

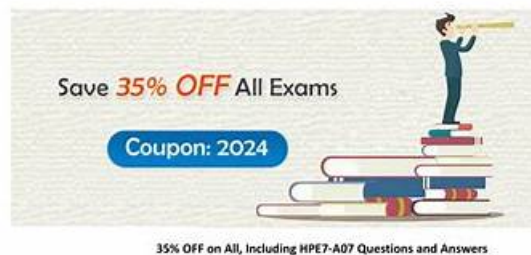
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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Exhibit.

You updated your gateway to the most recent firmware. However, after the firmware was updated, the gateway could no longer connect to HPE Aruba Networking Central. Your corporate ITIL procedures require you to implement your backout plan. You connected a console cable to your gateway and saw the following prompt.

Cpxload#

in what order, do you need to execute the following commands to return to the previous firmware version?

```
bootf
cpboot
def_part 1
hit any key to stop autoboot
osinfo
```

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

The sequence to return to the previous firmware version after an unsuccessful update would typically be:

hit any key to stop autoboot(This would prevent the system from automatically booting into the current, problematic firmware.)

def_part 1(This command sets the default boot partition, which is likely where the previous working firmware is located.) bootf(This command would boot from the specified flash partition, which after the second step, would be the previous firmware.) osinfo(After the system is booted, this command could be used to confirm the firmware version now running on the gateway.)

NEW QUESTION # 73

You have been tasked to ensure that audit logs on mobility gateways contain accurate timestamps, keeping security in mind. Which configuration change would best secure the time clock against attacks?

- A. Modify the ACL AllowList to deny NTP

- B. Use an ACL in the communication path
- **C. Turn on Use NTP authentication toggle and set the parameters**
- D. Modify the audit log timezone to match the mobility gateways

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

Accurate and trusted time on gateways is essential for audit logs. Aruba gateways and AOS-CX switches support NTP authentication, where the device and the NTP server share cryptographic keys (key-id with MD5/SHA-1 depending on platform). The device accepts time updates only from servers that successfully authenticate, protecting against spoofed NTP responses and time-shifting attacks.

Exact extract:

* "Configure NTP authentication to verify time sources. Define an authentication key, mark it as trusted, and associate it with the NTP server. The device will synchronize time only with authenticated servers."

* "Accurate logging relies on NTP. Enabling authentication helps prevent malicious or accidental tampering with system time." Thus, enabling and configuring NTP authentication directly secures the time clock against attacks, making B correct.

Option A would block time synchronization; C (a generic ACL) does not provide cryptographic validation; D changes only display/timezone and does not secure the source of time.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

* ArubaOS 10 Gateway Management and Security Guide - "Configuring NTP authentication (keys, trusted key, server association)."

* Aruba AOS-CX System Management Guide - "Securing NTP and its impact on event/audit logs."

NEW QUESTION # 74

In a WLAN network with a tunneled SSID, you see the following events in HPE Aruba Networking Central:

Occurred On	Event Type	Serial	Description
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:40	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527]	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence numbe
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:04	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client 37:18:0d with sequen
Nov 14, 2023, 09:43:41	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	T228	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client :48:96:4d with sequence numbe
Nov 14, 2023, 09:43:39	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T2X7	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client 48:96:4d with sequen
Nov 14, 2023, 09:40:03	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequen
Nov 14, 2023, 09:38:10	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527]	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client 37:18:0d with sequence numbe
Nov 14, 2023, 09:37:29	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client 20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequen
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:16	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	T228	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client 37:18:0d with sequence numbe
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:14	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequen
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:55	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527]	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client 20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequence numbe
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:53	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T228	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequen

The customer asks you to investigate log messages. What should you tell them?

- A. This indicates a security issue. The client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d is performing a Denial-of-Service attack on your network. You should track down the client and remove it from the network
- B. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue
- **C. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed**
- D. This indicates a client WLAN driver issue for the client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d. You should upgrade the client WLAN driver

Answer: C

Explanation:

The provided event logs from Aruba Central show multiple entries of:

Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update

Client PMK/OKC Key Delete

Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client ...

