HP

Exam Questions HPE7-A01

Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
When setting up an Aruba CX VSX pair, which information does the Inter-Switch Link Protocol configuration use in the configuration created?

A. hello interval is disabled by default
B. hello interval is based on the value set by dead interval
C. hello interval 100ms by default
D. hello interval is 1s by default

Answer: D

Explanation:
The reason is that the Inter-Switch Link Protocol (ISLP) is a protocol that enables VSX stack join and synchronization between two VSX peer switches. ISLP uses a hello interval to exchange control messages between the switches.
The hello interval is a parameter that specifies the time interval between sending hello messages. The default value of the hello interval is 1 second. The hello interval can be configured from 1 second to 10 seconds. https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/index.html

NEW QUESTION 3
Your customer is having issues with Wi-Fi 6 clients staying connected to poor-performing APs when a higher throughput APs are closer. Which technology should you implement?

A. Clearpass
B. ClientMatch
C. Airmatch
D. ARM

Answer: B

Explanation:
Wi-Fi 6 is an industry certification for products that support the new wireless standard 802.11ax, also known as ??high-efficiency wireless??. Wi-Fi 6 offers increased capacities, improved resource utilization and higher throughput speeds than previous standards.
Option B: ClientMatch
This is because option B shows how to use ClientMatch to optimize the wireless performance of Wi-Fi 6 clients on a UniFi network. ClientMatch is a feature that uses machine learning to analyze the traffic patterns of each client and assign them to the best available AP based on their location, device type, and network conditions2.
Therefore, option B is the best technology to implement for your customer??s issue.
1: https://help.ui.com/hc/en-us/articles/221029967-UniFi-Network-Optimizing-Wireless-Connectivity 2: https://help.ui.com/hc/en-us/articles/360012947634-UniFi-Network- Optimizing-Wireless-Speeds

NEW QUESTION 4
A company recently deployed new Aruba Access Points at different branch offices Wireless 802.1X authentication will be against a RADIUS server in the cloud. The security team is concerned that the traffic between the AP and the RADIUS server will be exposed.
What is the appropriate solution for this scenario?

A. Enable EAP-TLS on all wireless devices
B. Configure RadSec on the AP and Aruba Central.
C. Enable EAP-TTLS on all wireless devices.
D. Configure RadSec on the AP and the RADIUS server

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the appropriate solution for this scenario where wireless 802.1X authentication will be against a RADIUS server in the cloud and the security team is concerned that the traffic between the AP and the RADIUS server will be exposed. RadSec, also known as RADIUS over TLS, is a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for RADIUS traffic over TCP and TLS. RadSec can be configured on both the AP and the RADIUS server to establish a secure tunnel for exchanging RADIUS packets. The other options are incorrect because they either do not provide encryption or authentication for RADIUS traffic or do not involve RadSec. References: https://www.securew2.com/blog/what-is-radsec/ https://www.cloudradius.com/radsec-vs- radius/

NEW QUESTION 5
Which standard supported by some Aruba APs can enable a customer to accurately locate wireless client devices within a few meters?

A. 802.11mc
B. 802.11W

C. 802.11k
D. 802.11r

Answer: A

Explanation:
The standard that is supported by some Aruba APs and can enable a customer to accurately locate wireless client devices within a few meters is A. 802.11mc.
* 802.11mc is an IEEE standard that enables computing devices to measure the distance to nearby Wi-Fi access points using a technique called Fine Timing Measurement (FTM). FTM uses precise timestamps to calculate the round-trip time of Wi-Fi frames between the device and the access point, and then converts it to a distance estimate. By using multiple access points and triangulation methods, the device can determine its location with high accuracy1.
According to the Aruba document 802.11mc Support, this feature is supported on 500 Series, 510 Series, 530 Series, 550 Series, 560 Series and 570 Series access points. These APs act as FTM responders to time measurement queries sent from a client. To configure the AP to send FTM responses, you need to enable the ftm-responder-enable parameter in the WLAN SSID profile1.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
Your Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack has OSPF adjacency over SVI 10 with LAG 1 to a neighboring device The following configuration was created on the switch:

```
vlan 20,30,40
!
interface vlan 20
     ip address 10.10.20.1/24
!
interface vlan 30
     ip address 10.10.30.1/24
!
interface vlan 40
     ip address 10.10.40.1/24
```

A)

```
vlan 20, 30,40
   ospf passive
```

B)

```
interface vlan 20,30,40
   ip ospf passive
```

C)

```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  passive-interface
    vlan 20,30,40
```

