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NEW QUESTION: 1
You have attempted to configure DHCP snooping, but it is not working as expected. Based on the output below, what do you need to configure?

A. Configure an authorized DHCP server
B. Configure a DHCP trusted interface
C. Enable dhcpv4-snooping on VLAN 100
D. Enable dhcpv4-snooping globally
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
DHCP snooping requires to be enabled globally before it will function correctly. If it is not enabled globally, even if enabled on VLAN interfaces, DHCP snooping will not work.
Enabling authorized DHCP servers (A) or trusted interfaces (B) is necessary but only after global enabling.
Enabling DHCP snooping on VLAN (C) is not sufficient without global enablement.
Therefore, enabling DHCP snooping globally is the first step to activate the feature.
References:
ArubaOS-CX DHCP Snooping Configuration Guide

HPE Aruba Networking Security Best Practices
Aruba DHCP Snooping Troubleshooting Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 2
A network engineer is examining NAE graphs from the Dashboard but notices that the time shown in the graph does not represent the current time. The engineer verifies that the AOS-CX switch is configured for NTP and is successfully synchronized. What should be done to fix this issue?
A. Ensure the engineer's web browser is configured for the same timezone as the AOS-CX switch
B. Ensure the engineer's PC is synchronized to the same NTP server as the AOS-CX switch
C. Ensure NetEdit and the AOS-CX switch are synchronized to the same NTP server
D. Enable trust settings for the AOS-CX switch's SSL certificate
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Make sure your desktop time and the switch's time is synched from the same NTP server.

NEW QUESTION: 3
You recently made a configuration change on a switch, and shortly afterward, you noticed a spike in CPU utilization in the NAE dashboard. You are concerned that the high CPU could be affecting users. What should you do to restore service as quickly as possible?
A. Reboot the switch.
B. Revert the change.
C. Disable debug logging.
D. Pause NAE monitoring.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
When a recent configuration change causes a spike in CPU utilization that negatively impacts users, the fastest way to restore normal operation is to revert the change. This rollback immediately removes the offending configuration, potentially stabilizing the CPU and restoring service.
Rebooting the switch (Option A) is disruptive and takes more time.
Disabling debug logging (Option C) may help if debug is causing high CPU, but it doesn't undo config changes.
Pausing NAE monitoring (Option D) only suspends monitoring and doesn't address the root cause.
Hence, reverting the recent config change is the best immediate action.
References:
ArubaOS-CX Network Automation Engine (NAE) Best Practices
Aruba Troubleshooting Guides for High CPU Utilization
HPE Aruba Configuration Rollback Procedures

NEW QUESTION: 4
A company has implemented 802.1X authentication on AOS-CX access switches, where two ClearPass servers are used to implement AAA. Each switch has the two servers defined. A network engineer notices the following command configured on the AOS-CX switches:
radius-server tracking user-name monitor password plaintext aruba123

What is the purpose of this configuration?

A. Implement replay protection for AAA messages

B. Define the account to implement downloadable user roles

C. Speed up the AAA authentication process

D. Define the account to implement change of authorization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Radius service tracking locates the availability of the RADIUS service configured on the switch. It helps to minimize the waiting period for new clients in the unauth-vid (Guest Vlan) when authentication fails because of service is not available, as well as previously authenticated clients in unauth-vid (Guest Vlan) when re-authentication fails because service is not available during the re-authentication period.

Note that this feature is disabled by default.

radius-server tracking

Syntax

[no] radius-server tracking <enable|disable>

NEW QUESTION: 5

How does PIM build the IP multicast routing table to route traffic between a multicast source and one or more receivers?

A. It uses the unicast routing table and reverse path forwarding (RPF)

B. It uses IGMP and calculates a shortest path tree (SPT)

C. It uses the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm derived from link state protocols

D. It uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm derived from distance vector protocols

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

PIM also relies on the unicast routing tables to identify the path back to a multicast source. This routing method is known as reverse path forwarding (RPF). The unicast routing protocols create the unicast routing tables. With this information, PIM sets up the distribution tree for the multicast traffic.

NEW QUESTION: 6

A customer wants access layer switches that support routing, ACLs, backplane stacking, and Smart rate ports. The customer asks about Aruba 5400R z 12 switches.

Which Aruba Switch model would better meet the customer's requirements?

A. 8400

B. 2530

C. 2930F

D. 3810

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7

You are verifying a new VSX deployment and have run the following command. Based on the output, which statement is true?

A. This device has the highest configured VSX priority.

B. ISL failure would result in a split-brain condition.

C. VSX on both switches is in a healthy state.

D. The ISL has been configured in the mgmt VRF.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The output indicates that the ISL (Inter-Switch Link) has failed, which in a VSX environment leads to a split- brain condition because the two VSX switches can no longer synchronize their state. Split-brain occurs when the VSX members lose communication over the ISL but continue forwarding traffic independently, causing network inconsistencies.

The device does not have the highest VSX priority (Option A).

VSX health cannot be confirmed as healthy due to ISL failure (Option C).

ISL configuration in the management VRF (Option D) is unrelated to split-brain detection.

Thus, ISL failure resulting in split-brain is the correct assessment.

References:

Aruba VSX High Availability and Split-Brain Documentation

HPE Aruba VSX Troubleshooting Guides

ArubaOS-CX VSX Operations Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 8

When implementing deficit weighted round robin queuing, what importance does the weight value have?

A. Queue priority in processing traffic

B. Prioritizing latency-sensitive traffic

C. Percentage of interface bandwidth

D. Strict priority queue

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 9

A company has recently purchased a ClearPass AAA solution. Their network consists of AOS-CX switches at the access layer. The company is implementing a rollout of IoT devices for smart building management to control the lighting and HVAC systems. The network administrator is concerned about allowing secure access to these devices since they only support MAC-Auth.

Which ClearPass feature should the administrator leverage to help determine that MAC address spoofing is not occurring for this group of devices?

A. Downloadable user roles

B. Device fingerprinting

C. RADIUS change of authorization

D. User-based tunneling

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10

A company requires access by all users, guests, and employees to be authenticated. Employees will be authenticated using 802.1X, whereas guests will be authenticated using captive portal.
Which type of authentication must be configured on an AOS-CX switch ports where both guests and employees connect?

A. Both 802.1X and captive portal

B. 802.1X only

C. Both 802.1X and MAC-Auth

D. 802.1X, captive portal, and MAC-Auth

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Employees use 802.1x

The Aruba guest solution uses MAC-auth.

The Portal is not configured on the switch port.

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is correct regarding the configuration of ACLs on AOS-CX switches?

A. Wildcard masks are used to match on a range of IP addresses.

B. Numbers 100 through 199 and 2000 through 2999 are used when creating extended ACLs.

C. Standard ACLs are used to match on routes when performing route distribution.

D. Statements with the log keyword are always processed by the switch CPU.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12

You are troubleshooting a performance issue with a VSX LAG and have run the following troubleshooting commands:

```
show run int 1/1/11
show run int 1/1/11 vsx-peer
```

Which troubleshooting methodology does this exemplify?

A. Follow the path

B. Top-down/Bottom-up

C. Replace configuration

D. Spot the difference

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The troubleshooting methodology exemplified by comparing outputs or configurations to find discrepancies is called Spot the difference. It involves checking variations between working and non-working states or devices.

Follow the path: tracing packet flow step-by-step.

Top-down/Bottom-up: analyzing layers systematically.

Replace configuration: swapping configurations to isolate issues.

Here, comparing command outputs aligns with spot-the-difference.

References:

Network Troubleshooting Methodologies - Aruba Documentation

HPE Aruba Best Practices for Network Troubleshooting
ArubaOS-CX Technical Training Materials

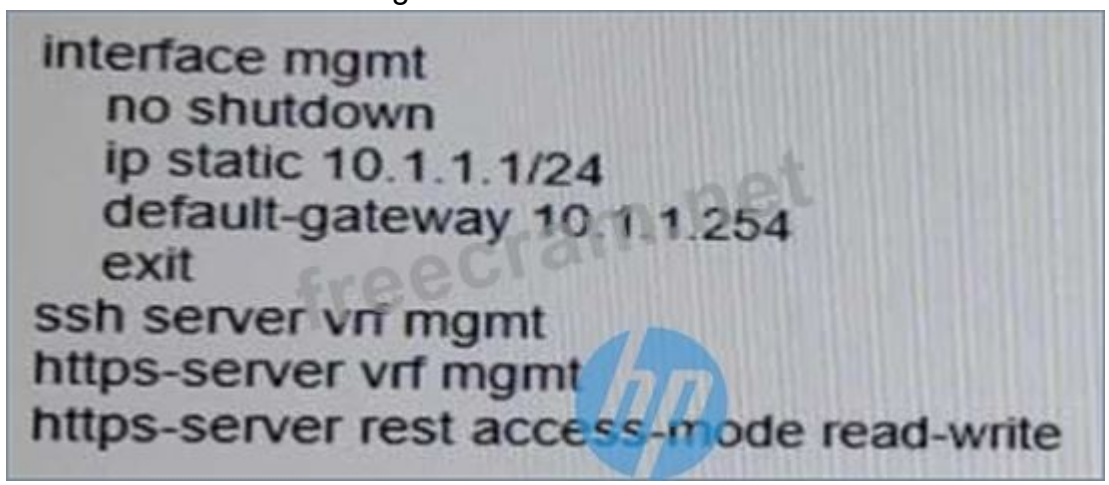
NEW QUESTION: 13
What is correct regarding the tunneling of user traffic between AOS-CX switches and Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs)?
A. Uses IPSec to protect the management and data traffic
B. Uses IPSec to protect the management traffic
C. Supports only port-based tunneling
D. Uses the same management protocol as Aruba APs
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Both AP and Switch use PAPI . Moreover in AOS-CX switch currently not support port based tunnel. AOS-CX switch only support User Based Tunnel (UBT).

NEW QUESTION: 14
Refer to the exhibit:

The interface is configured on an HPE Aruba Networking CX 8320 for a VMware server NIC, and the server admin reports that VMware vMotion traffic on VLAN 3903 fails, but the server can ping other ports with default settings.
What must be done to correct the issue based on the provided interface status and configuration?
A. Configure jumbo on VLAN 3903
B. Configure jumbo on interface 1/1/36
C. Configure MTU 9198 on interface 1/1/36
D. Configure MTU 9198 on VLAN 3903
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The issue is VMware vMotion traffic on VLAN 3903 failing, while other VLANs work normally. vMotion traffic requires support for larger frame sizes (jumbo frames) because vMotion packets are large and benefit from increased MTU to improve performance and reduce fragmentation.

