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### Question: 20

A customer is using a legacy application that communicates at layer-2. The customer would like to keep this application working across the campus which is connected via layer-3. The legacy devices are connected to Aruba CX 6300 switches throughout the campus.

Which technology minimizes flooding so the legacy application can work efficiently?

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

### Answer: B

Explanation:

EVPN-VXLAN is a technology that allows layer-2 communication across layer-3 networks by using Ethernet VPN (EVPN) as a control plane and Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) as a data plane<sup>3</sup>. EVPN-VXLAN can be used to support legacy applications that communicate at layer-2 across different campuses or data centers that are connected via layer-3. EVPN-VXLAN minimizes flooding by using BGP to distribute MAC addresses and IP addresses of hosts across different VXLAN segments<sup>3</sup>. EVPN-VXLAN also provides benefits such as loop prevention, load balancing, mobility, and scalability<sup>3</sup>.

References: [https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG\\_EVPN\\_VXLAN.pdf](https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_EVPN_VXLAN.pdf)

### Question: 21

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: A,B**

Explanation:

To allow ClearPass to perform a CoA and change the access for a wired device, the following steps need to be implemented:

- \* Confirm that NTP is configured on the switch and ClearPass. NTP is required to synchronize the time between the switch and ClearPass, which is essential for CoA messages to be processed correctly<sup>1</sup>.
- \* Configure dynamic authorization on the switch. Dynamic authorization is a feature that enables the switch to accept CoA messages from a RADIUS server and apply them to existing sessions<sup>2</sup>. Dynamic authorization can be enabled globally or per port on the switch<sup>2</sup>.
- \* Optionally, configure dynamic authorization on the switchport. This step is not required, but it can provide more granular control over which ports can accept CoA messages from a RADIUS server<sup>2</sup>. Bouncing the switchport or using Dynamic Segmentation are not necessary steps for allowing ClearPass to perform a CoA and change the access for a wired device.

References:

1 [https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ClearPass/6.7/Aruba\\_DeployGd\\_HTML/Content/Aruba%20Controlle](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ClearPass/6.7/Aruba_DeployGd_HTML/Content/Aruba%20Controlle)

2 <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6692/GUID-BD3E0A5F-FE4C-4B9B-B>

## Question: 22

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:

$EIRP = \text{Transmitter power} + \text{Antenna gain} - \text{Cable loss}$

$EIRP \text{ for AP1} = 10 \text{ dBm} + 9 \text{ dBi} - 2 \text{ dB} = 17 \text{ dBm}$

### Question: 23

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 the APs 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 200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
  enable
  associate role IAP-Role
  associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

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 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

**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-ch02.html)

[https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX\\_10\\_08/UG/bk01-ch03.html](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch03.html)

### Question: 24

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

• wrong

### Answer: C

Explanation:

- A. ip access-list session pingFromWired any user any permit

This will allow all traffic from any source to wireless clients (user). Not what we want.

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

The first rule denies ICMP (ping) from wireless clients (user) to any destination.

The second rule permits ICMP from any source to any destination. However, since the deny rule is processed first, pings from wireless clients will be blocked.

This option looks correct based on the rules provided.

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

The first rule permits ICMP from any source to any destination. This includes wireless clients pinging wired stations.

The second rule denies ICMP from wireless clients to any destination. However, since it comes after the permit rule, it will never be processed.

This doesn't match the desired behavior.

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

The first rule denies ICMP from any source to any destination. Since this is the first rule, it will block all ICMP traffic.

This option will not allow the desired behavior.

Given the explanations above, the correct answer is:

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

### Question: 25

A new network design is being considered to minimize client latency in a high-density environment. The design needs to do this by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients.

Which technology is the best match for this use case?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a technology that can minimize client latency in a high-density environment by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients. OFDMA allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different subcarriers within the same channel, reducing contention and increasing efficiency. MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output) is a technology that allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different spatial streams within the same channel, but it does not eliminate contention overhead.

QWMM (Quality of Service Wireless Multimedia) is a technology that prioritizes traffic based on four access categories, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. Channel Bonding is a technology that combines two adjacent channels into one wider channel, increasing bandwidth but not eliminating contention overhead.