D)

```
router ospf 1
   area 0
      redistribute local
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a routing protocol that uses link-state information to calculate the best path to each destination in the network. OSPF

establishes adjacencies with neighboring routers to exchange routing information and maintain a consistent view of the network topology1.
To establish an OSPF adjacency, the routers need to have some common parameters, such as the area ID, the network type, the hello interval, the dead interval, and the authentication method2. The routers also need to have a matching subnet mask on the interface that connects them3.
In this case, the Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack has an SVI (Switched Virtual Interface) on VLAN 10 with an IP address of 10.1.1.1/24 and a LAG (Link Aggregation Group) on port 1/1/1 and port 2/1/1 that connects to a neighboring device. The SVI is configured with OSPF area 0 and network type broadcast. The LAG is configured with OSPF passive mode, which means that it will not send or receive OSPF hello packets.
The neighboring device has an interface with an IP address of 10.1.1.2/24 and a LAG on port 1/0/1 and port 2/0/1 that connects to the Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack. The interface is configured with OSPF area 0 and network type broadcast.
Since the Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack and the neighboring device have the same area ID, network type, subnet mask, and default hello and dead intervals on their interfaces, they will be able to establish an OSPF adjacency over SVI 10 with LAG 1. The OSPF passive mode on the LAG will not affect the adjacency, because it only applies to the LAG interface, not the SVI interface.

NEW QUESTION 10
A customer has a site with 200 AP-515 access points 75AP-565 access points installed.
The customer is rolling out new mobile phones with Wi-Fi-calling. 802.1X is in use for authentication
What should be enabled to ensure the best roaming experience?

A. 802.1X
B. 802. 11r
C. 802.11W
D. 802 .11h

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.howtogeek.com/794724/what-is-wi-fi-calling/ 2: https://www.networkcomputing.com/networking/your-network-optimized-wifi-calling 3: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.10/HTML/monitoring_6300-6400/Content/Chp_LEDs/fro-pan-led-630.htm
Wi-Fi calling is a feature that allows you to make or receive voice calls over Wi-Fi instead of cellular network. Wi-Fi calling can provide better voice quality and reliability in areas with poor or no cellular coverage.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 14
What is one advantage of using OCSP vs CRLs for certificate validation?

A. reduces latency between the time a certificate is revoked and validation reflects this status
B. less complex to implement
C. higher availability for certificate validation
D. supports longer certificate validity periods

Answer: A

Explanation:
OCSP is a protocol that allows clients to query the CA or a trusted responder for the status of a specific certificate. OCSP requests and responses are smaller and faster than CRLs, and they can provide real-time information about the revocation status of a certificate12. CRLs are lists of all revoked certificates that are downloaded from the
CA. CRLs can present issues, as they can become outdated and have to be downloaded frequently13. Therefore, OCSP reduces latency between the time a certificate is revoked and validation reflects this status. References: 1 https://sectigostore.com/blog/ocsp-vs-crl- whats-the-difference/ 2 https://www.keyfactor.com/blog/what-is-a-certificate-revocation-list-crl-vs-ocsp/ 3 https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/ocsp

NEW QUESTION 15
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

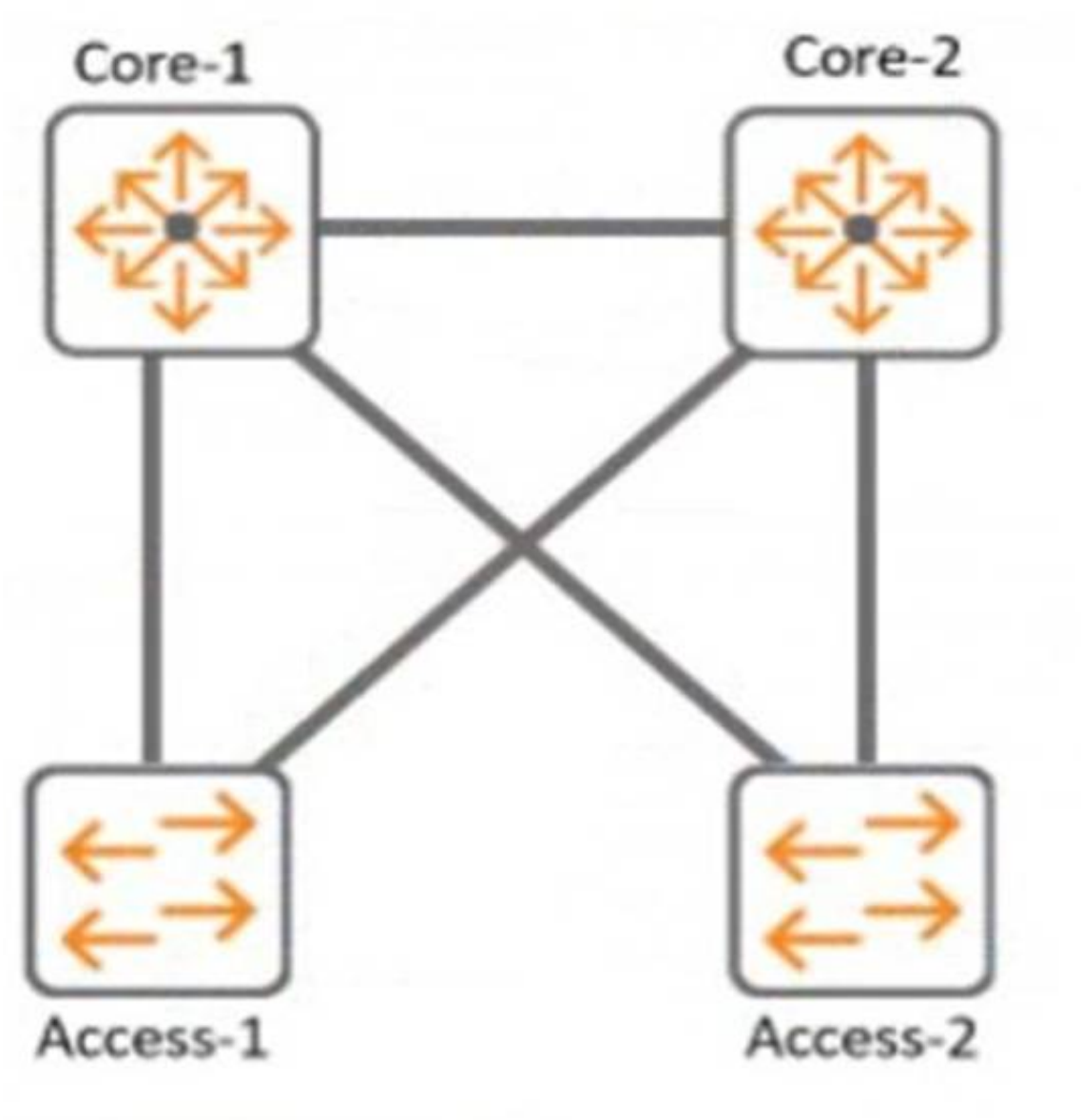
NEW QUESTION 16
Describe the difference between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP).

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 20
Refer to the exhibit.



With Core-1. what is the default value for config-revision?

A. 1
B. 1-0
C. 0. 0

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default value for config-revision on Core-1 is 0. Config-revision is a parameter that indicates the configuration version of a VSX pair. It is used to synchronize the configuration between the VSX peers and to detect any configuration mismatch. The config-revision value is set to 0 by default on both VSX peers and is incremented by 1 every time a configuration change is made on either peer. The other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the default value of config-revision. 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 21
