A. to create filter rules in order to control wireless user access to this application
- B. to download a report about the usage of this application over time
- C. to see more details about this application, such as a list of aggregated sessions
- D. to see the break down for only roles, destinations, WLANs and devices that use this application

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 82**

A network administrator uses a wireless intrusion detection system (WIDS) to detect 802.11 association floods. At which layer do these attacks occur?

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Layer 7

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 84**

What is an example of a Layer2 wireless threat that a wireless intrusion detection system (WIDS) should detect?

- A. 802.11 association floods
- B. RF jamming
- C. Bluetooth interference
- D. spyware

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 85

A company deploys a wireless network in a typical office environment with many surfaces where the signal can bounce. Which 802.11 technology uses the characteristics of this environment to increase wireless speeds?

- A. Channel bonding
- B. Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO)
- C. Transmit Power Control (TPC)
- D. QAM modulation

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 86

A company plans to deploy a Mobility Master (MM) solution with two MM nodes. The MM solution will manage 20 Mobility Controller (MC) appliances that will control a total of 800 APs.

How should the network administrator install the AP licenses?

- A. 40 AP licenses on the MM
- B. 400 AP licenses on the MM
- C. 800 AP licenses on each MC
- D. 800 AP licenses on the MM and 40 AP licenses on each MC

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 90

A company has an Aruba solution that supports an employee WLAN. How can network administrators control in which subnets users receive IP addresses?

- A. Set the VLANs associated with desired subnets in the WLAN settings.
- B. Configure firewall policies that permit the desired subnet, and add them to the initial role for the WLAN.
- C. In the WLAN settings, configure User role rules with the desired subnet addresses as match criteria.
- D. Assign switch ports connected to APs to VLANs associated with the desired subnets.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 95

When an Aruba solution uses AirMatch, which device generates the channel and power plan for an AP?

- A. the AirWave Management Platform
- B. the Mobility Master (MM)
- C. the Mobility Controller (MC) for the AP
- D. the AP itself

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 99

A network administrator creates the role employees and adds the rule to it: user any any permit

The first several wireless clients assigned to the employees role are assigned IP addresses in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet. Several other wireless clients with the employees role are then assigned IP addresses in the 10.10.20.0/24.

When the Aruba firewall matches traffic from these clients to the user any any permit rule, what does it do?

- A. It drops traffic from wireless clients in both the 10.10.0/24 subnet and 10.10.20.0/24 subnet.
- B. It permits traffic from wireless clients in both the 10.10.10.0/24 and 10.10.20.0/24 subnet as long as the packet has a source IP.
- C. It permits the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet, but drops the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet.
- D. It permits the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.0/24 subnet, but drops the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 100

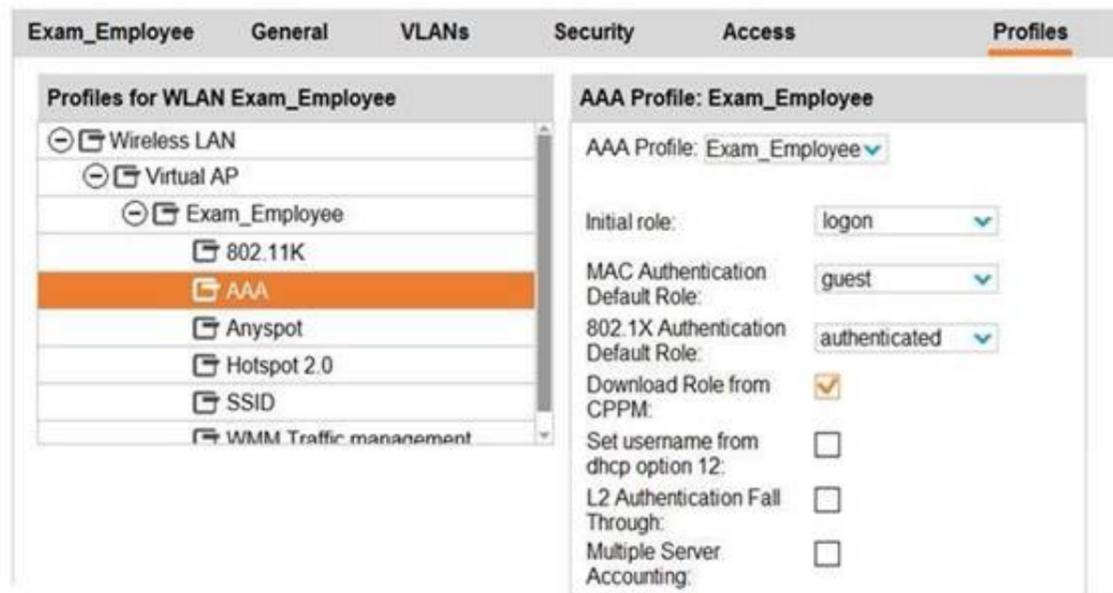
Which APs operate in an autonomous or standalone mode?

