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## **HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions**

## (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

AnOSPF router has teamed a path to an external network oy both an E1 and an E2 advertisement, both routes having the same path cost. Which path -will the router prefer?

- A. The router will prefer the E2 path.
- B. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.
- C. The router will use both paths equally by means ofECMP
- D. The router will prefer the E1 path.

### Answer: D

Explanation:

The question involves an OSPF router receiving both an E1 (External Type 1) and an E2 (External Type 2) advertisement for an external network with the same path cost. The task is to determine which path the router will prefer.

\* Analysis of Options:

\* Option A (ECMP):Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is used when multiple paths have the same total cost, but E1 and E2 routes have different metric calculations, so ECMP does not apply here.

\* Option B (Prefer E2):Incorrect, as E2 routes are preferred only when E1 routes are not present or have a higher total cost.

\* Option C (Suppressed):OSPF does not suppress routes due to path conflicts; it selects the best path based on metrics.

\* Option D (Prefer E1):Correct. OSPF prefers E1 routes over E2 routes because E1 routes include the internal cost to the ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router) plus the external cost, providing a more accurate total cost.

\* Why Option D is Correct:In OSPF, external routes are advertised as E1 or E2. E1 routes include both the external cost (advertised by the ASBR) and the internal cost to reach the ASBR, making them more precise for path selection. E2 routes only consider the external cost and are the default for redistributed routes unless explicitly configured as E1. When an OSPF router receives both E1 and E2 routes with the same external cost, it prefers the E1 route because it accounts for the total path cost, including internal network topology. This is per OSPF standards (RFC 2328).

\* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

\* Routing (16%):Involves designing and troubleshooting OSPF routing topologies, including external route types (E1 vs. E2).

\* Troubleshooting (10%):Includes analyzing OSPF path selection to resolve routing issues.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: OSPF Configuration, detailing E1 and E2 route types.

HPE7-A06Study Guide: Covers OSPF external route selection and path preference.

RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2, explaining E1 and E2 route metrics and preference.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

You are configuring VSX active gateway on CX 8360 campus aggregation switches when the switch prompt returns the following error: "No more than 16 VMACs can be configured." What should be done to address this issue?

- A. As MAC addresses are link-local, use the same VMAC across SVIs.
- B. Change the aggregation switch to a higher-end model, such as a CX 8400.
- C. Limit the number of SVIs with active-gatewayto 16.
- D. Change the switch profile to "Leal" to increase the number of supported vMACs.

### Answer: A

Explanation:

The error "No more than 16 vMACs can be configured" occurs when trying to configure active-gateway on multiple SVIs on a CX 8360 VSX pair. This indicates a platform limit on the number of unique virtual MAC addresses has been reached.

\* Active Gateway vMACs:Each SVI configured with Active Gateway requires a virtual MAC address (vMAC). While AOS-CX can auto-generate these, doing so consumes entries from a limited hardware pool (e.g., 16 on this platform/version).

\* Best Practice & Solution:The recommended best practice to conserve these limited vMAC resources is to manually specify and reuse the same virtual MAC addressacross all SVIs configured with Active Gateway on that specific VSX pair. Since MAC addresses are Layer 2 local, using the same vMAC on different SVIs (different L3 subnets) does not cause conflicts within the VSX pair's operation.

\* Analysis of Options:

\* A: Limiting the number of SVIs using Active Gateway is a workaround, not a solution.

\* B: Changing switch profiles doesn't typically alter hardware vMAC limits.

\* C: Changing to a higher-end switch model might increase limits but is not the first or standard solution.

\* D: Reusing the same VMAC across SVIs (active-gateway ip <vip> mac <SAME\_VMAC>) avoids consuming a new vMAC entry for each SVI, thus staying within the platform limit. This is the standard, recommended solution.