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 22
What is an Aruba-recommended best practice for hardening that only applies to Aruba CX 6300 series switches with dedicated management ports?

A. Implement a control plane ACL to limit access to approved IPs and/or subnets
B. Manually enable Enhanced Security Mode from a console session.
C. Disable all management services on the default VRF.
D. Create a dedicated management VRF, and assign the management port to it.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is an Aruba-recommended best practice for hardening that only applies to Aruba CX 6300 series switches with dedicated management ports. A dedicated management port is a physical port that is used exclusively for out-of-band management access to the switch. A dedicated management VRF is a virtual routing and forwarding instance that isolates the management traffic from other traffic on the switch. By creating a dedicated management VRF and assigning the management port to it, the administrator can enhance the security and performance of the management access to the switch. The other options are incorrect because they either do not apply to switches with dedicated management ports or do not follow Aruba-recommended best practices. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AOS-CX.pdf https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_ArubaCX_Switching.pdf

NEW QUESTION 23
A customer is using a legacy application that communicates at layer-2. The customer would like to keep this application working to a remote site connected via layer-3 All legacy devices are connected to a dedicated Aruba CX 6200 switch at each site.
What technology on the Aruba CX 6200 could be used to meet this requirement?

A. Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag (IMET)
B. Ethernet over IP (EoIP)
C. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
D. Static VXLAN

Answer: A

Explanation:
VXLAN is a technology that can be used to meet the requirement of using a legacy application that communicates at layer-2 across a layer-3 network. Static VXLAN is a feature that allows the creation of layer-2 overlay networks over a layer-3 underlay network using VXLAN tunnels. Static VXLAN does not require any control plane protocol or VTEP discovery mechanism, and can be configured manually on the Aruba CX 6200 switches. The other options are incorrect because they either do not support layer-2 communication over layer-3 network or are not supported by Aruba CX 6200 switches. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch03.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch05.html

NEW QUESTION 27
A network engineer recently identified that a wired device connected to a CX Switch is misbehaving on the network To address this issue, a new ClearPass policy has been put in place to prevent this device from connecting to the network again.
Which steps need to be implemented to allow ClearPass to perform a CoA and change the access for this wired device? (Select two.)

A. Confirm that NTP is configured on the switch and ClearPass
B. Configure dynamic authorization on the switch.
C. Bounce the switchport
D. Use Dynamic Segmentation.
E. Configure dynamic authorization on the switchport

Answer: BC

Explanation:
CoA (Change of Authorization) is a feature that allows ClearPass to dynamically change the authorization and access privileges of a device after it has been

authenticated1. CoA uses RADIUS messages to communicate with the network device and instruct it to perform an action, such as reauthenticating the device, applying a new VLAN or user role, or disconnecting the device2.
To enable CoA on a CX switch, the network engineer needs to configure dynamic authorization on the switch, which is a global command that allows the switch to accept RADIUS messages from ClearPass and execute the requested actions3. The network engineer also needs to specify the IP address and shared secret of ClearPass as a dynamic authorization client on the switch3.
To trigger CoA for a specific wired device, the network engineer needs to bounce the switchport, which is an action that temporarily disables and re-enables the port where the device is connected. This forces the device to reauthenticate and receive the new policy from ClearPass. Bouncing the switchport can be done manually by using the interface shutdown and no shutdown commands, or automatically by using ClearPass as a CoA server and sending a RADIUS message with the Port-Bounce-Host AVP (Attribute-Value Pair).

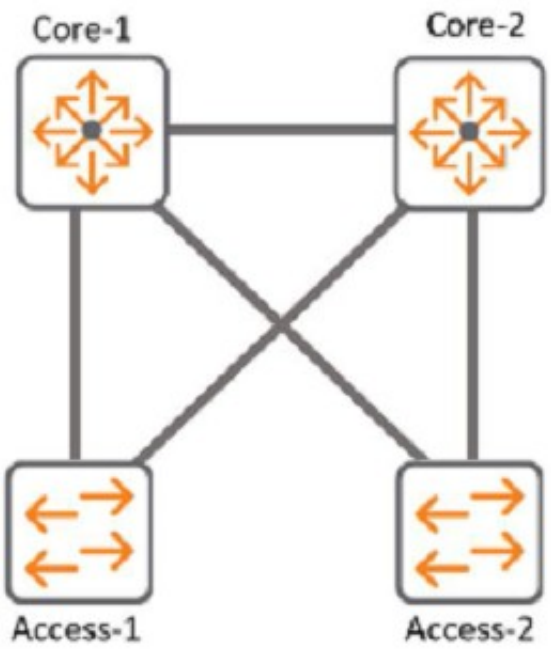