- A. remote APs (RAPs)
- B. spectrum analyzers (SAs)
- C. mesh points (APs)
- D. instant AP (IAP) clusters

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows the AAA profile for a WLAN on an Aruba solution. This WLAN uses 802.1X to authenticate users to a RADIUS server. A user successfully authenticates with 802.1X, but the RADIUS server does not send a role assignment. How does the Aruba firewall handle the role assignment for this user?

- A. It does not assign a role.
- B. It applies the Aruba VSA role employee.
- C. It assigns the logon role.
- D. It assigns the authenticated role.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 105**

A customer has a large campus that requires 400 Aruba 335 APs to support a total of 20,000 wireless users and 12Gbps of traffic. Although the customer wants two controllers for redundancy, each controller must be able to support all of the APs and users on its own. Which Aruba Mobility Controller models meet the customer requirements and DO NOT unnecessarily exceed them?

- A. Aruba 7024 controllers
- B. Aruba 7210 controllers
- C. Aruba 7240 controllers
- D. Aruba 7030 controllers

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 106**

Network administrators use the wizard to create a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security to a RADIUS server at 10.21.98.55. They do not manually change any settings. Which device determines the EAP type that the wireless clients must support?

- A. Mobility Master (MM)
- B. Mobility Controller (MC)
- C. RADIUS server
- D. AP

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 110**

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows output from a Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. What is a valid reason for the administrator to click the akamai square under applications?

- A. to see the break down for only the roles, destinations, WLANs, and devices that use this application
- B. to download a report about the usage of this application over time
- C. to create filter rules in order to control wireless user access to this application

D. to set up bandwidth rule in order to control wireless user access to this application

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 112

How does WPA2 protect wireless user traffic in the air?

- A. It provides data integrity with AES and no data privacy.
- B. It provides both data integrity and privacy with AES.
- C. It provides data privacy with TKIP and no data integrity.
- D. It provides data integrity with TKIP and data privacy with AES.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 116

An Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution has a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security. A test login on a wireless client fails. How can a network administrator determine whether the RADIUS server rejected the credentials or another issue occurred?

- A. View Technical Support information for the MM.
- B. Ping the IP address configured as the RADIUS server.
- C. Use the MM AAA Server Test Diagnostic tool.
- D. Use the tools in the MM Dashboard > Security window.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 120

A network administrator configures this policy:

```
ip access-list session Guest
  user any svc-dhcp permit
  user any network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 deny
  user any any permit
```

Users to which this policy applies are unable to receive IP addresses with DHCP. How should the administrator fix the issue?

- A. Change user to any in the user any svc-dhcp permit rule.
- B. Move the user any svc-dhcp permit rule to the bottom of the list.
- C. Remove the deny rule from the policy.
- D. Use the correct service alias in the user any svc-dhcp permit rule.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 122

A network administrator wants to implement MAC filtering for the wireless network of a local financial firm to ensure that only employees can access the wireless network. What is a potential weakness of this solution?

- A. MAC filters cannot be applied with WPA2 encryption.
- B. Authorized MAC addresses are visible in plaintext in the air and can be easily spoofed.
- C. Many popular clients do not have the capability to connect to WLANs that use MAC filters.
- D. MAC filters offer no protection against authorized users who try to connect unauthorized devices.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 125

A network administrator monitors an Aruba Mobility Controller with Aruba AirWave and sees the configuration status is Error. What should the administrator conclude?