Operation DEL for key cache entry for client ...

These log entries refer to Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) updates in the Aruba gateway or access point for wireless clients.

When a client roams between APs or the system refreshes key entries for active clients, Aruba's infrastructure updates or deletes

PMK cache entries dynamically. This process ensures secure key continuity across APs and controllers for tunneled SSIDs.

Exact Extracts from Aruba WLAN and AOS-10 Documentation:

"PMK/OKC cache updates and deletions are part of normal operation. When clients connect, disconnect, or roam, the system adds or removes their PMK cache entries. These log messages are informational and indicate expected WPA2-Enterprise behavior."

"In a tunneled SSID, PMK and OKC entries are managed at the gateway level. When a client roams or rekeys, the gateway logs PMK/OKC Key Add/Update and Key Delete messages. These are not error conditions."

"Frequent ADD/DEL entries for a client MAC address reflect normal WPA2 key lifecycle events-such as reauthentication, idle timeout, or client-driven disassociation." Thus, these messages indicate normal background key management (PMK caching and rekeying) and not any fault or attack scenario.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Denial-of-Service attack:False. These events correspond to key management, not excessive connection requests. Aruba security logs for DoS attacks show messages like "Association flood" or

"Authentication flood," not PMK/OKC operations.

* B. Roaming issue:While OKC relates to roaming optimizations, these log messages do not indicate a failure or issue - they show successful key caching updates.

"OKC Key Add/Update events confirm successful key caching, not roaming failure."

* C. Client WLAN driver issue:No error messages (timeouts, EAP failures, or deauths) are logged. The presence of PMK updates and deletes alone does not imply a driver issue.

"Client driver problems typically manifest as association failures or 4-way handshake errors, not PMK cache logs." Conclusion:

The repeated "PMK/OKC Key Add/Update" and "Key Delete" events represent routine client key caching and refresh behavior in Aruba's tunneled WLAN design.

No misconfiguration, client issue, or attack is implied.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* ArubaOS 10 Wireless and Gateway Configuration Guide - "PMK caching and OKC operation."

* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Operations Guide - "Understanding PMK/OKC key lifecycle and expected log events."

* Aruba Campus WLAN Best Practices Guide - "Tunneled SSID key management (PMK, OKC, and 802.11r Fast Roaming)."

* Aruba Central Monitoring and Event Logs Reference - "Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Delete informational messages."

NEW QUESTION # 75

Prefix	Nexthop	Interface	VRF(egress)	Origin/ Type	Distance/ Metric	Age
0.0.0.0/0	172.21.11.1	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	06h:47m:30s
10.200.1.0/24	172.21.11.2	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	00h:06m:54s
10.200.1.1/32	172.21.11.2	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	00h:06m:54s
10.201.1.0/24	172.21.11.2	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	05h:15m:03s
10.201.1.1/32	172.21.11.2	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	05h:15m:03s
10.201.1.102/32	172.21.11.2	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	05h:14m:09s
10.203.1.0/24	-	vlan203	-	C	[0/0]	-
10.203.1.1/32	-	vlan203	-	L	[0/0]	-
172.21.11.4/32	172.21.11.2	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	06h:47m:30s
172.21.11.5/32	-	loopback3	-	L	[0/0]	-
172.21.111.0/24	172.21.11.1	-	-	B/EV	[200/0]	06h:47m:30s

Total Route Count : 21

Which statement is true given the following CLI output from a CX 6300?

- A. A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is on a remote CX 6300 in the fabric with loopback IP address 172.21.11.2
- B. The overlay loopback addresses are advertised in the fabric with 24-bit subnet masks
- C. A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 has a host route that is not being properly advertised
- D. There are no active fabric clients on the CX switch with RD 172.16.10.1

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CLI output shown is from the Aruba CX 6300 running AOS-CX, displaying the routing table in an EVPN-VXLAN fabric environment.