NEW QUESTION 28
you need to have different routing-table requirements With Aruba CX 6300 VSF configuration.
Assuming the correct layer-2 VLAN already exists, how would you create a new SVI for a separate routing table?

A. create a new VLAN, and attach the VRF to it.
B. Create a new routing table, and attach VLANS to it
C. Create a new SVI and use attach command.
D. Create a new VLA
E. and attach the routing table to it

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Create a new SVI and use attach command.
To create a new SVI for a separate routing table, you need to use the attach command to associate the SVI with a VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instance. A VRF is a logical entity that allows multiple routing tables to coexist on the same switch. Each VRF has its own set of interfaces, routing protocols, and routes that are isolated from other VRFs. According to the AOS-CX Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) Guide1, one of the steps to configure VRF-aware VSF is:
? Configure the VRFs on each member switch and assign the SVIs to the respective
VRFs using the attach command. For example: switch(config)# vrf red
switch(config-vrf)# exit switch(config)# interface vlan 10
switch(config-if-vlan)# ip address 10.1.1.1/24 switch(config-if-vlan)# attach vrf red
The above commands create a VRF named red and assign VLAN 10 SVI to it. The SVI has an IP address of 10.1.1.1/24.
The other options are incorrect because:
? A. You cannot attach a VRF to a VLAN directly. You need to create an SVI for the VLAN and then attach the VRF to the SVI.
? B. You cannot create a new routing table manually. You need to create a VRF and then use routing protocols or static routes to populate the routing table for the VRF.
? D. You cannot attach a routing table to a VLAN directly. You need to create an SVI for the VLAN and then attach a VRF that has a routing table associated with it.

NEW QUESTION 29
Refer to Exhibit:



With Access-1, What needs to be identically configured With MSTP to load-balance VLANS?

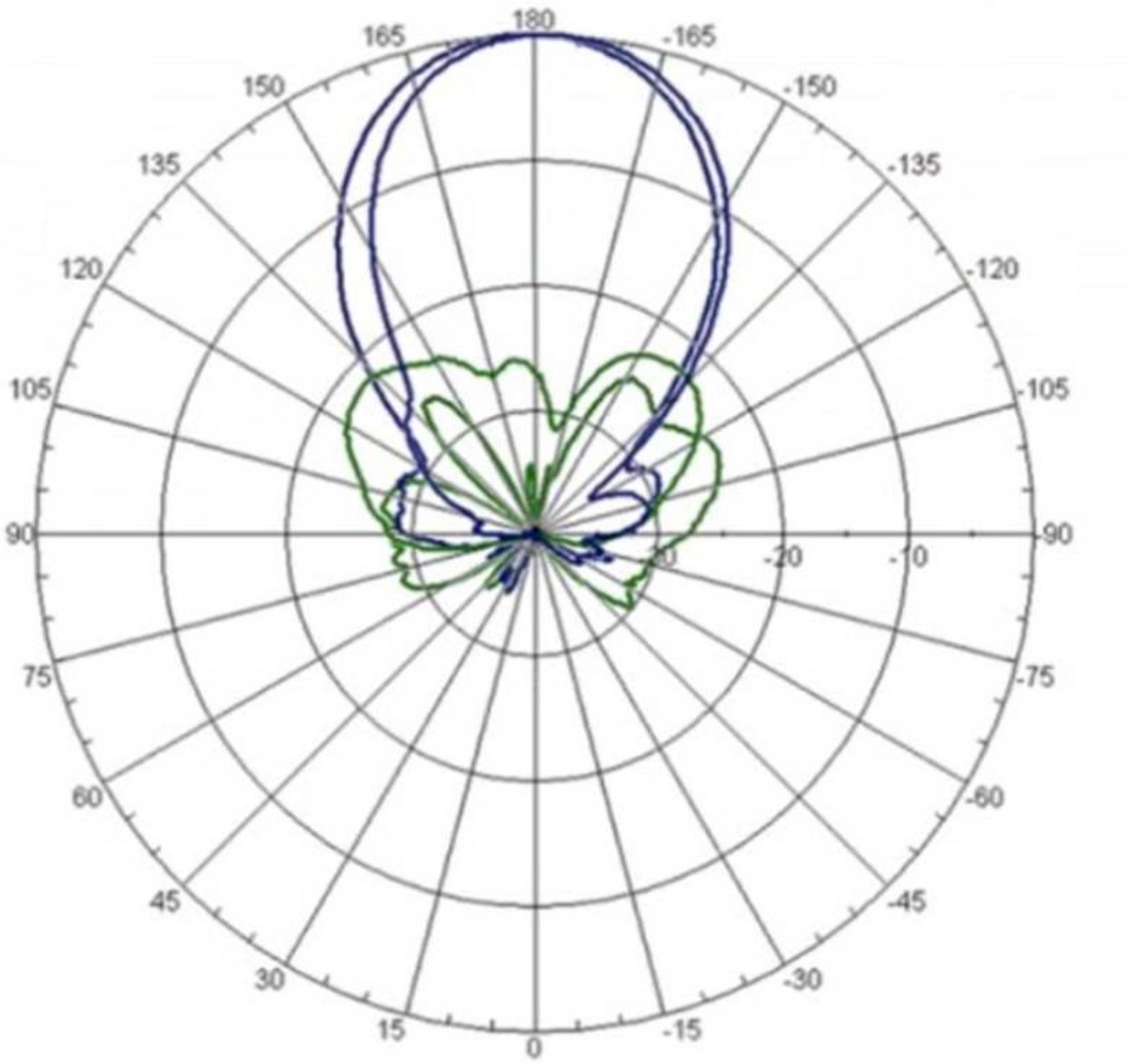
A. Spanning-tree bpdu-guard setting
B. Spanning-tree instance vlan mapppjng
C. spanning-tree Cist mapping
D. Spanning-tree root-guard setting

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Spanning-tree instance VLAN mapping.
To load-balance VLANs with MSTP, you need to configure the same VLAN-to-instance mapping on all switches in the same MST region. This means that you need to assign different VLANs to different MST instances, and then adjust the spanning tree parameters (such as priority, cost, or port role) for each instance to achieve the desired load balancing. For example, you can make one switch the root for instance 1 and another switch the root for instance 2, and then map half of the VLANs to instance 1 and the other half to instance 2.
According to the Cisco document Understand the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (802.1s), one of the steps to configure MST is:
? Split your set of VLANs into more instances and configure different MST settings for each of these instances. In order to easily achieve this, elect Bridge D1 to be the root for VLANs 501 through 1000, and Bridge D2 to be the root for VLANs 1 through 500. These statements are true for this configuration:
Switch D1(config)#spanning-tree mst configuration Switch D1(config-mst)#instance 1 vlan 501-1000 Switch D1(config-mst)#exit
Switch D1(config)#spanning-tree mst 1 priority 0

Switch D2(config)#spanning-tree mst configuration Switch D2(config-mst)#instance 2 vlan 1-500 Switch D2(config-mst)#exit
Switch D2(config)#spanning-tree mst 2 priority 0
The above commands create two MST instances, 1 and 2, and map VLANs 501-1000 to instance 1 and VLANs 1-500 to instance 2. Then, they make switch D1 the root for instance 1 and switch D2 the root for instance 2.
The other options are incorrect because:
? A. Spanning-tree bpdu-guard setting is a security feature that disables a port if it receives a BPDU from an unauthorized device. It does not affect load balancing with MSTP.
? C. Spanning-tree CIST mapping is not a valid command. CIST stands for Common and Internal Spanning Tree, which is the spanning tree instance that runs within an MST region and interacts with other regions or non-MST switches.
? D. Spanning-tree root-guard setting is another security feature that prevents a port from becoming a root port if it receives superior BPDUs from another switch. It does not affect load balancing with MSTP.

NEW QUESTION 33
Refer to the image.