Configuring jumbo frames on VLAN 3903 ensures that frames on this VLAN can use an MTU larger than the default 1500 bytes.
Configuring jumbo on the interface alone may not be sufficient if the VLAN itself is not set to support jumbo frames.
Setting MTU on VLAN or interface might not work unless jumbo frames are enabled.
References:
ArubaOS-CX VLAN and MTU Configuration Guide
VMware Best Practices for Networking on Aruba Switches
Aruba CX Switch Troubleshooting for VMware Environments

NEW QUESTION: 15
Examine the AOS-CX configuration:



The switches have a default factory password setting NetEdit fails to access the configuration of the AOS-CX switches. What should the administrator do to solve this problem?
A. Use the default VRF instead of the mgmt VRF
B. Set a password for the default admin user account.
C. Enable IP routing globally
D. Disable telnet globally.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
A network administrator is implementing a configuration plan in NetEdit. The administrator used NetEdit to push the configuration plan to the switch. Which option in the NetEdit planning section should the administrator select to save the configuration running on the switch to the startup- config?
A. EDIT
B. VALIDATE
C. COMMIT
D. DEPLOY
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Deploy puts the config to running-config, Commit saves it to startup-config.

NEW QUESTION: 17
Examine the partial output of the BGP routing table of an AOS-CX switch:

```
Switch# show bgp

<-output omitted->

   Network        Nexthop       Metric  LocPrf  Weight  Path
--------------------------------------------------------------------
* e 1.0.0.0/8    192.168.1.5   0       100     0       100 ?
* e 1.0.0.0/8    192.168.2.5   0       100     0       200 100 i
* e 1.0.0.0/8    192.168.3.5   0       200     20      300 400 100 ?
* e 1.0.0.0/8    192.168.4.5   0       50      0       400 200 100 i
```

The switch is learning about four possible path to reach the 1.0.0.0/8 network. Based on this output, which next-hop route will the AOS-CX select to be placed in the IP routing table?
A. 192.168.3.5
B. 192.168.2.5
C. 192.168.1.5
D. 192.168.4.5
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
An administrator wants to use an existing Aruba gateway's firewall policies to filter both wireless and wired traffic. Which AOS-CX switch feature should a customer implement to ensure the gateway applies the same or similar firewall policies to users' wired and wireless traffic?
A. User-based tunneling
B. GRE tunneling
C. IPSec tunneling
D. Port-based tunneling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19
Based on the output, which Local Priority (LP) value will be applied to an incoming packet from interface 2/1
/39 marked with DSCP 46 and CoS 7?

```
Access-1# show run | in dscp

qos trust dscp

Access-1# show run int 2/1/39

interface 2/1/39
    description Phone
    no shutdown
    vlan access 100
    qos trust none

Access-1# show qos cos-map
code_point local_priority color   name
---------- -------------- ------- ----
0          1              green   Best_Effort
1          0              green   Background
2          2              green   Excellent_Effort
3          3              green   Critical_Applications
4          4              green   Video
5          5              green   Voice
6          6              green   Internetwork_Control
7          7              green   Network_Control

Access-1# show qos dscp-map default

(some output has been removed for brevity)
```

```
DSCP   code_point local_priority cos color   name
------ ---------- -------------- --- ------- ----
000000 0          1                  green   CS0
001000 8          0                  green   CS1
001010 10         0                  green   AF11
001100 12         0                  yellow  AF12
001110 14         0                  red     AF13
010000 16         2                  green   CS2
010010 18         2                  green   AF21
010100 20         2                  yellow  AF22
010110 22         2                  red     AF23
011000 24         3                  green   CS3
011010 26         3                  green   AF31
011100 28         3                  yellow  AF32
011110 30         3                  red     AF33
100000 32         4                  green   CS4
100010 34         4                  green   AF41
100100 36         4                  yellow  AF42
100110 38         4                  red     AF43
101000 40         5                  green   CS5
101110 46         5                  green   EF
110000 48         6                  green   CS6
111000 56         7                  green   CS7
```

A. Local Priority 1

B. Local Priority 5

C. Local Priority 7

D. Local Priority 0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Local Priority (LP) applied to an incoming packet marked with DSCP 46 and CoS 7 depends on the configured QoS mapping.

DSCP 46 corresponds to Expedited Forwarding (EF), which is typically mapped to the highest priority.

CoS 7 also indicates high priority.

According to the QoS policy shown, the LP assigned is 1, indicating the highest priority level.

References:

ArubaOS-CX QoS Mapping Guide

HPE Aruba DSCP to Local Priority Mapping Documentation

Aruba CX Switch QoS Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which two configuration tasks must be performed when creating a device profile for an AP? (Select two.)

A. Associate a role

B. Associate a QoS policy

C. Associate an LLDP group

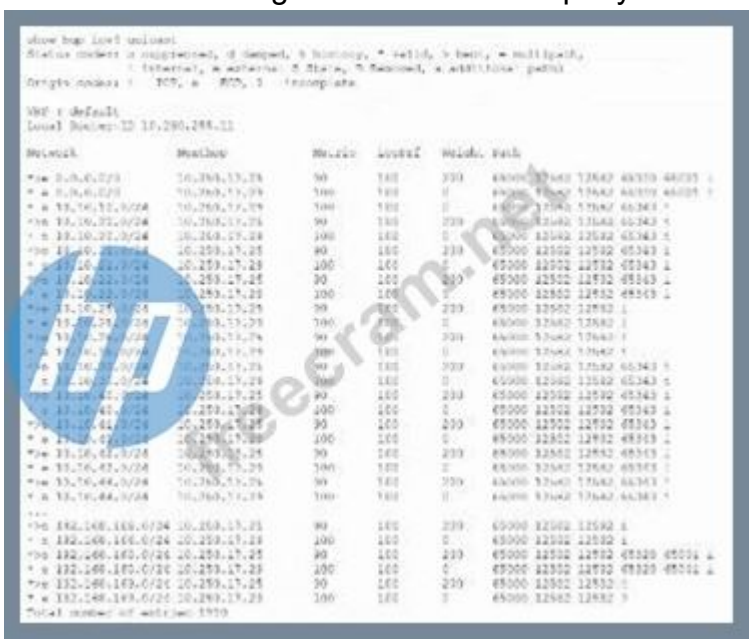
D. Associate a VLAN

E. Associate an ACL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When creating a device profile for an AP (Access Point) on Aruba CX switches, two essential configuration tasks include:
Associating a role (Option A): This assigns specific permissions and access levels to the AP.
Associating an LLDP group (Option C): LLDP groups define the LLDP settings for the AP, critical for device discovery and network management.
Other options like QoS policy, VLAN, or ACL associations are typically handled separately or at the VLAN or policy level.
References:
Aruba AP Profile Configuration Guide
ArubaOS-CX Network Role-Based Access Control Documentation
HPE Aruba Network Device Profiles and LLDP Settings

NEW QUESTION: 21
Two companies have merged, and BGP is used for routing. The customer has informed you that they currently have about 3600 routes in the routing table and would like to keep the total number of routes below
5000 A BGP routing table from the company to be merged is provided as an example below:



Based on the provided example of the BGP routing table from the merging company, what should the customer consider to achieve the routing table size requirement?
A. Set the route metrics equal for each prefix
B. Advertise routes only using a primary path
C. Enforce routing policies with aggregation
D. Import only 0.0.0.0/0 route
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To keep the BGP routing table size manageable and below a specified threshold, the customer should consider enforcing routing policies with aggregation. Route aggregation reduces the number of individual routes advertised and stored by combining multiple routes into a summarized one.
Setting route metrics equal or advertising only a primary path does not reduce the number of routes as effectively.
Importing only the default route (0.0.0.0/0) is impractical for normal operations.
Thus, route aggregation is the best practice for controlling routing table size in merged BGP environments.
References:

ArubaOS-CX BGP Route Aggregation Guide
BGP Best Practices RFCs (e.g., RFC 4271)
HPE Aruba Routing and BGP Configuration Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 22
How should a network administrator add NAE scripts and implement NAE agents that will run on an AOS-CX switch?
A. Use the CLI of the AOS-CX switch
B. Use the web interface of the AOS-CX switch
C. Use the web interface of Aruba Central
D. Use the web interface of the NetEdit server
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
How does an administrator install a script and create an agent and actions for the Network Analysis Engine running on AOS-CX switches?
A. Use Aruba Central's web user interface
B. Access the switches' command-line interface.
C. Use the NetEdit web user interface
D. Access the switches' web user interface
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24
Refer to the exhibit:

```
Core-2(config# show running-config | begin vsx
vsx
    system-mac 06:02:10:00:02:00
    inter-switch-link lag 256
    role secondary
    vsx-sync stp-global vsx-global
!
!
https-server vrf mgmt
```

The primary VSX switch has a DHCP relay configured; however, the secondary switch does not display the DHCP relay configuration in the running configuration.
How can the VSX configuration be changed to have the same config on both nodes?
A. On the secondary switch, add vsx-sync ip-helper under VSX configuration.
B. On the primary switch, add vsx-sync ip-helper under VSX configuration.
C. On the primary switch, add vsx-sync dhcp-relay under VSX configuration.
D. On the secondary switch, add vsx-sync dhcp-relay under VSX configuration.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a VSX cluster, certain configurations such as DHCP relay need to be synchronized between both nodes. To sync DHCP relay configuration from the primary to the secondary, the command:
vsx-sync dhcp-relay
must be added under the VSX configuration on the primary switch. This ensures that DHCP relay settings are pushed to the secondary member automatically.
Adding vsx-sync ip-helper relates to IP helper addresses, not DHCP relay specifically.

Adding the sync command on the secondary has no effect as synchronization originates from primary.
References:
Aruba VSX Configuration Synchronization Guide
HPE Aruba DHCP Relay and VSX Documentation
ArubaOS-CX VSX Best Practices

