HP

Exam Questions HPE6-A70

Implementing Aruba WLAN (IAW) 8.4

NEW QUESTION 1
An Aruba solution has a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security. How are encryption keys dynamically managed for the wireless users?

A. The MM generates and distributes keys to clients and access points (APs).
B. Administrators configure identical key strings on the Mobility Controllers (MCs) and wireless client 802.1X settings.
C. Keys are generated and distributed securely during each wireless user authentication process.
D. Keys are derived from the preshared key configured on the WLAN and on each wireless client.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

Network administrators use the Aruba Mobility Master (MM) wizard to create a WLAN and do not manually alter any of the profiles for that WLAN. The exhibits show some of the settings for the WLAN. Some wireless users cannot successfully connect to the WLAN. Network administrators attempt to connect on their own machines with a test account, and the connection is successful. They attempt to connect with the same account on user clients, and the connection fails.
Which issue could prevent authentication from completing correctly?

A. The user clients have unauthorized MAC addresses, so the RADIUS server rejects the authentication even though the username and password are correct.
B. The user clients do not trust the RADIUS server certificate and are configured not to prompt users to trust new certificates.
C. Some access points (APs) are not configured as clients on the RADIUS server, so user clients connected to them cannot authenticate.
D. The RADIUS server has reached the maximum number of RADIUS clients that it can support, so it rejects new wireless clients.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator needs to use Aruba AirWave to view statistics for an AP's 802.11ac radio. How can the administrator update the information on-demand rather than wait the typical interval?

A. Click Poll Controller Now
B. Click the 802.11ac link
C. Log out of the interface and log back in
D. Refresh the browser

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
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 designed 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 5
A company plans to deploy a Mobility Master (MM). The MM will manage 50 Mobility Controller (MC) appliances that will control a total of 680 APs, and 10 Virtual Mobility Controllers (VMCs) that will control a total of 160 APs.
How many MM licenses does the company require?

A. 60
B. 210
C. 900
D. 960

Answer: C

Explanation:
Starting with ArubaOS 8.0.1, the MM license is required to terminate devices (controllers or APs) on Mobility Master. If the Mobility Master does not have sufficient MM licenses and an AP fails to obtain a license, that AP can get an IP address and connect to its controller, but will not broadcast an SSID.

NEW QUESTION 6
A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution that runs ArubaOS 8 and uses the default AirMatch and Client Match settings. The ARM profile has been disabled for 5GHz radios. How are channel and transmit power settings managed for these radios?

A. with legacy ARM
B. with Rule Based Client Match
C. with legacy Client Match

D. with AirMatch

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
Which IEEE standard provides the highest transmission rates in the 2.4GHz frequency band?

A. 802.11a
B. 802.11ac
C. 802.11g
D. 802.11n

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
Which task can an Aruba Spectrum Monitor (SM) 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: C

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator adds a global rule in the area shown in the exhibit. Where does the global rule take effect?

A. It immediately applies only to the guest role, as part of the final policy applied to the role.Administrators cannot apply the rule to other roles.
B. It immediately applies to the guest role and other roles, as part of the first policy applied to the role.
C. It immediately applies to the guest role and other roles, as part of the final policy applied to the role.
D. It immediately applies only to the guest role and other roles, as part of the first policy applied to the role.Administrators can choose to apply the rule to other roles.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
A network administrator reduces an AP radio transmit power from 18 dBm to 15 dBm. This is a loss of 3 dBms.
What is the current power as a percentage of the original power?

A. 10%
B. 33%
C. 50%
D. 83%

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12
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 16
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 19
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 handl
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 handl
F. In a MM architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the MM to handle.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24
A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. A network administrator wants to monitor the types of applications in use in the wireless network.
Which dashboard page in the MM interface should the administrator visit?

A. Security
B. Performance
C. Traffic Analysis
D. Network

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27
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 29
Refer to the exhibit.

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 33
A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with an employee WLAN Several users report that they can connect to the WLAN, but they cannot access all of the resources that they should.
Where should the network administrator look in the MM interface to find the roles to which these users are actually assigned?