Your customer is complaining of weak Wi-Fi coverage in their office. They mention that the office on the other side of the hall has much better signal What is the likely cause of this issue7

A. The AP is a remote access point.
B. The AP is using a directional antenna.
C. The AP is an outdoor access point.
D. The AP is configured in Mesh mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
The likely cause of the issue of weak Wi-Fi coverage in the office is that the AP is using a directional antenna. A directional antenna is an antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more strongly in one or more directions, creating a focused beam of signal. A directional antenna can provide better coverage and performance for a specific area, but it can also create dead zones or weak spots for other areas. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the Wi-Fi coverage or do not match the scenario. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/rf-fundamentals.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/antennas.htm

NEW QUESTION 38
Your customer is interested in hearing more about how roles can help keep consistent policy enforcement in a distributed overlay fabric How would you explain this concept to them"

A. Group Based Policy ID is applied on egress VTEP after device authentication and policy is enforced on ingress VTEP
B. Role-based policies are tied to IP addresses which have an advantage over IP-based policies and role names are sent between VTEPs
C. Group Based Policy ID is applied on ingress VTEP after device authentication and policy is enforced on egress VTEP
D. Role-based policies enhance User Based Tunneling across the campus network and the policy traffic is protected with iPsec

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the correct explanation of how roles can help keep consistent policy enforcement in a distributed overlay fabric. Roles are used to assign group based policy IDs (GBPs) to devices after they authenticate with ClearPass or a local database. GBPs are then used to tag the traffic from the devices and send them to the ingress VTEP, which applies the GBP on the VXLAN header. The egress VTEP then enforces the policy based on the GBP and the destination device. The other options are incorrect because they either do not describe the correct sequence of events or do not use the correct terms. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch03.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch05.html

NEW QUESTION 39
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 42
You must ensure the HPEAruba network you are configuring for a client is capable of plug- and-play provisioning of access points. What enables this capability?

A. UCC Service
B. LLDP-MED
C. SRTP
D. CSMA

Answer: A

Explanation:
The capability that enables plug-and-play provisioning of access points in an HPE Aruba network is the UCC Service. The UCC Service is a cloud-based service that allows the access points to automatically discover and connect to the Aruba Central management platform without any manual intervention. The UCC Service also provides zero-touch configuration, firmware updates, and monitoring for the access points1.
The other options are incorrect because:
? B. LLDP-MED: LLDP-MED is a protocol that enhances the interoperability between network devices and IP phones. It does not enable plug-and-play provisioning of access points2.
? C. SRTP: SRTP is a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for voice and video traffic. It does not enable plug-and-play provisioning of access points3.
? D. CSMA: CSMA is a protocol that regulates how devices share a common medium, such as a wireless channel. It does not enable plug-and-play provisioning of access points.

NEW QUESTION 47
Which statements regarding 0SPFv2 route redistribution are true for Aruba OS CX switches? (Select two.)

A. The "redistribute connected" command will redistribute all connected routes for the switch including local loopback addresses
B. The "redistribute ospf" command will redistribute routes from all OSPF V2 and V3 processes
C. The "redistribute static route-map connected-routes" command will redistribute all static routes without a matching deny in the route map "connected-routes".
D. The "redistribute connected" command will redistribute all connected routes for the switch except local loopback addresses.
E. The "redistribute static route-map connected-routes" command will redistribute all static routes with a matching permit in the route map "connected-routes-

Answer: AE

Explanation:
These are two correct statements regarding OSPFv2 route redistribution for Aruba OS CX switches. Route redistribution is a process that allows routes from one routing protocol or source to be injected into another routing protocol or destination. OSPFv2 is a link-state routing protocol that supports route redistribution from various sources, such as connected, static, BGP, etc. The ??redistribute connected?? command will redistribute all connected routes for the switch, including local loopback addresses, into OSPFv2. The ??redistribute static route-map connected-routes?? command will redistribute all static routes that have a matching permit statement in the route map named ??connected- routes?? into OSPFv2. The other statements are incorrect because they either do not reflect the correct behavior of route redistribution commands or do not exist as valid commands. 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 50
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 51
Which component is used by the Aruba Network Analytics Engine (NAE)?

A. JSON-based scripts
B. Lisp-based agents
C. Ruby-based scripts
D. Current State Database

Answer: A

Explanation:
The component that is used by the Aruba Network Analytics Engine (NAE) is D. Current State Database.
The Current State Database is a database that stores the configuration and state information of the switch, such as interfaces, VLANs, routing protocols, statistics, and more. The NAE can access this database through the AOS-CX REST API and monitor the values of any data point using monitors. The NAE can also track the history of the values in a time-series database and correlate them with network events or configuration changes1. The Current State Database provides NAE with direct visibility into the entire current state of the device, which enables intelligent troubleshooting and automation of network tasks1. The other options are incorrect because:
? A. JSON-based scripts: JSON is a data format that is used to exchange information between applications. It is not a scripting language that can be used by NAE. NAE scripts are written in Python, which is a popular and powerful programming language1.
? B. Lisp-based agents: Lisp is a family of programming languages that are mainly used for artificial intelligence and functional programming. It is not a language that can be used by NAE. NAE agents are instances of scripts that run on the switch and collect relevant network information and trigger alerts or actions1.
? C. Ruby-based scripts: Ruby is a general-purpose programming language that is known for its expressiveness and elegance. It is not a language that can be used by NAE. NAE scripts are written in Python, which is a popular and powerful programming language1.

NEW QUESTION 52
Your customer has four (4) Aruba 7200 Series Gateways and two (2) 7000 Series Gateways. The customer wants to form a cluster with these Gateways. What design consideration would prevent you from using all of those Gateways?

A. Multiple versions between Gateways in the same cluster profile are not allowed AOS 10.x.
B. A heterogeneous cluster is not supported in AOS 10.x.
C. The AP load should be lowest value of worst-case scenario load.
D. A combination of 7200 series and 7000 series gateways supports up to 4 nodes

Answer: A

Explanation:
The reason is that AOS 10.x does not support clustering gateways with different versions in the same cluster profile. A cluster profile defines the configuration settings for a group of gateways that are managed by Aruba Central.
According to the Aruba documentation2, ??You can combine 7200 Series and 7000 Series gateways in the same cluster with a maximum size of four devices with reduced AP client capacity on 7000 Series gateways.??

NEW QUESTION 56
What is enabled by LLDP-MED? (Select two.)

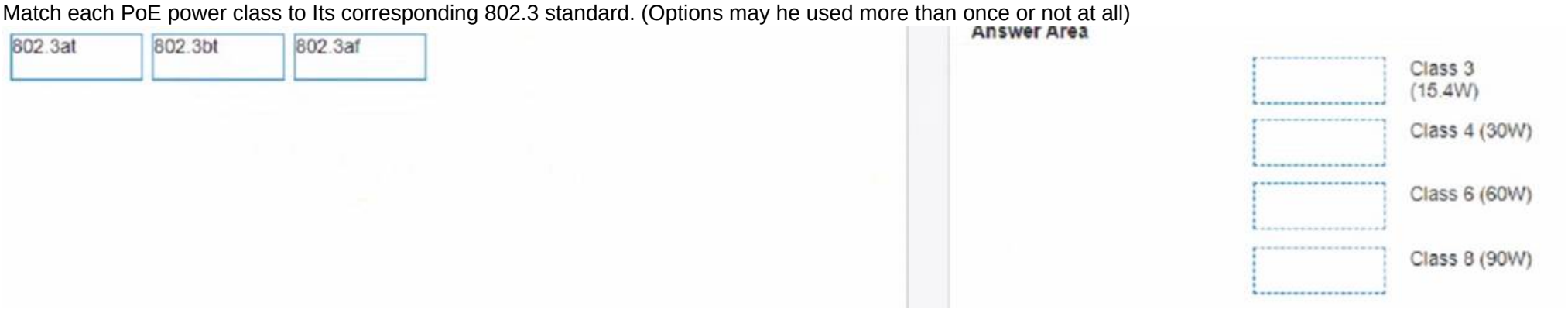
A. Voice VLANs can be automatically configured for VoIP phones
B. APs can request power as needed from PoE-enabled switch ports
C. iSCSl client devices can request to have flow control enabled
D. GVRP VLAN information can be used to dynamically add VLANs to a trunk
E. iSCSl client devices can set the required MTU setting for the port.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
These are two benefits enabled by LLDP-MED (Link Layer Discovery Protocol - Media Endpoint Discovery). LLDP-MED is an extension of LLDP that provides additional capabilities for network devices such as VoIP phones and APs. One of the capabilities is to automatically configure voice VLANs for VoIP phones, which allows them to be placed in a separate VLAN from data devices and receive QoS and security policies. Another capability is to request power as needed from PoE-enabled switch ports, which allows APs to adjust their power consumption and performance based on the available power budget. The other options are incorrect because they are either not enabled by LLDP-MED or not related to LLDP-MED. References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-qos/lldp-med.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/poe.htm