- A. AirWave checks the controller configuration and detects a syntax error.
- B. AirWave determines that the controller configuration does not match the template for its group.
- C. AirWave has a communication issue with the controller and cannot check the configuration.
- D. AirWave detects a mismatch with the controller configuration and software version.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 126

Refer to the exhibit.

```
(MM) ^[mynode] #show airmatch solution
```

| Seq | Time              | Aps | [5GHz] Radios | Cost | Conflict | Deploy | [2GHz] Radios | Cost | Conflict | Deploy | Type               |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|----------|--------|---------------|------|----------|--------|--------------------|
| #2  | 20161230_05:04:51 | 1   | 1             | 1.0  | 0.0      | No     | 1             | 4.0  | 0.0      | No     | Scheduled          |
| #1  | 20161228_12:45:24 | 1   | 1             | 1.0  | 0.0      | Yes    | 1             | 4.0  | 0.0      | Yes    | Incremental - Auto |

```
(MM) [mynode] #show airmatch solution 2
```

```
# 20161230_05:04:51 Scheduled
# 5GHz capacity/network cost/solution cost/improvement: 4.0/1.0/1.0/0.0%
# 2.4GHz capacity/network cost/solution cost/improvement: 1.0/4.0/4.0/0.0%
# Band Radio Mode Chan CBW EIRP (dBm) APName
5GHz 70:3a:0e:59:81:30 AP 157i 80. 18. EastAP
2GHz 70:3a:0e:59:81:20 AP 1i 20* 9. EastAP
```

```
[*] regarded frozen | [.] no change | [i] channel ignored because insufficient quality increase
```

An Aruba solution uses AirMatch with the default AirMatch profile settings. A network administrator sees that a scheduled optimization was completed, but a plan was not deployed.

Based on the exhibit, why did this occur?

- A. The cost of the new plan exceeds the amount allowed by the feature license
- B. The new plan did not offer significantly improved quality
- C. The solution uses master-local mode
- D. ARM is disabled in the radio profile, so AP radios are considered frozen

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 127

What is the minimum space between channels in the 2.4GHz range to prevent overlap?

- A. 1 channel
- B. 3 channels
- C. 5 channels
- D. 7 channels

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 128

Which pre-defined role allows DHCP, DNS, and internal captive portal redirection for a guest WLAN?

- A. exam\_guest-guest-logon
- B. authorized
- C. guest-logon
- D. guest

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 132

A company has an Aruba solution and wants to provide guests with wireless access. The company wants to assign guests IP addresses in subnets that exist only within the Aruba solution.

Which feature should network administrators set up so guests can send traffic on the Internet without changes to the company routing solution?

- A. Enable NAT on the VLAN assigned to the guest WLAN.
- B. Set up a dynamic default gateway on the Mobility Controllers (MCs).
- C. Create destination NAT rules for the guest role.
- D. Enable policy-based routing for the guest traffic.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 133

A network administrator has installed PEF licenses in the global pool of a Mobility Master (MM) solution. When the administrator tries to configure roles and policies, an error indicates that the PEF licenses must be installed.

What should the administrator do to correct this issue?

- A. Ensure the PEF licenses were installed at the Managed Network and not at the MM level.
- B. Enable Building 1 as a local license pool.
- C. Enable the PEF feature in the Global Usage window.
- D. Activate the PEF licenses through an Aruba Activate account.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 137

Which task can an Aruba Air Monitor (AM) perform?

- A. Analyze wireless traffic patterns at the application level.

- B. Optimize RF through the AP channel and transmit power plans.
- C. Analyze RF signals to determine the cause of non-802.11 interference.
- D. Help to detect rogue APs in the environment.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 139**

Which feature is unique to 802.11ac Wave 2 access points?

- A. band steering
- B. multiple spatial streams
- C. 40MHz channel bonding
- D. multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO)

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 144**

A WLAN in an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution enforces Enterprise-WPA2 security and uses the tunnel forwarding mode. The company has an external RADIUS server.

Which device exchanges RADIUS packets with the RADIUS server?

- A. Mobility Controller (MC)
- B. wireless client
- C. access point (AP)
- D. Mobility Master (MM)

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 148**

A company has many 7220 controllers in its Aruba wireless architecture. A network administrator wants to use the Traffic Analysis dashboard in order to monitor which type of applications is being used by wireless users.

What is required for this implementation?

- A. Airmatch and ClientMatch must be enabled.
- B. The solution must have active PEFNG licenses.
- C. Firewall policies must include application filtering rules.
- D. WLANs must use the decrypt-tunnel forwarding option.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 152**

A Mobility Controller (MC) runs ArubaOS 8. What is a valid reason for an administrator to set the MC to master-local mode?

- A. The company already has a partially hierarchical deployment based on the 6.x code and wants to keep the current architecture.
- B. The company needs to manage third-party network infrastructure devices with the use of the master controller interface.
- C. The company wants a deployment architecture that allows administrators to configure all MC settings from a single location.
- D. The company requires a centralized licensing architecture that provides global license pools.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 153**

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