References:

[https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS\\_AP510Series.pdf](https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AP510Series.pdf)

[https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP\\_WiFi6.pdf](https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf)

## Question: 26

What is a primary benefit of BSS coloring?

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

**Answer: C**

## Question: 27

Your manufacturing client is having installers deploy seventy headless scanners and fifty IP cameras in their warehouse. These new devices do not support 802.1X authentication.

How can HPE Aruba reduce the IT administration overhead associated with this deployment while maintaining a secure environment using WPA3?

- A. Have the installers generate keys with ClearPass Self Service Registration.



- B. Have the MPSK gateway derive the unique pre-shared keys based on the MAC OUI.
  - C. Use MPSK Local to automatically provide unique pre-shared keys for devices.
  - D. MPSK Local will allow the cameras to share a key and the scanners to share a different key
- wrong

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A. Have the installers generate keys with ClearPass Self Service Registration. - While this could theoretically work, it would require each installer to manually register each device. This can be cumbersome and time-consuming, especially given the number of devices in this scenario.
- B. Have the MPSK gateway derive the unique pre-shared keys based on the MAC OUI. - This is not a typical feature of MPSK. MPSK can assign unique keys based on full MAC addresses, not just the MAC OUI (which only identifies the manufacturer and not individual devices).
- C. Use MPSK Local to automatically provide unique pre-shared keys for devices. - MPSK Local can be set up to assign unique pre-shared keys based on MAC addresses, which would reduce administrative overhead. However, the "automatic" provision is somewhat misleading, as the keys and MAC addresses would still need to be predefined in the MPSK Local configuration.
- D. MPSK Local will allow the cameras to share a key and the scanners to share a different key. - This is a valid use of MPSK. It would be less secure than giving each device its unique key (since all cameras would share one key and all scanners another), but it would reduce the administrative overhead considerably. This approach balances security and simplicity.

Given the primary goal of reducing IT administration overhead while still maintaining a relatively secure environment, the best answer would be:

- D. MPSK Local will allow the cameras to share a key and the scanners to share a different key.

Question: 28

What is the order of operations for Key Management service for a wireless client roaming from AP1 to AP2?

Operation	Order
Cache the client's information	
Client associates and authenticates to AP1	
Generate Pairwise Master Key keys for AP1's neighbors	
Get AP1 neighbor AP list	
Share Pairwise Master Key along with VLAN and User Role to target APs	

- wrong

Answer: C



Explanation:

[https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Instant\\_85\\_WebHelp/Content/instant-ug/wlan-ssid-conf/conf-fast-roa](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Instant_85_WebHelp/Content/instant-ug/wlan-ssid-conf/conf-fast-roa)

### Question: 29

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

- A. QSVI
- B. MAC tables
- C. UDLD
- D. RPVST+

### Answer: C

Explanation:

UDLD (Unidirectional Link Detection) is the information that the Inter-Switch Link Protocol configuration uses in the configuration created for Aruba CX VSX pair inter-switch-link. UDLD is a protocol that detects unidirectional links between switches and prevents loops or black holes in the network. UDLD is enabled by default on all ports that are part of the inter-switch-link between VSX peers. The other options are incorrect because they are either not related to inter-switch-link or not supported by Aruba CX VSX.