A. Configuration > Policies & Roles
B. Dashboard > Security
C. Dashboard >Clients
D. Configuration >WIANs > Profiles > AAA Profile

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
What does an Aruba Mobility Master (MM) do before it deploys a configuration to a Mobility Controller (MC)?

A. It encrypts the configuration to be deployed and backs it up to a secure archive.

B. It obtains the current configuration, encrypts it, and backs it up to a secure archive.
C. It synchronizes the configuration with templates on Aruba AirWave.
D. It removes any commands that are not supported on that MC or have dependency errors.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38
An AP operates on channel 6. Which device causes the most significant and consistent interference with the signal?

A. cellular phone
B. weather radar
C. wireless security camera operating on channel 8
D. AP operating on channel 11

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40
An Aruba solution runs ArubaOS 8 and uses a standalone controller architecture. Which feature can administrators use to optimize the channel and power plan for the APs?

A. ARM
B. Rule Based Client Match
C. AirMatch
D. AppRF

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43
Refer to the exhibits.
Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

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 45
Refer to the exhibit.

Based on the exhibit, what is the maximum number of APs that this Mobility Master (MM) solution can support?

A. 1
B. 32
C. 500

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49
Refer to the exhibits.
Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

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 54
A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. Under which circumstance will an AP radio change channel without the use of the Mobility Master (MM)?

A. when the MM detects that a different channel has significantly better quality
B. when the Mobility Controller (MC) detects a rogue AP on the channel
C. when the AP detects a large amount of interference on its channel
D. when the Client Match rules indicate that nearby clients do not support the current channel

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58
Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator sets up the Exam_Employees WLAN on an Aruba solution with a default role of guest, as shown in the exhibit. To which users does the guest role apply?

A. users who successfully authenticate and are assigned to the default role by the RADIUS server
B. users who successfully authenticate and are not assigned a different role by the RADIUS server
C. users who have connected to the SSID, but have not yet attempted authentication
D. users who fail authentication

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59
What is one difference between captive portal authentication and 802.1X authentication?

A. 802.1X authentication always authenticates the wireless client, while captive portal authentication always authenticates the wireless user.
B. 802.1X authentication occurs at Layer 2, while captive portal authentication occurs at Layer 3.
C. 802.1X authentication must use an LDAP server, while captive portal authentication can use a RADIUS server or an LDAP server.
D. 802.1X authentication is typically implemented without encryption, while captive authentication is often combined with WPA or WPA2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62
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 67
An Aruba solution has a WLAN that uses WPA2-Personal security. How are encryption keys dynamically managed for the wireless users?

A. The MM generates and distributes keys to clients and access points (APs).
B. Administrators configure identical key strings on the Mobility Controllers (MCs) and wireless client 802.1X settings.
C. Keys are generated and distributed securely during each wireless user authentication process.
D. Keys are derived from the preshared key configured on the WLAN and on each wireless client.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71
A company plans to deploy a Mobility Master (MM). The MM will manage 50 Mobility Controller (MC) appliances that will control a total of 700 APs, and 10 Virtual Mobility Controllers (VMCs) that will control a total of 200 APs.
How many MM licenses does the company require?

A. 60
B. 210
C. 900
D. 960

Answer: D

Explanation:
Starting with ArubaOS 8.0.1, the MM license is required to terminate devices (controllers or APs) on Mobility Master. If the Mobility Master does not have sufficient MM licenses and an AP fails to obtain a license, that
AP can get an IP address and connect to its controller, but will not broadcast an SSID.

NEW QUESTION 74
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 76
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 81
A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. Where can a network administrator look to find a list of alerts about a variety of issues on the MM or managed devices?

A. the Potential Issues dashboard
B. the top banner
C. the MM Maintenance pages
D. the Performance dashboard

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 83
Refer to the exhibit.

Network administrators need to set up a WLAN that uses WPA2 encryption and authenticates users with a preshared key (PSK) that is the same for all users. Administrators do not see where they should specify the option for the preshared key.
What should the administrators do?

A. Click Personal in the slide bar.
B. Click the + icon in the Authentication server section
C. Return to the first page in the wizard and select the guest option
D. Configure an L3 authentication profile after the WLAN wizard is complete

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 86
Refer to the exhibit.