Key details from the output:

Prefix Nexthop Interface Origin/Type Distance/Metric

10.203.1.0/24 - vlan203 C [0/0]

10.203.1.1/32 - vlan203 L [0/0]
10.203.1.100/32 172.21.11.2 - B/EV [200/0]
172.21.11.4/32 172.21.11.2 - B/EV [200/0]
172.21.11.5/32 - loopback3 L [0/0]

From this, we can interpret the following:

- * Routes marked as B/EV originate from BGP EVPN, meaning they are advertised and learned over the VXLAN fabric.
- * The next hop 172.21.11.2 indicates that these routes are learned from another fabric device with loopback address 172.21.11.2.
- * The route 10.203.1.100/32 is a host route (specific endpoint) reachable via that remote switch.

According to the Aruba CX EVPN-VXLAN Fabric Deployment Guide:

"In a VXLAN fabric, host routes (/32) are dynamically advertised using EVPN Type 2 routes.

These routes include MAC/IP bindings of endpoints connected to remote VTEPs (loopbacks).

The next-hop address in the routing table corresponds to the VTEP IP (loopback address) of the remote switch where the client resides." Thus, the presence of a /32 route (10.203.1.100/32) with next hop 172.21.11.2 indicates that this wired client resides behind another CX 6300 fabric node whose VTEP address is 172.21.11.2.

Option Analysis:

- * A. Correct - The /32 route confirms that 10.203.1.100 is reachable via remote CX at 172.21.11.2 (remote VTEP).
- * B. Incorrect - The RD information isn't shown here; this statement cannot be validated and contradicts visible EVPN entries.
- * C. Incorrect - The route is properly advertised and reachable via EVPN; no indication of advertisement failure.
- * D. Incorrect - Overlay loopbacks (172.21.11.x) are advertised as /32 host routes, not /24 subnets.

Final Verified answer: A

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- * Aruba AOS-CX EVPN-VXLAN Fabric Deployment and Configuration Guide
- * Aruba CX 6300 Routing and BGP Configuration Guide
- * Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - EVPN-VXLAN Route Interpretation

NEW QUESTION # 76

Refer to the CLI output below:

```
(GW1) #show tunneled-node-mgr trace-buf
TNM Trace Buffer
-----
Nov 9 06:05:11 --> SW Bootstrap Req 10.10.10.151 8c:85:c1:49:01:40 rsvd-vid=1 sacMode=1 sacIP=0.0.0.0 flags=1 mtu=1500
Nov 9 06:05:11 sos SW hw tun created 10.10.10.151 tunnel 15.
Nov 9 06:05:11 <-- SW Bootstrap Ack 10.10.10.151 SBY=0.0.0.0
Nov 9 06:05:11 <-- Nodelist to Switch 10.10.10.151 retry=0 seq=1 enabled=1 SBY=10.10.10.101
Nov 9 06:05:11 --> Nodelist ack 10.10.10.151 seq=1 status=1
Nov 9 06:06:49 --> User bootstrap req 10.10.10.151 00:50:56:a5:e8:95 rsvd-vid=1 vlan=40 key=1 role=visitor flags=6 mtu=1500 server=0.0.0.0.
Nov 9 06:06:49 sos User tunnel created 10.10.10.151 00:50:56:a5:e8:95 dormant=0 tunnel 1.
Nov 9 06:06:49 gsm Publish tun user 10.10.10.151 00:50:56:a5:e8:95.
Nov 9 06:06:49 <-- User bootstrap ack 10.10.10.151 00:50:56:a5:e8:95 assignedvlan=40 L2=1 S-VAC=10.10.10.101 idx=216 status=1:Success.
```

What statement about the output above is correct?

- A. The port-access role was configured with gateway-role visitor
- B. The client authenticated using dot1x.
- C. The secondary tunnel endpoint IP is 10.10-10.151.
- D. The UBT zone was configured to use a user-defined VRF

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CLI output indicates a tunnel creation process, where "SW hw tun created" refers to the switch hardware tunnel being created.

The line mentioning "BYP-10.10.10.101 -> SW hw tun created to 10.10.10.151 tunnel

15." implies that a tunnel was established to the secondary tunnel endpoint with the IP address 10.10.10.151.

This is a common configuration for User-Based Tunneling (UBT) setups where traffic is tunneled to a specific endpoint.

NEW QUESTION # 77

.....

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