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>

### Question: 30

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

VSF

VSX

Answer Area

☐

~~Supports up to 10 devices per stack~~

☐

~~Supports two devices per stack~~

☐

Individual ISL links up to 400G are supported

☐

Individual ISL links up to 50G are supported

☐

A maximum aggregate ISL bandwidth of 200G is supported

- wrong

**Answer: C**

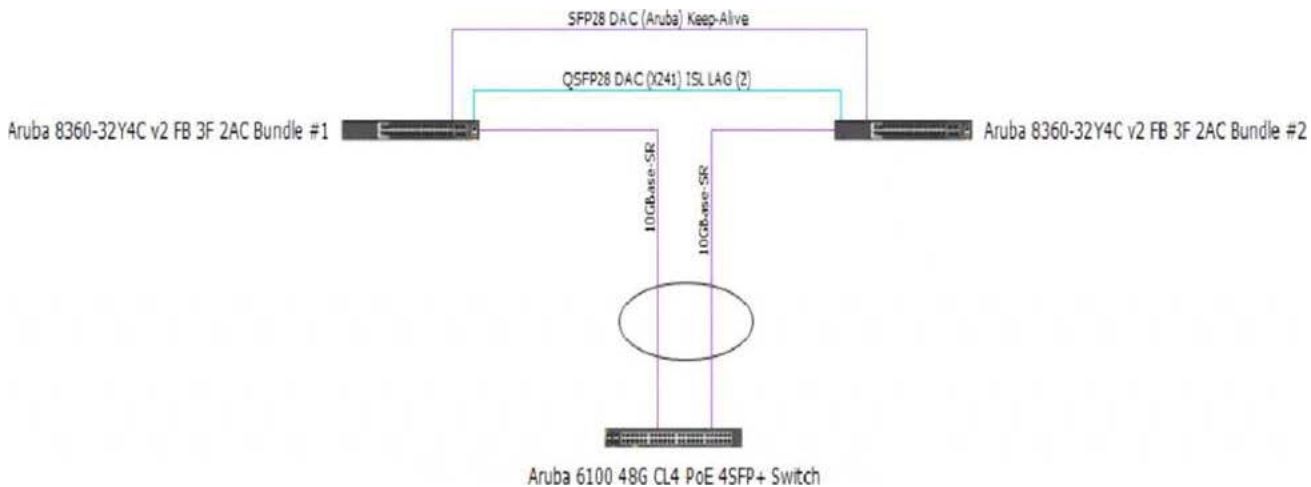
Explanation:

- 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-EC54-4313-9D>

### Question: 31

Review the exhibit.



You are troubleshooting an issue with a 10.102.39.0/24 subnet which is also VLAN 1000 used for wireless clients on a pair of Aruba CX 8360 switches. The subnet SVI is configured on the 8360 pair, and the DHCP server is a Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Standard with an IP address of 10.200.1.100. The 10.102.250.0/24 subnet is used for switch management.

A large number of DHCP requests are failing. You are observing sporadic DHCP behavior across clients attached to the CX 6100 switch.

Which action may help fix the issue?

- A)

Enter the following commands on the VSX primary switch:

```
vsx
vsx-sync dhcp-relay
exit
```

B)

Enter the following commands on the VSX secondary switch:

```
vlan 1000
ip relay-address 10.200.1.100
exit
```

C)

Add an SVI in the 10.102.39.0/24 subnet on the Aruba CX 6100 switch that the APs are connected to.

D)

Enter the following commands on the Aruba CX 6100 switch:

```
interface vlan 1000
ip helper-address 10.200.1.100
exit
```

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option B is the correct action that may help fix the issue of sporadic DHCP behavior across clients attached to the CX 6100 switch. Option B enables DHCP relay on VLAN 1000 interface on Core-1 switch, which allows DHCP requests from clients in VLAN 1000 to be forwarded to the DHCP server in a different subnet (10.200.1.100). Without DHCP relay, clients in VLAN 1000 cannot obtain IP addresses from the DHCP server because they are in different broadcast domains. The other options are incorrect because they either do not enable DHCP relay or do not configure it correctly.

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>

## Question: 32

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

An administrator has performed the following configuration

```

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

```

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

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

**Answer: A**

### Question: 33

You are helping an onsite network technician bring up an Aruba 9004 gateway with ZTP for a branch office. The technician was to plug in any port for the ZTP process to start. Thirty minutes after the gateway was plugged in, new users started to complain they were no longer able to get to the internet. One user who reported the issue stated their IP address is 172.16.0.81. However, the branch office network is supposed to be on 10.231.81.0/24.

What should the technician do to alleviate the issue and get the ZTP process started correctly?

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

**Answer: A**

### Question: 34

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**

### Question: 35

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/>

# SAMPLE QUESTIONS



*These questions are for demo purpose only. **Full version** is up to date and contains actual questions and answers.*

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