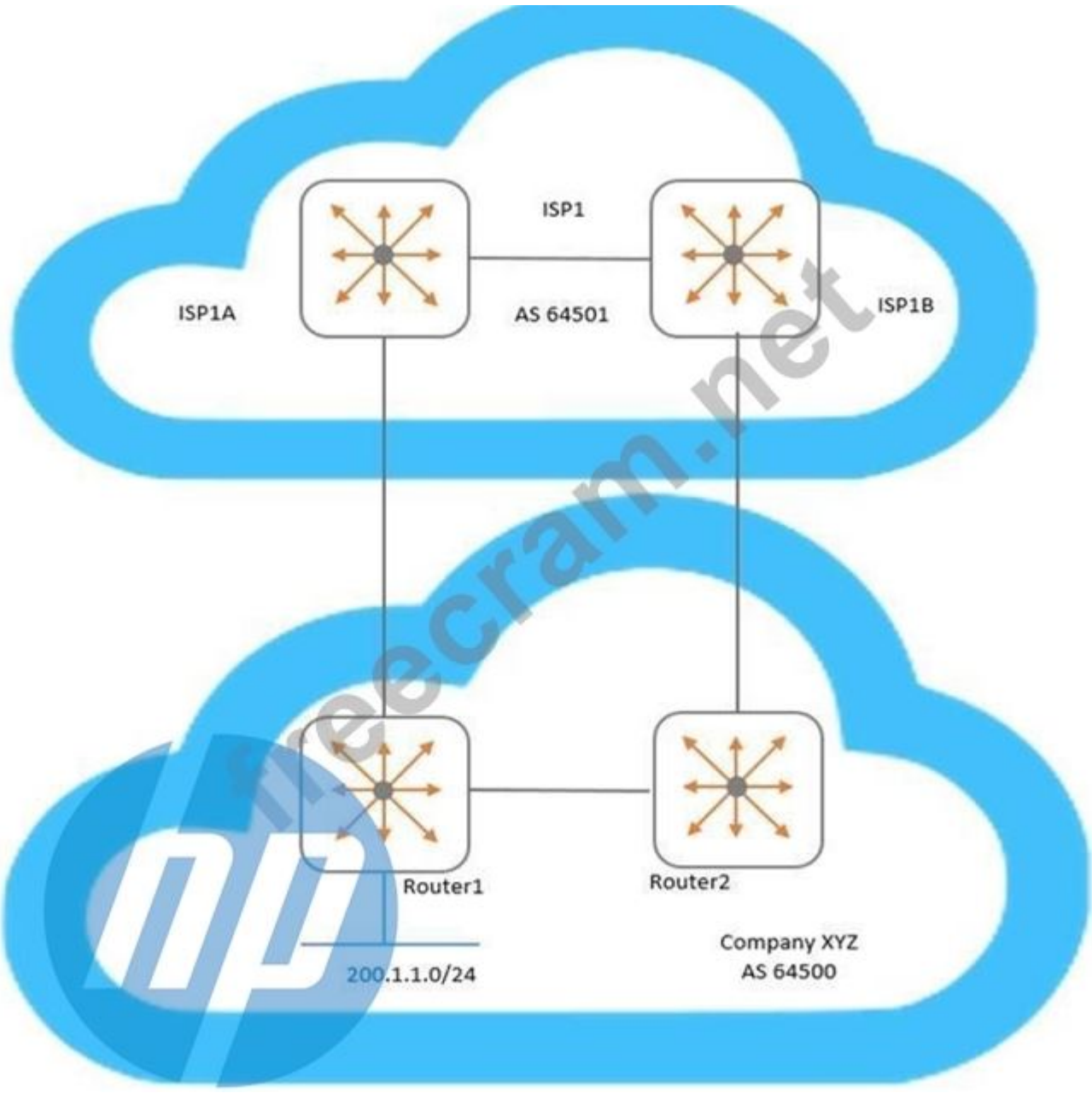
NEW QUESTION: 25
You are helping another engineer troubleshoot a new downloadable user role configuration between your CX switches and ClearPass.
Which configuration on the switch should you verify?
A. SNMP community string
B. User-role configuration
C. HTTPS client certificate
D. Trust Anchor profile
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When troubleshooting downloadable user roles (DUR) between Aruba CX switches and ClearPass, it is crucial to verify the Trust Anchor profile on the switch. The Trust Anchor profile contains the certificates and keys that allow secure communication and authentication with ClearPass, ensuring the switch can validate the RADIUS server and downloaded user role information.
SNMP community string (Option A) is unrelated to DUR.
User-role configuration (Option B) is important but verifying trust anchor ensures secure role downloads.
HTTPS client certificate (Option C) is not typically part of DUR authentication.
Therefore, the Trust Anchor profile must be verified.
References:
Aruba ClearPass and CX Switch Integration Guide
ArubaOS-CX Security and Authentication Documentation
Aruba ClearPass Downloadable User Roles Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 26
What is correct regarding the operation of VSX and multicasting with PIM-SM routing configured?
A. Each VSX peers runs PIM and builds its own group database.
Both VSX peers can forward multicast streams to receivers in a VLAN, achieving load sharing
B. Each VSX peers runs PIM and creates a shared group database.
Both VSX peers can forward multicast streams to receivers in a VLAN, achieving load sharing
C. Each VSX peers runs PIM and creates a shared group database.
One of the VSX peers is elected as the designated router (DR) to forward multicast streams to a receiver VLAN
D. Each VSX peers runs PIM and builds its own group database.
One of the VSX peers is elected as the designated router (DR) to forward multicast streams to a receiver VLAN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27

What does it mean when an event like the one below is seen on the HPE Aruba Networking CX switch?
2024-04-04T08:35:38.312254+00:00 ICX-Core-1 hpe-vaxd[2167]: Event[701|LOG_INFO|AMM1/1|VSX2 state local up, remote down]
A. VSX secondary switch is down.
B. VSX keepalive has detected that the secondary member is down.
C. The multichassis LAG 2 interface is down on both switches.
D. The physical interface of LAG 2 on the secondary VSX member is down.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The event message:
perl
Copy
2024-04-04T08:35:38.312254+00:00 ICX-Core-1 hpe-vaxd[2167]: Event[701|LOG_INFO|AMM1/1|VSX2 state local up, remote down] indicates that the local VSX member is up, but the remote VSX member is down. In a VSX pair, both switches must be operational for full redundancy and synchronization.
This log means the secondary VSX switch (remote) is down or unreachable, causing loss of synchronization and possibly traffic failover issues.
Option B (keepalive detection) is related but the event specifically shows the state of the remote switch being down.
Options C and D refer to LAG or interface state, which are not what this log entry describes.
References:
HPE Aruba VSX Troubleshooting Guide
ArubaOS-CX System Event Logs and Interpretation
VSX High Availability Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 28
Examine the network topology.



Company XYZ has two connections to a service provider (ISP1). Here is the configuration of Router1:

```
Router1(config)# ip prefix-list AS64500-routes permit 200.1.1.0/24
Router1(config)# route-map To-AS64501 permit seq 10
Router1(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list AS64500-routes
Router1(config-route-map)# set metric 100
Router1(config-route-map)# exit
Router1(config)# router bgp 64500
Router1(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router1(config-bgp-ipv4-uc)# neighbor 192.168.1.1. route-map To-AS64501 out
```

Here is the configuration of Router2:

```
Router2(config)# ip prefix-list AS64500-routes permit 200.1.1.0/24
Router2(config)# route-map To-AS64501 permit seq 10
Router2(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list AS64500-routes
Router2(config-route-map)# set metric 200
Router2(config-route-map)# exit
Router2(config)# router bgp 64500
Router2(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router2(config-bgp-ipv4-uc)# neighbor 192.168.2.1. route-map To-AS64501 out
```

Based on configuration of Router1 and Router2, which BGP metric is being manipulated?

A. Multiple exit discriminator

B. Weight

C. Local preference

D. AS path length

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

When configuring a multicast solution on HPE Aruba Networking CX switches, what needs to be configured on the access switch to enable efficient traffic flow?

A. PIM on VLAN

B. IGMP-snooping on VLAN

C. IGMP on VLAN

D. IGMP-snooping on SVI

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For multicast to function efficiently on Aruba CX access switches, IGMP snooping needs to be enabled on the VLAN interfaces. IGMP snooping listens to IGMP join and leave messages between multicast clients and routers to allow the switch to forward multicast traffic only to interested ports, reducing unnecessary multicast flooding.

PIM is a multicast routing protocol and usually configured on routing devices, not access switches.

IGMP (without snooping) enables hosts to signal interest but does not control traffic forwarding at the switch layer.

Enabling IGMP snooping on SVI alone may not be sufficient; it should be enabled on VLANs that carry multicast clients.

Hence, enabling IGMP snooping on VLAN is necessary for efficient multicast traffic flow.

References:

ArubaOS-CX Multicast Configuration Guide

HPE Aruba CX Multicast Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 30

Examine the AOS-CS switch output:

```
Switch# show aaa authentication port-access interface 1/1/1 client-status

Port Access Client Status Details

Client 00:50:56:b1:7a:37, icx-employee

Session Details
--------------------------------------------------
  Port         : 1/1/3
  Session Time : 31273s

Authentication Details
--------------------------------------------------
  Status          : dot1x Authenticated
  Auth Precedence : dot1x - Authenticated, mac-auth - Not attempted

Authorization Details
--------------------------------------------------
  Role      : aruba_contractor-3044-7
  Status    : Applied
```

Based on this output, what is correct?

A. 802.1X authentication was successful, but MAC authentication is yet to start

B. 802.1X authentication occurred and downloadable user roles are deployed

C. A local user role was deployed using a ClearPass solution

D. Only 802.1X authentication is configured on the port

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The role 'aruba_contractor-3044-7' is the exact correct format for a DUR.

NEW QUESTION: 31

A network administrator is attempting to troubleshoot a connectivity issue between a group of users and a particular server. The administrator needs to examine the packets over a period of time from their desktop; however, the administrator is not directly connected to the AOS-CX switch involved with the traffic flow.

What is correct regarding the ERSPAN session that needs to be established on an AOS-CX switch? (Choose two.)

A. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the switch to which the administrator's desktop is connected

B. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the administrator's desktop

C. The encapsulation protocol used is GRE

D. The encapsulation protocol used is VXLAN

E. The encapsulation protocol is UDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

AOS switches support mirroring to other AOS switches. AOS-CS switches, however, do not support this feature. Instead, the remote mirroring must be to a device that supports it, like Wireshark.

NEW QUESTION: 32
A network administrator is managing a network that deploys a multicast service. The administrator has multiple streams successfully being routed by PIM-DM in the network. The administrator then adds a new stream with a destination address of 239.0.0.1. However, clients who have not joined the stream are receiving it.
What should the administrator do to fix this problem?
A. Verify that IGMP is enabled between the switches connecting the multicast source and receivers
B. Change the destination multicast address to 239.1.1.1
C. Define the 239.0.0.1 stream on the rendezvous point (RP)
D. Define the 239.0.0.1 stream on the PIM candidate bootstrap router
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Due to MAC/IP overlap, guidelines is to not use x.0.0.x or x.128.0.x addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which switching technologies improve network resiliency? (Select two.)
A. VSF
B. Redundant power supplies
C. EIGRP
D. VLAN segmentation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
For the aggregation layer, you must configure two new HPE Aruba Networking CX 6200M (VSF) switches.
LACP link aggregations to downstream access switches using redundant ports from both switches are required.
Which configuration example would create the required lag setup on both switches utilizing HPE Aruba Networking clustering and stacking technologies?
A.

```
int lag 1
     no shutdown
     lacp mode active
     vlan trunk allowed all
!
int 1/1/1
    lag 1
    no shutdown
!
```

B.

```
int lag 1 multi-chassis
     no shutdown
     lacp mode active
     vlan trunk allowed all
!
int 1/1/1
    no shutdown
    lag 1
!
int 2/1/1
    no shutdown
    lag 1
!
```

C. 

D. 

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Configuring LACP link aggregation on two Aruba CX 6200M VSF switches requires configuring matching LAG settings on both switches, including LACP mode, LAG ID, and interfaces involved. Option C represents a correct configuration example using Aruba's stacking/clustering technologies to create LAGs that utilize redundant ports from both switches.

The other options either have incorrect syntax, missing LACP parameters, or do not align with VSF cluster best practices for LAG.

The correct LAG setup ensures link redundancy, load balancing, and failover between aggregation and access switches.