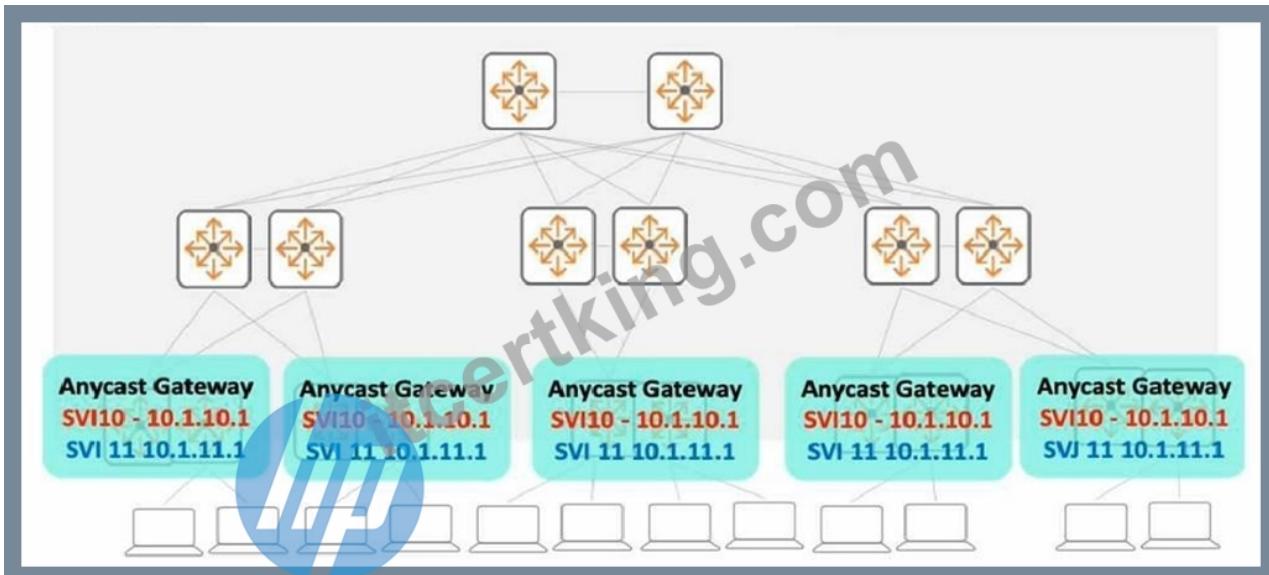
\* Conclusion: The correct approach to address the vMAC limit error is to explicitly configure the same virtual MAC address for all SVIs using the Active Gateway feature on the VSX pair.

References: AOS-CX VSX Guide (Active Gateway Configuration, Best Practices, vMAC considerations).

This relates to 'Network Resiliency and virtualization' (8%) and 'Routing' (16%).

### NEW QUESTION # 39

Refer to the exhibit.



After implementing a distributed overlay with distributed anycast gateways, you noticed that too many ARP packets are being replicated to every access (leaf) switch.

Which command can you use to optimize the network?

- A. vlan 10 arp-suppression vlan 11 arp-suppression
- B. evpn arp-suppression
- C. evpn ip proxy-arp
- D. interface vlan 10 ip proxy-arp interface vlan 11 ip proxy-arp

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Using the evpn arp-suppression command enables ARP suppression in an EVPN/VXLAN distributed overlay network, which reduces ARP broadcast traffic by allowing the leaf switches to respond to ARP requests locally using their EVPN tables, thus optimizing the network.

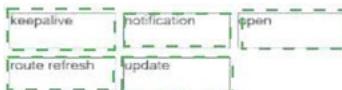
### NEW QUESTION # 40

Match each BGP element to its description.

Answer Area	
keepalive	advertisess, updates, or withdraws routes
notification	ensures that BGP peers are still alive
open	indicates error condition to a BGP neighbor
route refresh	request a BGP peer to resend updated messages
update	sets up and establishes BGP adjacency

**Answer:**

Explanation:



Answer Area



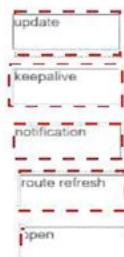
advertises, updates, or withdraws routes

ensures that BGP peers are still alive

indicates error condition to a BGP neighbor

request a BGP peer to resend updated messages

sets up and establishes BGP adjacency



Explanation:

**Answer Area**

advertises, updates, or withdraws routes  
ensures that BGP peers are still alive

indicates error condition to a BGP neighbor

request a BGP peer to resend updated messages

sets up and establishes BGP adjacency

update  
keepalive

notification  
route refresh

open

This question requires matching BGP protocol elements (mostly message types) to their primary function or description.

\* OPEN Message: This is the first message sent after the TCP connection is established between BGP peers. Routers exchange OPEN messages to negotiate session parameters (AS Number, Hold Time, Router ID, Capabilities). A successful exchange leads to session establishment.

\* Matches: "sets up and establishes BGP adjacency"

\* UPDATE Message: This message is used to communicate network reachability information (NLRI). It carries prefixes that are being advertised, path attributes associated with those prefixes, and/or prefixes that are being withdrawn.