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 clien
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 serve
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 serve
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 serve
H. The firewall drops the traffic from the wired client.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88
A company has an Aruba solution. The company wants to host a guest login portal with this solution, and the login portal must gie guests the option to create their own login accounts.
How can a network administrator help meet these criteria?

A. Choose the Internal captive portal with email registration option for the guest WLAN.
B. Make sure to create a guest provisioning account for the guest WLAN.
C. Disable authentication in the captive portal profile for the guest WLAN.
D. Choose ClearPass or the other external captive portal option for the guest WLAN.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92
A company deploys an Aruba wireless solution for the first time. In which deployment is clustering supported?

A. deployment as Mobility Masters (MMs)

B. deployment as a standalone VMC
C. deployment in 7000 Series standalone mode
D. deployment in master-local mode

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94
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 98
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 103
If the decrypt-tunnel forwarding mode is selected in an employee WLAN, where is the user traffic decrypted?

A. at the switch
B. at the AP
C. at the controller
D. at the RADIUS server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104
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 106
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 110
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 111
A company wants to provide wireless access for guests with their Aruba solution. Which configuration feature requires the customer to purchase PEFNG licenses?

A. redirection of guests to an external captive portal
B. provision of DHCP services to unauthenticated guests
C. addition of custom rules to control access for authenticated guests
D. customization of the internal captive portal login page

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 115
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 116
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 118
Which IEEE standard provides the highest transmission rates in the 5.0GHz frequency band?

A. 802.11a
B. 802.11ac
C. 802.11g
D. 802.11n

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122
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 127
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 129
What is a reason for a company to choose to deploy an Aruba 7024 Mobility Controller (MC) rather than an Aruba 7010 MC?

A. to support 802.11ac Aps rather than only 802.11n APs
B. to support more wireless users
C. to support more POE devices directly connected to the MC
D. to support a faster firewall throughput rate

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 133
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 138
Refer to the exhibit.

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 142
A company currently uses 802.11ac Wave 1 as a wireless solution. They want to upgrade to 802.11ac Wave2. Which new feature will now be available with this upgrade?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145
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 149
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 154
A WLAN in an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution uses WPA2-Enterprise security. This WLAN currently authenticates users to Active Directory (AD), and users log in with their Windows domain credentials. Network administrators now want to authenticate the Windows clients as well, based on the client Computer Names.
What should the administrators do on MM to achieve this goal?

A. Set up Machine Authentication on the WLAN.
B. Set up Mac Authentication on the WLAN.
C. Bind individual Mobility Controllers (MCs) to AD at the device level.
D. Import the computer names from AD to the MM internal database.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 156
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. SNR of 18
D. Usage of 10 MB

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159
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 162
How can network administrator provide high availability for APs deployed in an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based architecture?

A. Establish clusters of Mobility Controllers (MCs).
B. Configure MM to provide backup AP tunnel termination in case of controller failure.
C. Deploy all licenses locally yo APs, so that they can continue to function if they lose contact with their controller.
D. Configure APs to convert to controller-less Instant AP mode during controller failure.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164
What is the difference between WPA and WPA2 encryption?

A. WPA encryption uses symmetric keys, and WPA2 encryption uses asymmetric keys.
B. WPA encryption acts at Layer 3, and WPA2 encryption acts at Layer 2.
C. WPA encryption works only with preshared key (PSK) authentication, and WPA2 encryption works with both PSK and 802.1X.
D. WPA encryption uses TKIP by default, and WPA2 encryption uses AES by default.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169
Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with a guest WLAN. Users can connect to the WLAN, but they receive the error shown browser rather than see login page. Exhibit 2 shows the status for one of the guest clients.
What is one issue that could cause the errors described?

A. The firewall blocks DHCP traffic between the guest clients and the DHCP server.
B. The DHCP pool for guests does not assign users a DNS server address.
C. The MM and Mobility Controllers (MCs) have invalid certificates.
D. The Captive Portal is not enabled for the role to which these clients are assigned.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171
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