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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

You configured a WPA3-SAE with the following MAC Authentication Role Mapping in Cloud Authentication and Policy:

With further default settings assume a new Android phone is connected to the network. Which role will the client be assigned after connecting for the first time?

- A. byod
- B. client will be rejected network access
- C. unmatched-device
- D. lot-local

Answer: C

Explanation:

The configuration shown in the third exhibit details a client role mapping that associates different client profile tags with specific client roles. When a new device, such as an Android phone, connects to the network, it will be profiled and assigned a role based on the

mappings defined. If the device does not match any predefined profiles, it would be assigned the "unmatched-device" role. This is under the assumption that default settings are in place and the client does not match the criteria for any of the specific roles like "byod", "iot-internet", or "iot-local". Therefore, an Android phone connecting for the first time and not matching any specific profile tag would be assigned to the "unmatched-device" role.

NEW QUESTION # 24

You want to configure an MTU of 9198 for a routedlag interface on a CX 6300 switch. Which configuration achieves this?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☒

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of ArubaOS-CX, particularly with the 6300 series switches, setting the MTU on a routed Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interface requires the `interface lag id` command in the configuration, specifying the LAG interface you're configuring. The `mtu` command is then used to set the desired MTU size for that LAG.

Option A correctly shows this configuration process, where the MTU is set to 9198 for the LAG interface, in line with the requirements for routing larger frames, which could be necessary for certain applications or data flows that require jumbo frames. The information related to the configuration of Aruba switches is consistent with the principles and guidelines found in the technical documentation for the ArubaOS-CX 6300 series switches, which emphasizes the importance of correct MTU settings for network performance and stability.

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are deploying a new AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster. Due to customer requirements, the gateways must be configured with static IP addresses and are restricted from communicating using port 443 to any URLs except for "central.arubanetworks.com". How would you onboard these gateways successfully into HPE Aruba Networking Central?

- A. ☒
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A includes all necessary steps for a full setup of an AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster, including setting the system name, switch role, ACP FQDN address, uplink port information, IP address and default gateway, DNS IP address, controller country code, timezone and clock, and admin password. Since the gateways must have static IP addresses and can only communicate on port 443 for a specific URL, this configuration would need to allow for static IP configuration and restrict communication to the required URL.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

☐ 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. 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
- C. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue
- D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed

Answer: D

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 # 27

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

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 event log showing PMK (Pairwise Master Key) and OKC (Opportunistic Key Caching) key add/update and delete operations is indicative of normal client behavior in a WLAN environment. These events are part of the standard process for maintaining client session security and do not necessarily indicate any issue.

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