NEW QUESTION 60
DRAG DROP
Match each PoE power class to Its corresponding 802.3 standard. (Options may he used more than once or not at all)

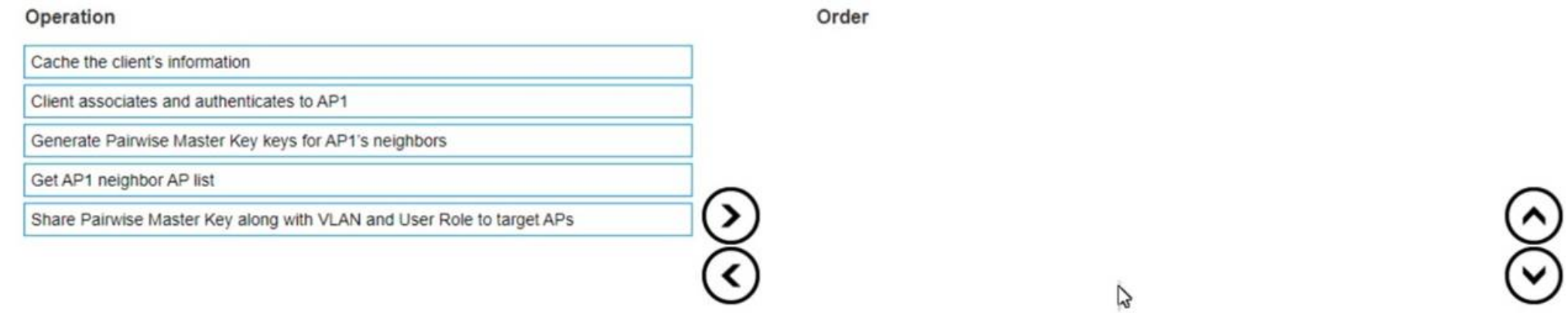


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Class 3 (15.4W): 802.3af
? Class 4 (30W): 802.3at
? Class 6 (60W): 802.3bt
? Class 8 (90W): 802.3bt

NEW QUESTION 64
DRAG DROP
What is the order of operations tor Key Management service for a wireless client roaming from AP1 to AP2?



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Instant_85_WebHelp/Content/instant-ug/wlan-ssid-conf/conf-fast-roam.htm

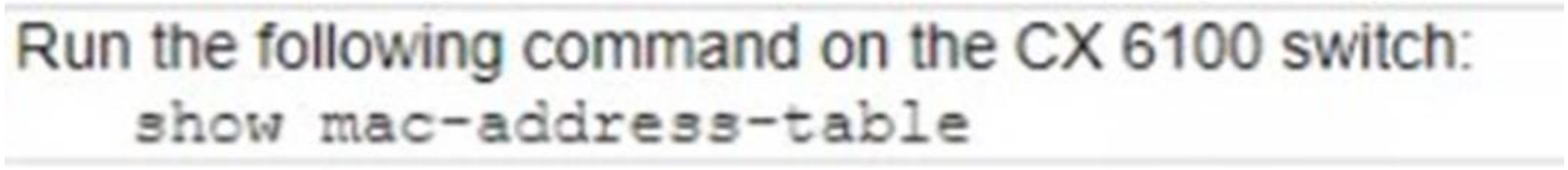
NEW QUESTION 69
You are setting up a customer's 15 headless loT devices that do not support 802.1X. What should you use?

A. Multiple Pre-Shared Keys (MPSK) Local
B. Clearpass with WPA3-PSK
C. Clearpass with WPA3-AES
D. Multiple Pre-Shared Keys (MPSK) with WPA3-AES

Answer: A

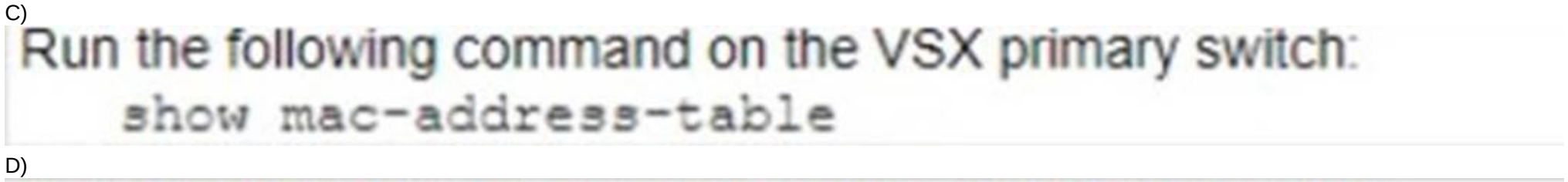
Explanation:
MPSK Local is a feature that can be used to set up 15 headless IoT devices that do not support 802.1X authentication. MPSK Local allows the switch to automatically generate and assign unique pre-shared keys for devices based on their MAC addresses, without requiring any configuration on the devices or an external authentication server. The other options are incorrect because they either require 802.1X authentication, which is not supported by the IoT devices, or WPA3 encryption, which is not supported by Aruba CX switches. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch05.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01- ch06.html

NEW QUESTION 73
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)

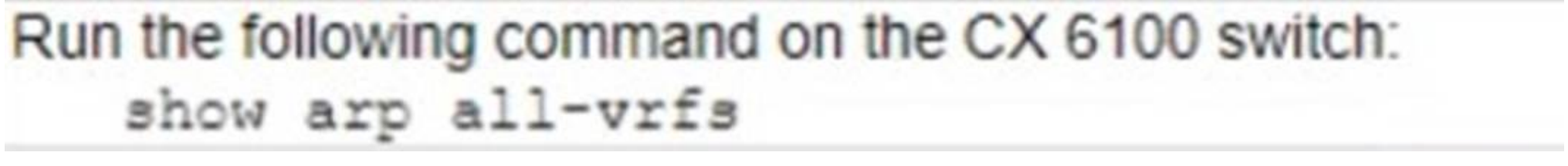


B)

C)



D)



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

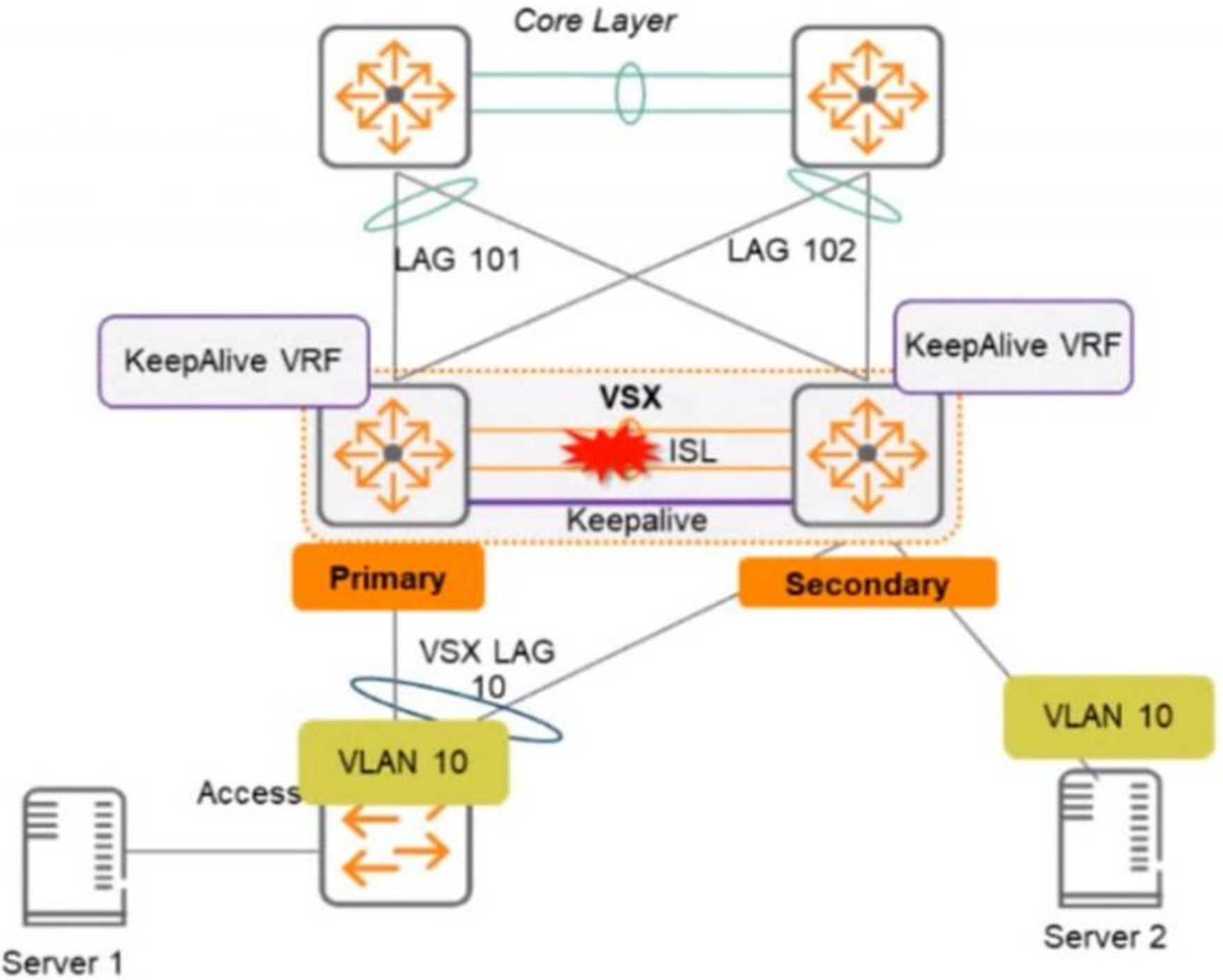
NEW QUESTION 75
Your customer has asked you to assign a switch management role for a new user The customer requires the user role to only have Web UI access to the System > Log page and only have access to the GET method for REST API for the /logs/event resource
Which default AOS-CX user role meets these requirements?

A. administrators
B. auditors
C. sysops
D. operators

Answer: A

Explanation:
The auditors role is the default AOS-CX user role that meets the requirements of having Web UI access to the System > Log page and having access to the GET method for REST API for the /logs/event resource. The auditors role has a level of 1 and allows read-only access to most commands except those related to security or passwords. It also allows access to the Web UI and REST API with limited permissions. The other options are incorrect because they either have higher levels of access or do not allow access to the Web UI or REST API. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch01.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6728/bk01-ch04.html

NEW QUESTION 78
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 82
A customer wants to deploy a Gateway and take advantage of all the SD-WAN features. Which persona role option should be selected?

A. ArubaOS 10 Branch
B. ArubaOS 10 VPN Concentrator
C. ArubaOS 10 Wireless
D. ArubaOS 10 Mobility

Answer: A

Explanation:
The persona role option that should be selected to deploy a Gateway and take advantage of all the SD-WAN features is A. ArubaOS 10 Branch.
ArubaOS 10 Branch is a persona that enables the Gateway to provide both LAN and WAN functionality for branch networks. The Gateway can act as a wireless controller, a router, a firewall, and an SD-WAN device. The SD-WAN features include route and tunnel orchestration, dynamic path steering, forward error correction, SaaS traffic optimization, SASE orchestration, and more1.
The other options are incorrect because:
? B. ArubaOS 10 VPN Concentrator: This is a persona that enables the Gateway to act as a VPN concentrator for remote access or site-to-site VPN connections. It does not provide SD-WAN features2.
? C. ArubaOS 10 Wireless: This is a persona that enables the Gateway to act as a wireless controller for campus networks. It does not provide SD-WAN features3.
? D. ArubaOS 10 Mobility: This is a persona that enables the Gateway to act as a mobility controller for campus networks. It does not provide SD-WAN features.

NEW QUESTION 84
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 86