\* Matches: "advertises, updates, or withdraws routes"

\* KEEPALIVE Message: These messages are sent periodically between BGP peers within the agreed- upon Hold Time interval. Their primary purpose is to confirm that the peer is still alive and the session is active, especially when there are no UPDATE messages to send.

\* Matches: "ensures that BGP peers are still alive"

\* NOTIFICATION Message: This message is sent when a BGP error condition is detected (e.g., malformed message, unacceptable parameters in an OPEN message, hold timer expiry). Sending or receiving a NOTIFICATION message immediately causes the BGP session to terminate.

\* Matches: "indicates error condition to a BGP neighbor"

\* Route Refresh: This is a BGP capability (defined in RFC 2918) that allows a BGP speaker to request its peer to resend its routing updates for a specific address family, typically used after a policy change without requiring a full BGP session reset.

\* Matches: "request a BGP peer to resend updated messages"

References: RFC 4271 (BGP4 Specification - Section 4, Messages), RFC 2918 (BGP Route Refresh Capability). This relates to the "Routing" (16%) objective.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

A customer is trialing the below colorless port configuration on a single switch and has noticed that users roaming to access points connected to the test switch are unable to receive an IP address on the corporate Wi- R network, which is operating in bridged mode. All other SSIDs are working as expected and the AP is Online in HPE Aruba Networking Central.

The security team reports that there have been no failed authentications in HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Access Tracker and that the last entry for the wiredport is returning the KADIUS Aruba-User-Hold attribute

'Access\_Point'.

Which configuration change is required to resolve the issue?

```

interface 1/1/1-1/1/48
  no shutdown
  description COLORLESS
  vlan access 999 1
  aaa authentication port-access preauth-role PROFILING
  aaa authentication port-access reject-role DENYALL
  aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator
    enable
  aaa authentication port-access mac-auth
    enable

  port-access role Corporate_Wired_User
    vlan access name CORPORATE

  port-access role Printer
    vlan access name PRINTERS

  port-access role Access_Point
    vlan trunk native name MANAGEMENT
    vlan trunk allowed name MANAGEMENT
    vlan trunk allowed name CORPORATE

```

- A. port-access client-move enable
- B. port access role Access\_point auth-mode device-mode
- **C. interface 1/1/1-1/1/48**  
aaa authentication port-access client-limited 0
- D. interface 1/1/1-1/48  
port-access onboarding-method concurrent enable

#### Answer: C

##### Explanation:

The issue involves users roaming to APs connected to a test switch failing to receive an IP address on the corporate Wi-Fi network (bridged mode), with ClearPass reporting a RADIUS Aruba-User-Role attribute of Access\_Point. The goal is to identify the configuration change needed to resolve this issue.

##### \* Analysis of Options:

- \* Option A (port-access client-move enable):Enables client movement between ports but does not address the AP authentication issue.
- \* Option B (aaa authentication port-access client-limit 0):Correct. Setting the client limit to 0 on the switch ports (1/1/1-1/1/48) disables MAC authentication for APs, allowing them to be treated as trusted devices and preventing the application of an incorrect role.
- \* Option C (port-access onboarding-method concurrent enable):Enables concurrent onboarding but is unrelated to the AP role issue.
- \* Option D (port-access role Access\_point auth-mode device-mode):Configures a device mode role but does not resolve the IP assignment issue caused by incorrect authentication.
- \* Why Option B is Correct:The issue arises because the switch is applying 802.1X or MAC authentication to the AP ports, resulting in ClearPass assigning the Access\_Point role, which restricts client connectivity. By setting aaa authentication port-access client-limit 0 on the AP-connected ports (1/1/1-1/1/48), the switch disables port-access authentication for these ports, treating the APs as trusted devices. This allows clients to authenticate properly via the AP and receive IP addresses in bridged mode, resolving the issue.

##### \* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

- \* WLAN (9%):Involves troubleshooting wireless functions and Layer 2 issues related to AP connectivity.
- \* Authentication/Authorization (9%):Includes troubleshooting ClearPass integration and 802.1X configurations.
- \* Security (10%):Covers troubleshooting wired 802.1X implementations.

##### References:

- HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: Port Access Authentication, detailing client-limit configuration.
- HPE7-A06Study Guide: Covers ClearPass integration and AP authentication troubleshooting.
- HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Dynamic Segmentation and Port Access Security.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

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