References:

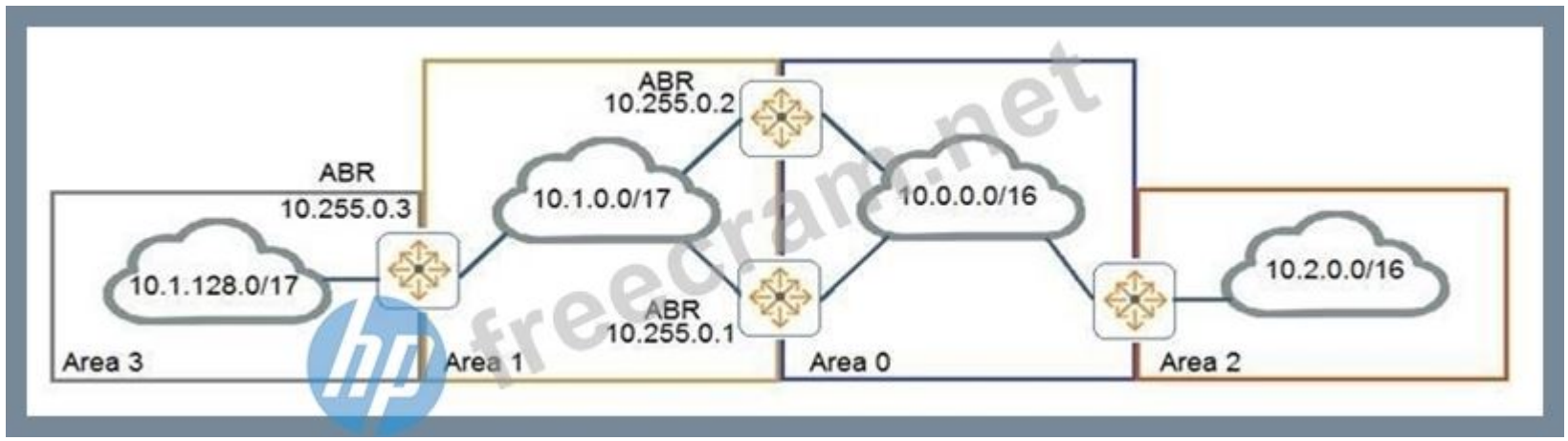
Aruba CX VSF and LACP Configuration Guide

ArubaOS-CX Stacking and Clustering Best Practices

HPE Aruba Networking Aggregation Layer Design Document

NEW QUESTION: 35

Examine the attached exhibit.



The network administrators is trying to add a remote location as area 3 to the network shown in the diagram. Based on current connection restrictions, the administrator cannot connect area 3 directly to area

0. The network is using AOS-CX switches.

Which feature should the administrator implement to provide connectivity to the remote location?

A. Bidirectional forward detection (BFD)

B. Not-so-stubby areas

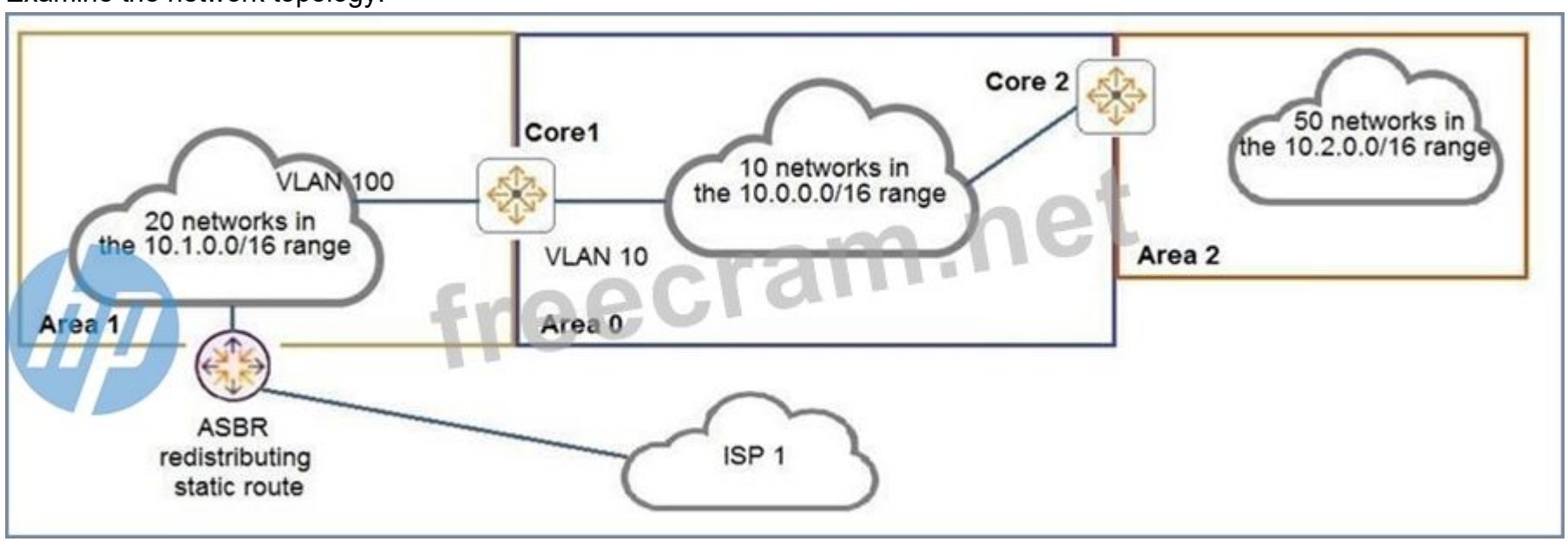
C. OSPFv3

D. Virtual links
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
A company has a third-party AAA server solution. The campus access layer was just upgraded to AOS-CX switches that perform access control with MAC-Auth and 802.1X. The company has an Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) solution for wireless, and they want to leverage the firewall policies on the controllers for the wired traffic.
What is correct about how the company should implement a security solution where the wired traffic is processed by the MCs?
A. Implement downloadable user roles with a gateway role defined on the AOS-CX switches
B. Implement local user roles with a gateway role defined on the AOS-CX switches
C. Implement standards-based RADIUS VSAs to pass policy information directly to the AOS-CX switches and MCs
D. Implement downloadable user roles with a device role defined on the AOS-CX switches and MCs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Because it use 3rd party aaa server.

NEW QUESTION: 37
What would prevent two OSPF routers from forming an adjacency? (Select two.)
A. Different IP addresses
B. Different MTU sizes
C. Different priorities
D. Different router IDs
E. Different area types
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Examine the network topology.



The network is configured for OSPF with the following attributes:

* Core1 and Core2 and ABRs
* Area 1 has 20 networks in the 10.1.0.0/16 range
* Area 0 has 10 networks in the 10.0.0.0/16 range
* Area 2 has 50 networks in the 10.2.0.0/16 range
* The ASBR is importing a static route into Area 1
* Core2 has a summary for Area 2: area 0.0.0.2 range 10.2.0.0/16 type inter-area Here is the OSPF configuration performed on Core1:

```
router ospf 1
  router-id 10.0.0.1
  area 0.0.0.0
  area 0.0.0.1 stub
  area 0.0.0.1 range 10.1.0.0/16 type inter-area
  area 0.0.0.2
  area 0.0.0.0 range 10.1.0.0/16 type inter-area
  exit
interface vlan 10
  ip ospf 1 area 0
  exit
interface vlan 100
  ip ospf 1 area 1
  exit
```

Based on the above information, what is correct?

A. ISP 1 is not reachable from any area.

B. Area 0 has 81 routes

C. Core1 has received one type 5 LSA from the ASBR.

D. Area 1 has 23 routes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Examine the following AOS-CX switch configuration:

```
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# object-group ip address servers
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# 10.1.0.100
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# 10.1.1.100
Switch(config-addgroup-ip)# exit
```

Which access control entries would allow web traffic to the web servers 10.1.0.100 and 10.1.1.100?

A. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100/255.255.254.255 eq 80

B. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100/10.1.1.100 eq 80

C. permit tcp any 10.1.0.100 0.0.1.0 eq 80

D. permit tcp servers eq 80

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40
What must a network administrator implement in order to run an NAE script on an AOS-CX switch?
A. Schedule
B. Agent
C. Deployment
D. Plan
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41
What are valid NAE agent actions? (Select two)
A. Run a CLI command
B. Generate an SNMP trap
C. Generate a local system log
D. Start/stop a packet capture
E. Create a new TAC case
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Valid Network Analytics Engine (NAE) agent actions include:
Running CLI commands (Option A), allowing automated command execution for remediation or data collection.
Generating local system logs (Option C) for event tracking and audit purposes.
Other options:
Generating SNMP traps (B) and starting/stopping packet captures (D) are not typical NAE actions.
Creating a new TAC case (E) is an external process, not an automated NAE action.
References:
ArubaOS-CX Network Analytics Engine User Guide
HPE Aruba Automation and Monitoring Documentation
Aruba NAE Capabilities and Features Whitepaper

NEW QUESTION: 42
Which statement is valid when enabling ARP protection features on HPE Aruba Networking CX switches?
A. Once you enable DHCP snooping, you can enable ARP protection, and you will have full information to mitigate security risks.
B. In an active network, you should generally wait at least a week after enabling DHCP snooping to enable ARP protection.
C. Client lease time on the DHCP server should be at least 3600s before enabling ARP protection.
D. DHCP server utilization is required for IP to MAC binding to enable ARP protection.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When enabling ARP protection, it is best practice to wait at least a week after enabling DHCP snooping before enabling ARP protection in a live network. This allows the DHCP snooping binding table to stabilize, ensuring ARP protection has accurate IP-MAC bindings, reducing false positives.
Immediate ARP protection may cause legitimate traffic to be dropped.
Lease times and DHCP server utilization are less critical.
This staged approach minimizes disruption.

References:
ArubaOS-CX Security Features Best Practices
HPE Aruba ARP Protection Configuration Guide
Aruba Network Security Deployment Guidelines

NEW QUESTION: 43
An administrate is managing a VSX pair of AOS-CX switches. The administrator configures the following on the secondary switch:
secondary (config)# vlan 100
secondary (conflg-vlan-100) # description BBB
Currently VLAN 100 does not exist on the primary switch. The administrator then accesses the primary switch and configures the following:
Primary (config)# vlan 100
Primary (config-vlan-100) # description AAA
What Is correct regarding the results of this configuration?
A. Each switch will have a different description defined.
B. An error Is displayed on the primary switch regarding a mismatched parameter.
C. Both switches will have a description of "BBS".
D. Both switches will have a description of "AAA".
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44
How is NetEdit installed at a customer location?
A. Via an Aruba NetEdit hardware appliance
B. Via the Aruba Central cloud solution
C. Via a DVD using a virtualized platform like Microsoft's Hyper-V
D. Via an OVA file and a virtualized platform like VMware's ESXi
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45
An administrator wants to drop traffic from VLAN 6 (10.1.6.0/24) to VLAN 5 (10.1.5.0/24), but allow all other traffic. What is correct configuration to accomplish this?
A.

```
access-list ip VLAN5
    10 permit ip 10.1.6.0/0.0.0.255 10.1.5.0/0.0.0.255
    20 permit ip any any
    exit
interface vlan 5
   apply access-list ip
   VLAN5 in
   exit
```

B.

```
access-list ip VLAN5
    10 deny ip 10.1.6.0/24 10.1.5.0/24
    20 permit ip any any
    exit
interface vlan 5
    apply access-list ip VLAN5 in
    exit
```

C.

```
class ip VLAN5
    10 match ip 10.1.6.0/24 10.1.5.0/24
    exit
policy VLAN5
    10 class ip VLAN5 action drop
    exit
interface vlan 5
    apply access-list ip VLAN5 in
```