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 89
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 93
What does the 802.3bz standard describe?

A. 2.5Gb and 5Gb Ethernet ports
B. 60 W and 90W PoE
C. AP directed roaming between APs
D. 60 GHz P2P Wi-Fi

Answer: A

Explanation:
802.3bz is a standard for Ethernet over twisted pair at speeds of 2.5 and 5 Gbit/s. These use the same cabling as the ubiquitous Gigabit Ethernet, yet offer higher speeds. The resulting standards are named 2.5GBASE-T and 5GBASE-T.
Option A: 2.5Gb and 5Gb Ethernet ports
This is because option A shows how to identify the speed of an Ethernet port based on its name and the standard it supports. A port that supports 2.5GBASE-T or 5GBASE-T is a multi-gigabit port that can operate at speeds of up to 2.5 Gbit/s or 5 Gbit/s over twisted pair cables23.
Therefore, option A is correct.
1: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2.5GBASE-T_and_5GBASE-T 2: https://kb.netgear.com/000049004/What-is-Multi-Gigabit-Ethernet-and-how-can-I-benefit-from-using-NETGEAR-Multi-Gigabit-Ethernet-Switches-in-my-network 3: https://arstechnica.com/gadgets/2016/09/5gbps-ethernet-standard-details-8023bz/

NEW QUESTION 98
Your Director of Security asks you to assign AOS-CX switch management roles to new employees based on their specific job requirements After the configuration was complete, it was noted that a user assigned with the administrators role did not have the appropriate level of access on the switch.
The user was not limited to viewing nonsensitive configuration information and a level of 1 was not assigned to their role Which default management role should

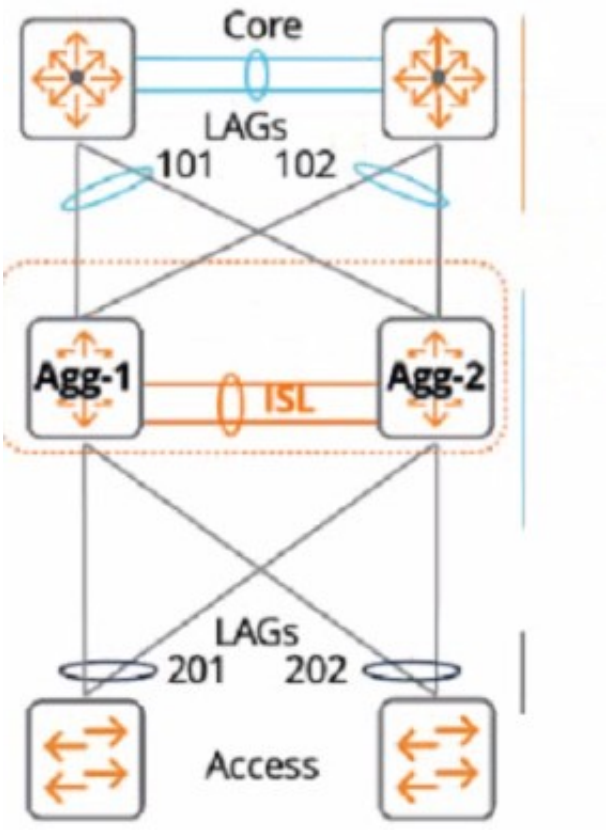
have been assigned for the user?

A. sysadmin
B. operators
C. helpdesk
D. config

Answer: B

Explanation:
The default management role that should have been assigned for the user is B. operators.
The operators user role is a predefined role that allows users to view nonsensitive
configuration information on the switch, such as interfaces, VLANs, routing protocols, statistics, and more. The operators user role has a privilege level of 1, which is the lowest level of access on the switch1.
The administrators user role is a predefined role that has full access to all switch configuration information and all REST API methods. This role is more than what the Director of Security requires1.

NEW QUESTION 103
A customer just upgraded aggregation layer switches and noticed traffic dropping for 120 seconds after the aggregation layer came online again. What is the best way to avoid having this traffic dropped given the topology below?

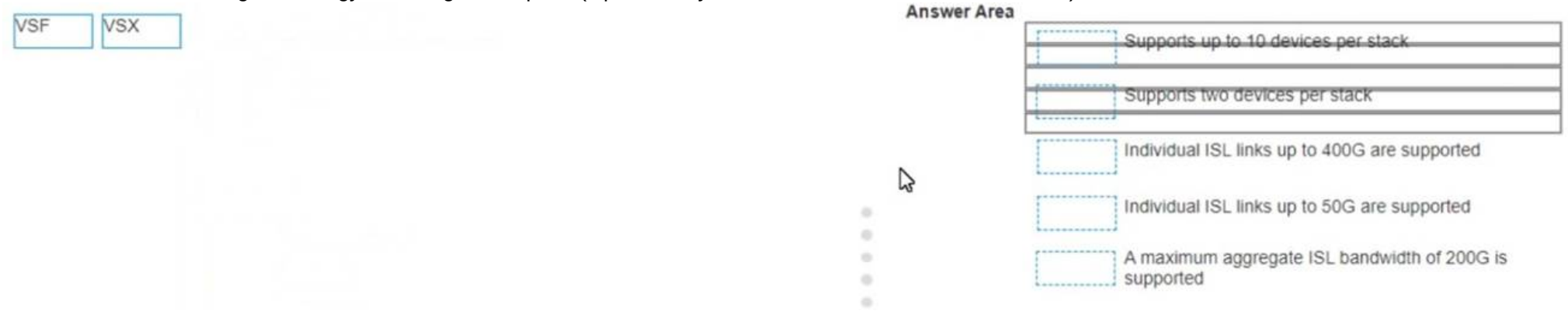


A. Configure the linkup delay timer to 240 seconds to double the amount of lime for the initial phase to sync
B. Configure the linkup delay timer to exclude LAGS 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes
C. Configure the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies lo form and to learn upstream routes
D. Configure the linkup delay timer to 120 seconds, which will allow the right amount of time for the initial phase to sync

Answer: C

Explanation:
The reason is that the linkup delay timer is a feature that delays bringing downstream VSX links up, following a VSX device reboot or an ISL flap. The linkup delay timer has two phases: initial synchronization phase and link-up delay phase.
The initial synchronization phase is the download phase where the rebooted node learns all the LACP+MAC+ARP+STP database entries from its VSX peer through ISLP. The initial synchronization timer, which is not configurable, is the required time to download the database information from the peer.
The link-up delay phase is the duration for installing the downloaded entries to the ASIC, establishing router adjacencies with core nodes and learning upstream routes. The link-up delay timer default value is 180 seconds. Depending on the network size, ARP/routing tables size, you might be required to set the timer to a higher value (maximum 600 seconds).
When both VSX devices reboot, the link-up delay timer is not used.
Therefore, by configuring the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which are part of the same VSX device as LAG 201, you can ensure that both devices have enough time to synchronize their databases and form routing adjacencies before bringing down their downstream links.

NEW QUESTION 104
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 109
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 110
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 111
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