D.

```
class ip VLAN5
    10 match ip 10.1.6.0/24 10.1.5.0/24
    exit
policy VLAN5
    10 class ip VLAN5 action drop
    exit
vlan 5
    apply policy VLAN5 in
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46

A company is implementing a new wireless design and needs it to support high availability, even during times of switch system upgrades. The solution will involve Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) and Aruba AP connections requiring POE. Which campus AOS-CX switch solution and virtual switching should the company implement at the campus access layer?

A. AOS-CX 6400 and VSX

B. AOS-CX 6300 and VSF

C. AOS-CX 8325 and VSF

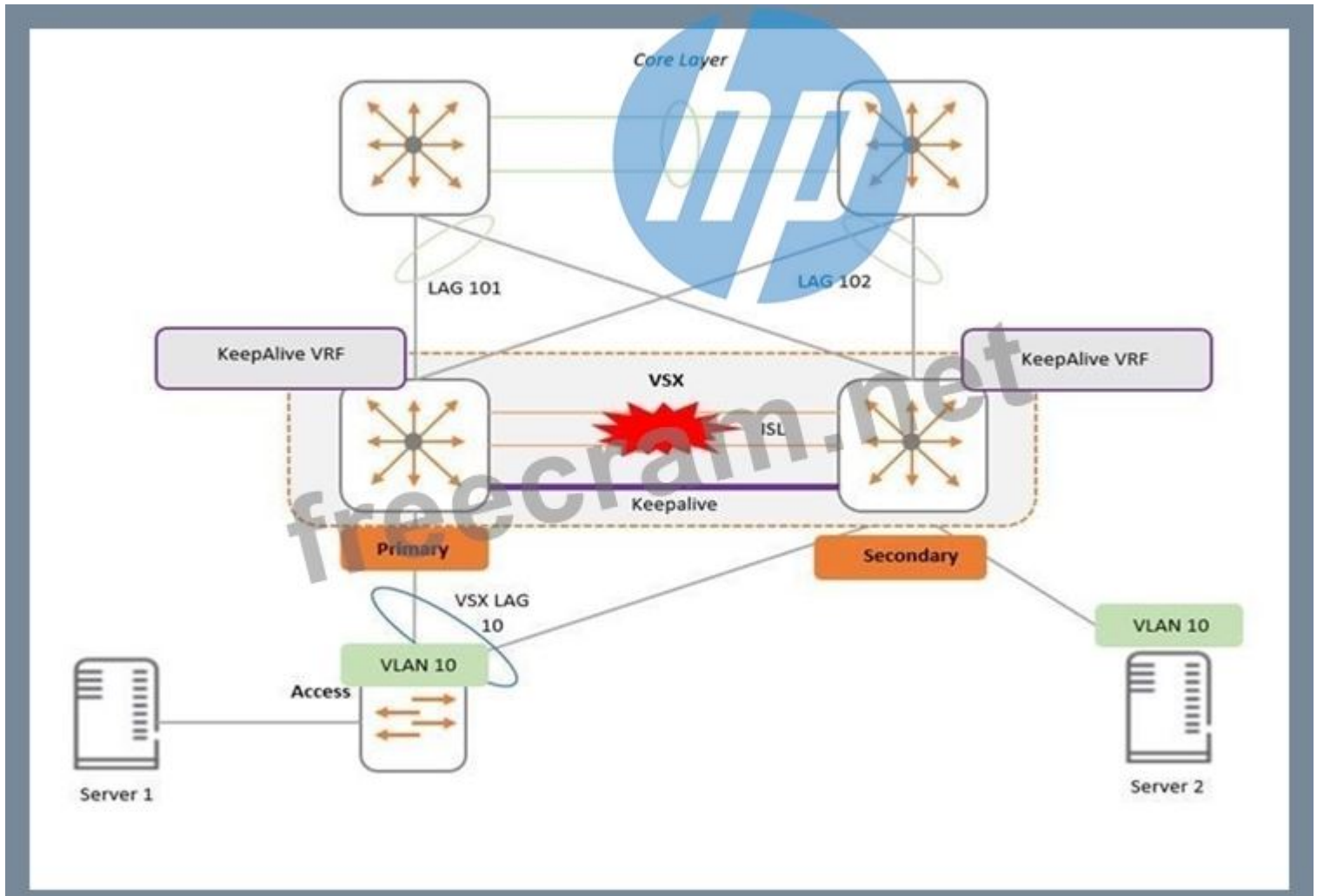
D. AOS-CX 8400 and VSX

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

AOS-CX 6400 supports VSX. But both 6300 and 6400 support always On PoE.

NEW QUESTION: 47
An administrator has an AOS-CX switch configured with:
router ospf 1
area 0
area 1 stub no-summary
It is the only ABR for area 1. The switch has the appropriate adjacencies to routing switches in areas 0 and 1. The current routes in each area are:
Area 0: 5 routes (LSA Type 1 and 2)
Area 1: 10 routes (LSA Type 1 and 2)
External routes: 2 (LSA Type 5)
Based on the above configuration, how many OSPF routes will routing switches see in Area 1?
A. 15
B. 6
C. 11
D. 12
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
default route + 10 routes = 11

NEW QUESTION: 48
Examine the attached diagram



Two AOS-CX switches are configured for VSX at the access layer, where servers attached 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 switches.
What is correct about access from the servers to the Core?
A. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer.
B. Server 2 cannot access the core layer.
C. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks.
D. Server 2 can successfully access the core layer via the keepalive link.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
An administrator wants to track what configuration changes were made on a switch.
What should the administrator implement to see the configuration changes on an AOS-CX switch?
A. AAA authorization
B. VSX synchronization logging
C. AAA authentication
D. Network Analysis Engine (NAE)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

An administrator wants to ensure that only authorized devices can connect to specific switch ports.
Which security feature should be configured?

A. DHCP Snooping
B. QoS
C. 802.1X
D. ACL
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which protocols are used by NetEdit to interact with third-party devices? (Choose two.)
A. SNMP
B. Restful API
C. telnet
D. CDP
E. SSH
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which HPE Aruba switch models support stacking? (Select two.)
A. 2530
B. 8320
C. 3810M
D. 2930M
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53

A company is implementing AOS-CX switches at the access layer. The company wants to implement access control for employees and guests.
Which security features will require a ClearPass server to be installed and used by the company?
A. Dynamic segmentation
B. Downloadable user roles
C. Change of authorization (CoA)
D. User-based tunneling (UBT)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit for an HPE Aruba Networking CX 6300M VSF:

What VSF configuration is required for the stack configuration to work and avoid split-brain?

A. vsf start-auto-stacking

B. vsf secondary-member 2

C. vsf conductor-member 2

D. vsl split-detect mgrep

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To avoid split-brain scenarios in VSF stacks, the VSL split-detect mgrep command is used to enable multicast group detection over the Virtual Switching Link (VSL). This helps detect when the stack links are down or partitioned, triggering appropriate failover or shutdown mechanisms.

Options like vsf start-auto-stacking, vsf secondary-member 2, or vsf conductor-member 2 are related to stack initialization and member roles but do not address split-brain detection directly.

Hence, enabling split-detect with mgrep is the best practice for VSF stack stability.

References:

Aruba VSF Stack Configuration and Troubleshooting Guide

HPE Aruba VSF High Availability Documentation

ArubaOS-CX Stack and VSF Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 55

When cutting and pasting configurations into NetEdit, which character is used to enter commands within the context of the previous command?

A. <ESC>

B. Space

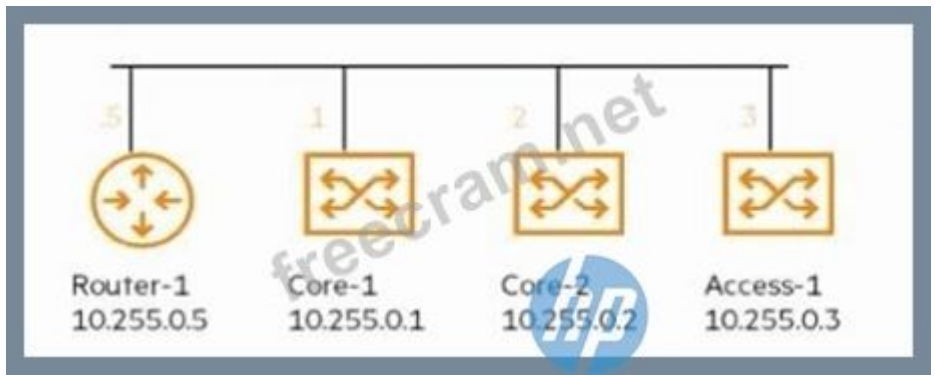
C. ">"

D. Tab

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

You are configuring OSPF on each of the devices shown. After verifying the OSPF neighbor table on each, you notice that Router-1 and Access-1 have neighbors in the 2WAY state. What is the reason for this?



A. Router-1 and Access-1 have reached a tie in the DR election.
B. Router-1 and Access-1 have no OSPF networks to advertise.
C. This is normal behavior for OSPF neighbors on a broadcast network.
D. IGMP snooping has been configured on Router-1 and Access-1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
OSPF neighbors on broadcast networks typically reach the 2WAY state during the DR/BDR election process.
It is normal behavior for OSPF neighbors on a broadcast network to be in the 2WAY state until a Designated Router (DR) and Backup DR (BDR) are elected.
The tie in DR election explains why multiple neighbors can be in 2WAY.
No OSPF networks advertised would not cause 2WAY.
IGMP snooping does not affect OSPF adjacency states.
References:
OSPF RFC 2328
ArubaOS-CX OSPF Configuration and Operation Guide
Network Protocol Behavior Reference Manuals

NEW QUESTION: 57
What must an OSPF router do when it receives a link state update?
A. It must re-establish adjacency with its Designated Router and Backup DR.
B. It must run the shortest path first algorithm.
C. It must initiate a graceful restart timer.
D. It must participate in a new election for the Designated Router and Backup DR.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58
A company has recently upgraded their campus switching infrastructure with AOS-CX switches.
They have implemented 802.1X authentication on access ports where laptop and IOT devices typically connect. An administrator has noticed that for POE devices, the AOS-CX switch ports are delivering the maximum wattage to the port instead of what the device actually needs.
Concerned about this waste of electricity, what should the administrator implement to solve this problem?
A. Implement a classifier policy with the correct power definitions
B. Create device profiles with the correct power definitions
C. Enable AAA authentication to exempt LLDP and/or CDP information

D. Globally enable the QoS trust setting for LLDP and/or CDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

LLDP packets are not allowed by default on aaa authenticated ports until the device passes authentication. To circumvent this for some situations like the one above, the aaa authentication port-access allow-lldp-bpdu command can be used.

NEW QUESTION: 59

You are reviewing the configuration of a VSX LAG and have noticed the command LACP fallback. Why might this have been configured?

A. For operation using a single partner LACP interface.

B. For backward compatibility with LACP v1.

C. To support provisioning a gateway without LACP.

D. To allow operation with active or passive LACP.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The LACP fallback command in Aruba VSX configurations allows the system to continue forwarding traffic even if LACP negotiation fails or is not established. This is useful when provisioning a gateway or link that does not support LACP, ensuring that the port remains operational in a static manner.

It is not specifically for backward compatibility with LACP v1.

It does not relate to operation with a single partner interface.

It also is not about active/passive LACP modes per se.

Therefore, LACP fallback is configured to support provisioning a gateway without LACP.

References:

ArubaOS-CX LACP Configuration Guide

Aruba VSX LAG and Fallback Documentation

HPE Aruba Networking Best Practices for Link Aggregation

NEW QUESTION: 60

An Aruba CX B100 VSX has the following state for LACP:
2024-06-08T19:48:34.713434+03:00 VSX1 lacpd[837]: Event|1321|LOG_INFO|AMM|1/1|LAG 253 State change for interface 1/1/25:3: Actor state: ALFNCD, Partner state: ASFNCD
2024-06-06T19:48:34.675496+03:00 VSX1 lacpd[837]: Event|1308|LOG_INFO|AMM|1/1|LACP rate set to slow for LAG 253 What can be observed based on the output?

A. The LAG 253 has a mismatching configuration with a peer

B. The global LACP rate has been configured for LACP ports

C. The LAG 253 has been negotiated automatically with peer timeout values

D. The local LAG 253 has a matching LACP configuration with peer

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The LACP state event Actor state: ALFNCD, Partner state: ASFNCD indicates that the LACP negotiation between the local (actor) and peer (partner) is successful with all flags matching and no errors.

ALFNCD and ASFNCD are standard LACP states indicating Active, Long timeout, Aggregation capable, Not synchronized, Collecting, and Distributing flags set as expected.

Also, the log shows the LACP rate is set to slow, which is the default.

Thus, the output shows the LAG 253 has a matching LACP configuration with its peer.

References:
ArubaOS-CX LACP Debugging and Logs Guide
IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation Control Protocol Specification
Aruba VSX LAG Best Practices Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 61
A network administrator enters this command:
Switch(config)# aaa authorization user-role enable How does this affect device authentication?
A. Authenticated devices must receive their dynamic settings, such as VLAN ID and ACLs, from the RADIUS server Access-Accept.
B. The local manager and operator accounts will no longer work unless they are associated with a user role on the switch.
C. Role-based mode will no longer be available with tunneled node to prevent conflicts with the AAA user roles.
D. Authenticated devices will be defined proper access if the RADIUS server sends any VSA except the user-role VSA
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62
A Linux SFTP server is configured for IP address 192.168.1.100, and the CX 6325 switch has a management IP address 192.168.1.200.
How can you back up the saved switch configuration to a remote location?
A. Use the command copy startup-config scp://user@192.168.1.100/switch_config.cfg vrf default on the switch.
B. Use the command scp admin@192.168.1.200:/running-config on the SFTP server.
C. Use the command copy startup-config sftp://user@192.168.1.100/switch_config.cfg vrf mgmt on the switch.
D. Use the command scp admin@192.168.1.200:/startup-config on the SFTP server.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Backing up the switch configuration to a remote Linux SFTP server requires using the copy command with the correct protocol (SFTP in this case), username, server IP, filename, and optionally the VRF to route management traffic.
Option A uses SCP and vrf default but the question mentions SFTP server, so SFTP protocol should be used.
Option B is a server-side command (not the switch).
Option C correctly uses copy startup-config sftp://user@192.168.1.100/switch_config.cfg vrf mgmt which backs up the startup-config via SFTP using the management VRF.
Option D is also a server-side command.
Using vrf mgmt is required because the management IP is in a separate VRF on CX switches.
References:

ArubaOS-CX Configuration Guide - Copy and File Transfer
Aruba CX VRF and Management Plane Concepts
HPE Aruba Networking SFTP/SCP Backup and Restore Examples

NEW QUESTION: 63
A network administrator is tasked to set up BGP in the company's network. The administrator is defining an eBGP peering between an AOS-CX switch and a directly-connected service provider.
The administrator has configured the following on the AOS-CX switch:

```
switch(config)# interface loopback 0
switch(config-loopback-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/32
switch(config-loopback-if)# exit
switch(config)# interface 1/1/1
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
switch(config-if)# routing
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2/30
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)# router bgp 64500
switch(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 64511
switch(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 192.168.1.2
switch(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
switch(config-bgp-ipv4-uc)# exit
```


However, when using the "show bgp all summary" command, the state does not display "Established" for the eBGP peer. What must the administrator configure to fix this issue?
A. router bgp 64500 enable
B. router bgp 64500 neighbor 192.168.1.1 ebgp-multihop
C. router bgp 64500 address-family ipv4 unicast neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
D. router bgp 64500 neighbor 192.168.1.1 update-source loopback0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
How is voice traffic prioritized correctly on AOS-CX switches?
A. By defining device profiles with QOS settings
B. By placing it in the strict priority queue
C. By implementing voice VLANs
D. By implementing weighted fair queueing (WFQ)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
By tagging the port as voice (Alt C) the switch will by default honor whatever priority the end device uses. This can be changed if needed.

NEW QUESTION: 65
Which option correctly defines how to identify a VLAN as a voice VLAN on an AOS-CX switch?
A. Switch(config)# port-access lldp-group <LLDP-group-name>

Switch(config-lldp-group)# vlan <VLAN-ID>
B. Switch(config)# port-access role <role-name>
Switch(config-pa-role)# vlan access <VLAN-ID>
C. Switch(config)# vlan <VLAN-ID>
Switch(config-vlan-<VLAN-ID>)# voice
D. Switch(config)# vlan <VLAN-ID> voice
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To create a voice VLAN, configure the voice command in the VLAN context, like this:
Switch(config)# vlan <VLAN-ID>
Switch(config-vlan)# voice
So answer C

NEW QUESTION: 66
Which benefit is provided by MD5 authentication for BGP?
A. It protects BGP routing information from eavesdroppers.
B. It verifies that received BGP routes have valid next hop IP addresses.
C. It enables users to authenticate to a server across BGP AS boundaries.
D. It validates that BGP messages arrive from an authorized device.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
What is the purpose of the transit VLAN when implementing dynamic segmentation policies involving AOS-CX switches and an Aruba gateway solution?
A. It defines the VXLAN identifier to identified UBT traffic between the AOS-CX switches and the gateway solution
B. It identifies the VLAN that the user traffic will be assigned to when it comes out of the tunnel and is forwarded by the gateway.
C. It identifies the VLAN that the user traffic will be assigned to, whether the traffic is tunneled or locally switched
D. It identifies the VLAN that the switch will use when tunneling the traffic to the gateway
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Refer to the exhibit:

Both switches, Core-1 and Core-2, are configured with default spanning-tree priorities. Both switches appear as primary root bridges. What must be done to have only one spanning tree domain?

A. Create MST instances 1 and 2 on Core-2.

B. Create matching MST configuration on Core-2.

C. Set the spanning tree priority to 1 on Core-1.

D. Set the spanning tree priority to 1 on Core-2.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

If both switches are configured with default spanning-tree priorities and both appear as primary root bridges, to have a single spanning tree domain, matching MST configuration (Multiple Spanning Tree) must be created on Core-2 to align with Core-1.

Setting priority to 1 on one switch can help but matching MST configurations is the recommended approach for multiple VLANs.

Creating MST instances on only one switch will not ensure consistency.

Matching MST configurations ensures consistent root bridge election and stable spanning tree.

References:

Aruba MSTP Configuration Guide

IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol

HPE Aruba Network Design Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 69

An administrator is managing a pair of core AOS-CX switches configured for VSX. Connected to this core are pairs of aggregation layer AOS-CX switches configured for VSX. OSPF is running between the aggregation and core layers. To speed up OSPF convergence, the administrator has configured BFD between the core and aggregation switches.

What is a best practice the administrator should implement to reduce CPU processing on the switches if a BFD neighbor fails?

A. Disable ICMP redirects

B. Implement graceful restart

C. Increase the BFD echo timers

D. Increase the VSX keepalive timer

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In some cases, the ech could have a source and destination on the same subnet, which would usually trigger the switch to send an ICMP redirect. The extra processing can cause issues on the Switch. Disabling ICMP redirects prevenets these issues.

NEW QUESTION: 70

You are implementing HPE Aruba Networking CX switches in a hotel environment. Which feature would allow you to use a single subnet for the wired guests, allowing them to utilize only default gateway services and communicate with each other in a conference room but not elsewhere?

A. By assigning the guest users in the conference room to an isolated VLAN and the gateway to a primary VLAN.
B. By assigning the guest users in the conference room to a community VLAN and the gateway to a primary VLAN.
C. By assigning the guest users in the conference room to a primary VLAN and the gateway to an isolated VLAN.
D. By assigning the guest users in the conference room to an isolated VLAN and the gateway to a community VLAN.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a hotel environment where a single subnet is used for wired guests, but guest devices in a conference room need to communicate with each other (and with the default gateway), while remaining isolated from other guests elsewhere, Community VLANs are appropriate.
Community VLANs allow hosts within the same VLAN community to communicate with each other and the default gateway but are isolated from hosts in other communities.
Isolated VLANs block communication between ports and only allow communication to the gateway.
Therefore, assigning conference room guests to a community VLAN and the gateway to a primary VLAN allows the desired communication model.
References:
Aruba VLAN Best Practices and VLAN Types Documentation
ArubaOS-CX Dynamic Segmentation and VLAN Features
HPE Aruba Networking Deployment Guides for Guest Networks

NEW QUESTION: 71
Examine the configuration of Core-1 and Core-2. AOS-CX switches configured as a VSX stack:
Core1: Interlace lag 256
no shutdown
no routing
vlan trunk allowed all
lacp mode active Interface 1/1/46
no shutdown
lag 256 Interface 1/1/47
no shutdown
lag 256
VSX
Inter-switch-link lag 256
vsx-sync vsx-global
exit

Cofe2: interlace lag 250
no shutdown
no routing
vlan trunk allowed all
lacp mode active
Interlace 1/1/46
no shutdown
lag 256 Interface 1/1/47
no shutdown
lag 256 vsx
inter-switch-link lag 256
exit
When using the "show vsx status" command, the two switches fall to connect and successfully synchronize. What should the administrator do to fix this issue?
A. Define the VSX roles on the two switches.
B. Define a larger MTU on the ISL link of the two switches.
C. Enable active-active forwarding on the two switches.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Refer to the exhibit from an HPE Aruba Networking CX6000:

```
show lacp interfaces

State abbreviations :
A - Active        P - Passive       F - Aggregable I - Individual
```

Two CX 6000 switches are configured with the same configuration for LAG 1. What needs to be done to remove the LACP block state?
A. On one of the switches, change the LACP mode to passive
B. Change the LACP mode from passive to active on one of the switches
C. Change the LACP mode from passive to static on one of the switches
D. On both of the switches, change the LACP timeout to short
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) modes can be active or passive. When two switches are both configured in passive mode, no LACP packets are initiated, causing the link aggregation to fail or go into a block state.
Changing one side from passive to active causes that switch to initiate LACP negotiation, resolving the block state.
Changing to static mode disables LACP negotiation, which is not recommended unless both sides are static.
Changing timeout does not solve LACP block issues caused by mode mismatches.
Therefore, changing one switch's LACP mode from passive to active is necessary to resolve the block.
References:
ArubaOS-CX LACP Configuration Guide
IEEE 802.3ad Standard for LACP
Aruba VSX and LACP Troubleshooting Guide

NEW QUESTION: 73
You are configuring OSPF between two CX switches but cannot see any neighbors. Based on the output, how would you fix the problem?

A. Remove the max-metric router-lsa on-startup to allow faster formation of adjacency.
B. Configure ip ospf network broadcast on the VLAN 182 interface.
C. Configure no ip ospf cost 100 on the VLAN 182 interface.
D. Configure no passive-interface vlan182 on the switch.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
OSPF neighbors not forming adjacency and stuck in the 2WAY state typically indicates that the interface is set to passive mode, preventing OSPF Hello packets from being sent or received on that interface.
Removing passive mode on VLAN 182 allows OSPF Hello messages to be exchanged and adjacency to form.
Options involving network type or costs do not affect adjacency states related to passive interfaces.
The max-metric router-lsa on-startup affects LSA advertisements, not adjacency formation.
Therefore, the fix is to configure no passive-interface vlan182.
References:
ArubaOS-CX OSPF Troubleshooting Guide
OSPF Protocol RFC 2328
HPE Aruba Networking Configuration Guides

NEW QUESTION: 74
A network has two AOS-CX switches connected to two different service providers. The administrator is concerned about bandwidth consumption on the service provider links and learned that the service providers were using the company as a transit AS.
Which feature should the administrator implement to prevent this situation?
A. Configure bi-directional forwarding detection on both switches
B. Configure a classifier policy to disable MED
C. Configure the two switches as route reflectors
D. Configure route maps and apply them to BGP
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75
A network administrator wants to replace older access layer switches with AOS-CX 6300 switches.
Which virtual switching technology can the administrator implement with this solution?

A. Only VSX
B. Only Backplane stacking
C. Only VSF
D. Both VSF and VSX
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76
A multicast configuration on an HPE Aruba Networking CX 6300 VSF is used for a group address 239.0.0.1.
The configuration is having issues, and the video streaming clients are not receiving the stream.
What would be a possible root cause for the problems experienced?
A. The IGMP-snooping is using version 2 configured for the SVI.
B. The selected multicast address will overlay with Link-Local Multicast address scope.
C. The selected multicast address will overlay with PIM-SM discovery address.
D. The IGMP is enabled on the VLANs without any multicast traffic.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The multicast group address 239.0.0.1 falls within the administratively scoped multicast addresses but overlaps with the Link-Local Multicast address scope (224.0.0.0/24), which is reserved for protocol control traffic and should not be used for application multicast groups. Using an address that overlaps with the Link- Local scope can cause multicast routing and forwarding issues, leading to video streaming clients not receiving the stream.
IGMP snooping version or enabling IGMP without multicast traffic do not cause this issue.
PIM-SM discovery addresses are different multicast addresses.
References:
RFC 2365 (Administratively Scoped IP Multicast)
ArubaOS-CX Multicast and IGMP Configuration Guide
HPE Aruba Networking Multicast Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 77
An administrator is implementing a multi-area OSPF network. The network contains a backbone (area 0) and two other areas (1 and 2) connected to ABRs in the backbone The network has one routing switch connected to a service provider located in area 2 Which network design would minimize the number of routes in the routing switches' link state databases (LSDBs) while still allowing full connectivity?
A. Area 0: Normal
Area 1: Totally not-so-stubby Area 2: Totally stubby

B. Area 0: Normal
Area 1: Totally stubby Area 2: Totally stubby
C. Area 0: Not-so-stubby
Area 1: Totally not-so-stubby Area 2: Totally not-so-stubby
D. Area 0: Normal
Area 1: Totally stubby
Area 2: Totally not-so-stubby
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78
You are reviewing the configuration of an aggregation switch and have noticed that VLAN 1 is configured as the native VLAN on all interfaces connected to access switches. Why might this have been configured?
A. To support LLDP
B. To support UBT
C. To support MSTP
D. To support ZTP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
VLAN 1 is often configured as the native VLAN on interfaces to support Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP).
During ZTP, devices communicate over VLAN 1 by default to download their configuration and updates.
LLDP and UBT are unrelated to native VLAN configuration for provisioning.
MSTP relates to spanning tree but does not dictate native VLAN usage.
Thus, VLAN 1 as native VLAN facilitates ZTP processes.
References:
Aruba ZTP Deployment Guide
HPE Aruba VLAN and Native VLAN Best Practices
ArubaOS-CX Network Provisioning Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 79
A company has just purchased AOS-CX switches. The company has a free and open-source AAA solution. The company wants to implement access control on the Ethernet ports of the AOS- CX switches.
Which security features can the company implement given the equipment that they are using?
A. Port-based tunneling
B. Device fingerprinting
C. Local user roles
D. Downloadable user roles
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You need use 3rd party AAA server. DUR is use for CLeapass.

NEW QUESTION: 80

You need to configure BGP on an HPE Aruba Networking switch using AS 65010. What is required when establishing peering with neighboring devices using eBGP that are not directly connected?

A. Use of next-hop-self

B. Use of ebgp-multihop

C. Use of route-reflector

D. Use of address-family ipv4 external

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When establishing eBGP peering between devices that are not directly connected, the TTL (Time To Live) value of the BGP packets must be increased to allow them to traverse multiple hops. This is achieved by configuring ebgp-multihop, which increases the TTL beyond the default value of 1.

next-hop-self changes the BGP next-hop attribute but is not required for multihop eBGP.

route-reflector is a BGP design feature unrelated to multihop.

address-family ipv4 external is not a standard command on Aruba CX switches.

Therefore, to successfully peer eBGP sessions across multiple hops, ebgp-multihop must be configured.

References:

ArubaOS-CX BGP Configuration Guide

RFC 4271 (BGP-4)

HPE Aruba Networking Best Practices for BGP

NEW QUESTION: 81

An administrator is managing a VSX pair of AOS-CX switches. An administrator configures the following on the primary AOS-CX switch:

```
switch(config)# vlan 100
switch(config-vlan-100)# vsx-sync
```

A. The primary switch will erase VLAN 200 from the VSX pair

B. The operation is not allowed by the switch and a CLI error is displayed

C. The VLAN is created on both the primary and secondary switches

D. The VLAN is only created on the secondary switch.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82

You are attempting to configure an interface, but you are seeing the error message below. What could explain this?

Access-1(config)# interface 1/1/1

Invalid input: interface

A. The switch is in password recovery mode

B. The command must be run from the manager context

C. The switch is being managed by HPE Aruba Networking Central

D. Authorization is enabled for CLI commands

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The error message "Invalid input: interface" typically appears if the switch is managed by HPE Aruba Central, which restricts CLI interface configuration to prevent configuration drift. When managed externally, certain commands are disabled or locked.

Password recovery mode or authorization enabled would not cause this error.
Manager context is not a concept in Aruba CX CLI.
References:
Aruba Central Management Mode Documentation
HPE Aruba Switch CLI Behavior When Centrally Managed
ArubaOS-CX CLI Access Control Guide

NEW QUESTION: 83
An administrator is implementing a multicast solution in a multi-VLAN network. Which statement is true about the configuration of the switches in the network?
A. IGMP snooping must be enabled on all interfaces on a switch to intelligently forward traffic
B. IGMP requires join and leave messages to graft and prune multicast streams between switches
C. IGMP must be enabled on all routed interfaces where multicast traffic will traverse
D. IGMP must be enabled on all interfaces where multicast sources and receivers are connected
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If you want the benefits of IGMP in VLAN 30, you must enable it on the routed interface for VLAN 30" and "You enable IGMP on a per VLAN basis.

NEW QUESTION: 84
What is correct regarding rate limiting and egress queue shaping on AOS-CX switches?
A. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be used to restrict inbound traffic
B. Limits can be defined only for broadcast and multicast traffic
C. Traffic rate limit is configured on queue level
D. Rate limiting and egress queue shaping can be applied globally
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85
In an attempt to clear the switch configuration, you've issued the command erase all zeroize. What is the result of this task?
A. The switch clears all user credentials and retains the running configuration.
B. The switch restores the factory-installed AOS-CX image to the switch.
C. The switch runs a secure erase task, deleting the startup-config, and retains admin credential password.
D. The switch runs a secure erase task, deleting all customer data, and may run up to an hour.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The command erase all zeroize performs a secure erase on the switch, which deletes all customer data including startup-config and stored credentials. This process can take up to an hour depending on the hardware and storage media.
It does not retain running config (Option A).
It does not restore the factory AOS-CX image (Option B).
Admin credentials are deleted as part of the secure erase (Option C is incorrect).
Therefore, this command securely wipes all data and resets the device.
References:
ArubaOS-CX Secure Erase and Factory Reset Guide

HPE Aruba Switch Maintenance Procedures
Aruba CX Switch CLI Reference

NEW QUESTION: 86
What is true when describing HPE Aruba Networking VSX ISL to a new customer?
A. The ISL traffic is always tagged with EF QoS markings.
B. The traffic over the ISL is encapsulated as a GRE tunnel.
C. The ISL LAG automatically includes all configured VLANs.
D. The ISL LAG must allow all configured VLANs.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In VSX architecture, the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) is implemented as a Link Aggregation Group (LAG). To ensure proper forwarding and VLAN consistency, the ISL LAG must allow all configured VLANs. This allows VSX synchronization and data forwarding across all VLANs that span the two switches.
ISL traffic is not specifically tagged with EF QoS markings by default.
ISL traffic is not encapsulated in GRE tunnels.
The ISL LAG does not automatically include all VLANs; VLANs must be allowed on the LAG explicitly.
Hence, the LAG must be configured to allow all VLANs.
References:
Aruba VSX Design and Implementation Guide
ArubaOS-CX VSX Configuration Guide
HPE Aruba VSX Best Practices Documentation

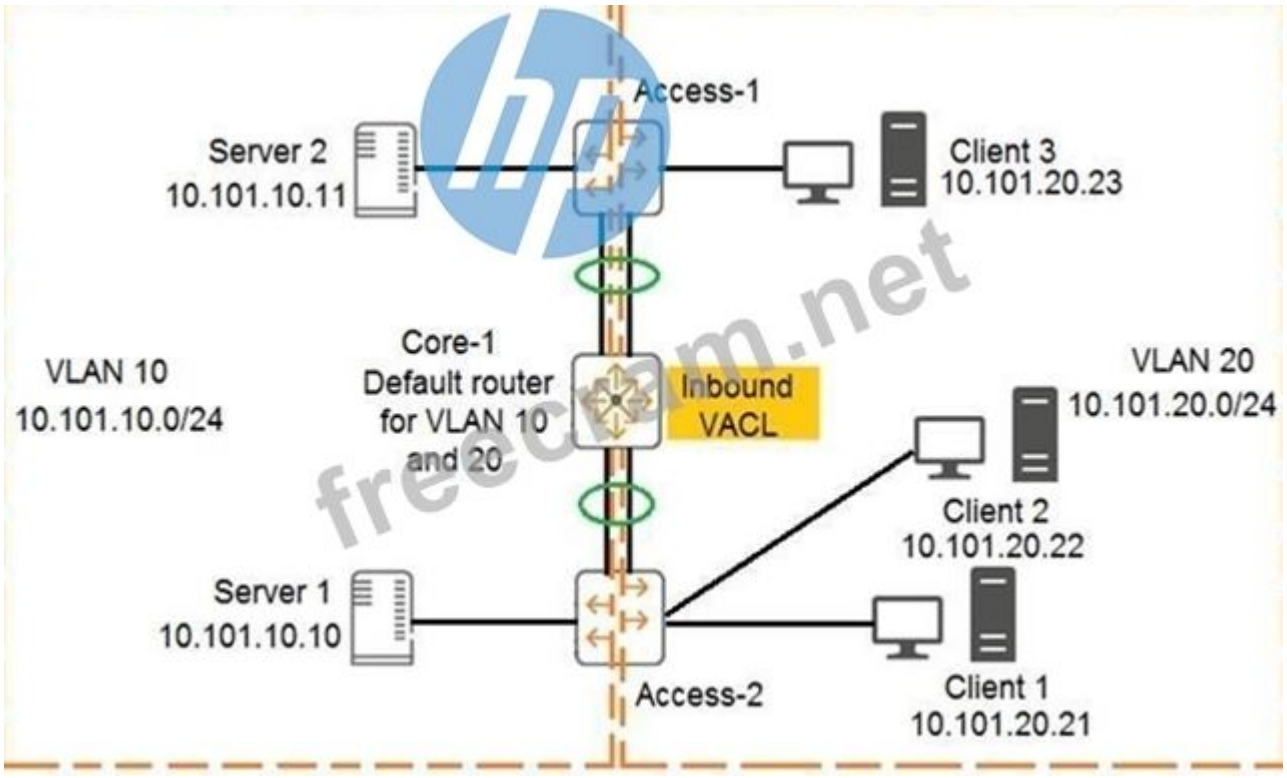
NEW QUESTION: 87
What is a concept associated with PIM sparse mode (SM)?
A. Requires periodic joins to maintain the shortest path tree (SPT).
B. Recommended for use when high bandwidth connections exist.
C. Implements a push content to forward traffic from the multicast source.
D. Reverts to forwarding when the pruning state times out.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 88
Refer to the partial exhibit from HPE Aruba Networking CX 8325:

If a new CX 8325 is to be deployed, which switch profile should be used to provide gateway and routing services?
A. L3-core profile should be selected instead of the factory default
B. Spine profile should be used, which is the factory default
C. Leaf profile should be selected instead of the factory default
D. The L3-apg profile should be selected instead of using the factory default
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When deploying a new Aruba CX 8325 switch to provide gateway and routing services, the L3-apg profile (Layer 3 Aggregation Profile) should be selected instead of the factory default. This profile is designed for switches acting as aggregation or core routers, enabling Layer 3 routing capabilities and optimized configurations for such roles.
The Spine profile (factory default) is optimized for leaf/spine architectures, but may not be ideal for aggregation gateways.
Leaf and L3-core profiles are targeted for different roles.
Using the L3-apg profile helps to ensure the switch is correctly optimized for Layer 3 gateway functions.
References:
Aruba CX 8325 Switch Profiles Documentation
HPE Aruba Network Design Guides
ArubaOS-CX Installation and Setup Guide

NEW QUESTION: 89
Examine the network exhibit:



The ACL configuration defined on Core-1 is as follows:

```
Core-1(config)# access-list ip example
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# permit ip 10.101.20.21/32 any eq 23
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# permit ip 10.101.20.21/32 eq 23 any
Core-1(config-acl-ip)# exit
Core-1(config)# vlan 20
Core-1(config-if)# apply access-list example in
```

If telnet was being used, which device connection would be permitted and functional in both directions? (Choose two.)

A. Client 3 to Client 2

B. Client 1 to Client 2

C. Server 2 to Client 2

D. Server 1 to Client 1

E. Client 1 to Client 3

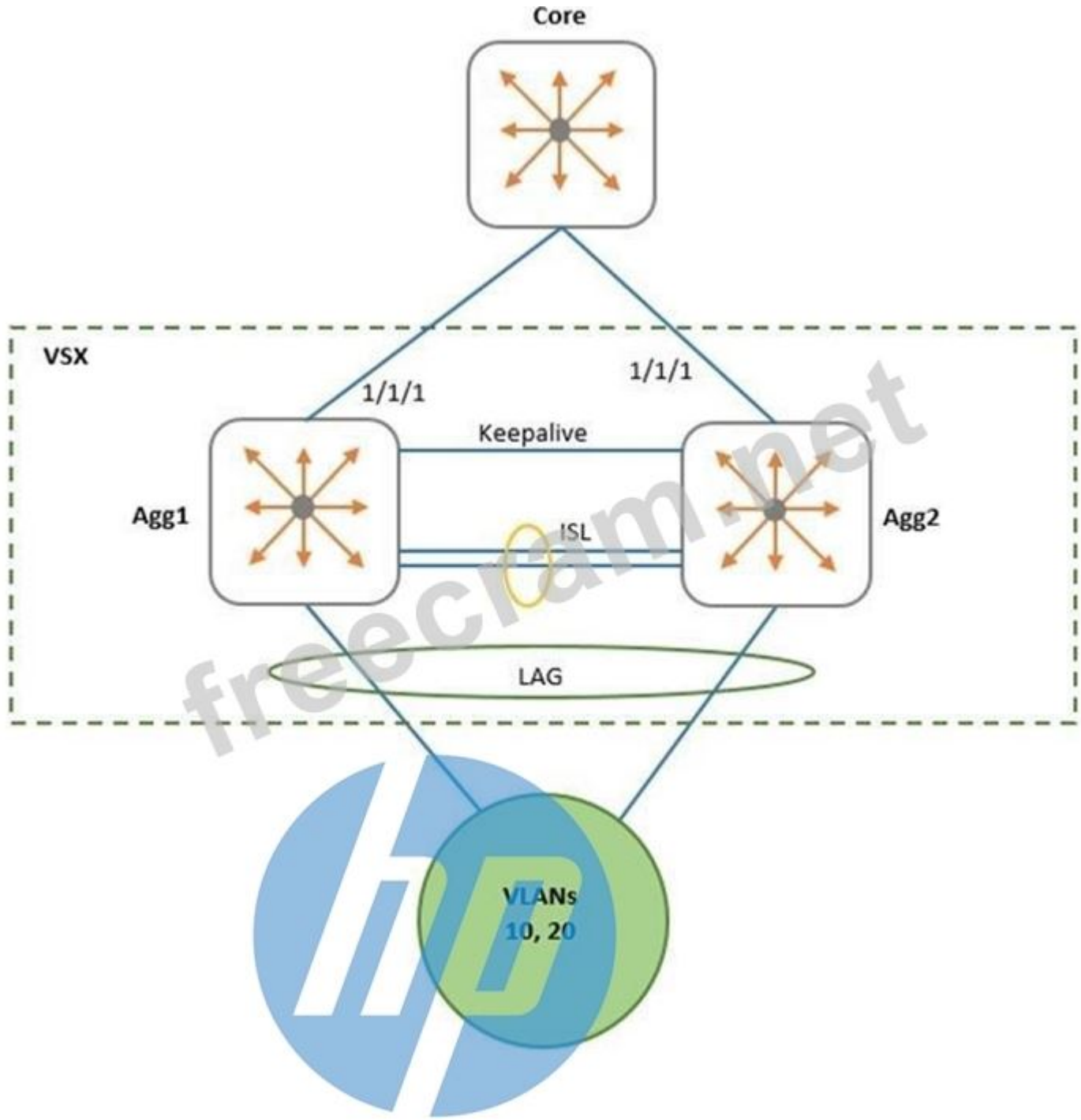
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

B is correct because the traffic never crosses the core so the VACL is not used.

D is correct because the server is inbound to VLAN 10 so VACL is not used and return traffic is permitted by VACL.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Examine the network exhibit.



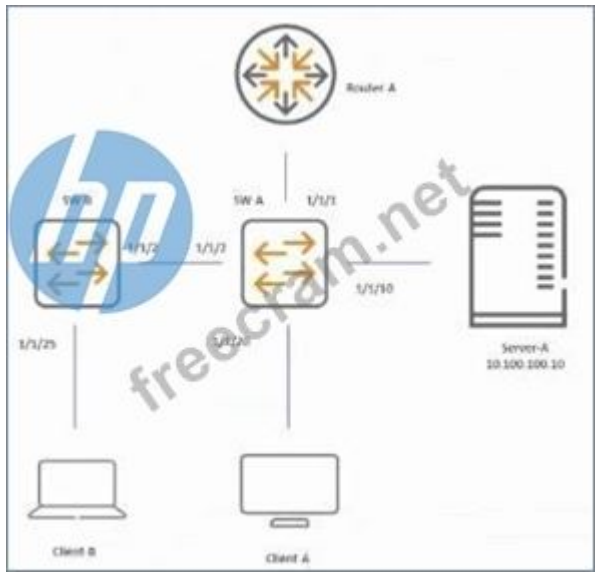
A network administrator is implementing OSPF on a VSX pair of aggregation switches: Agg1 and Agg2. VLANs 10 and 20 are connected to layer-2 access switches. Agg-1 and Agg-2 are configured as the default gateway for VLANs 10 and 20, with active gateway enabled.

What is the best practice for configuring OSPF on the aggregation switches and their connection to the Core switch?

A. Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interface. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.

B. Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switches. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.
C. Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interface. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.
D. Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switches. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 91
Refer to the exhibit:



SW-A is the Layer 3 gateway for:
* Server-A in VLAN 100, subnet 10.100.100.0/24
* Client-A in VLAN 20, subnet 10.100.20.0/24
* Client-B in VLAN 30, subnet 10.100.30.0/24
What must be done to prevent rogue DHCP servers in VLAN 30 on SW-B?
A. Enable dhcpv4-snooping trust 10.100.100.10 on VLAN 30
B. Enable dhcpv4-snooping authorized-server 10.100.100.10 on VLAN 30
C. Enable snooping globally and on VLAN 30
D. Enable dhcpv4-snooping globally and on interface VLAN 30
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To prevent rogue DHCP servers in a VLAN, DHCP snooping authorized-server commands are used to specify trusted DHCP servers allowed to respond.
Option A (dhcpv4-snooping trust 10.100.100.10) configures a trusted port, but it is not VLAN specific and not precise enough for this purpose.
Enabling DHCP snooping globally and on VLAN or interface (Options C and D) are prerequisites but do not prevent rogue servers unless authorized servers are defined.
Option B correctly enables an authorized DHCP server IP on VLAN 30, blocking unauthorized DHCP responses.
References:
ArubaOS-CX DHCP Snooping Configuration Guide
HPE Aruba Network Security Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 92
Which actions should be taken before deploying a configuration change to Aruba switches?
(Select two.)
A. Verify the configuration in a test environment
B. Apply changes directly to all switches simultaneously
C. Perform a rollback plan test
D. Disable all redundant links before applying changes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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