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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices. Why do they have an equal split of their 260 APs across the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

- A. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous
- B. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the secondary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- C. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous
- D. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the primary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:
In AOS-10 wireless deployments, HPE Aruba Networking supports the configuration of Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters in the SSID profile to ensure high availability, redundancy, and load distribution. This configuration follows Aruba's gateway clustering best practices, where access points (APs) attempt to establish tunnels with their Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the AP cannot reach the primary cluster (due to reachability, latency, or network topology), it automatically connects to the Secondary

Gateway Cluster.
When both gateway clusters are active and reachable but some APs cannot reach the primary cluster-for example, due to Layer 3 routing, firewall restrictions, or network segmentation-those APs will associate with the secondary cluster instead. This results in an approximately equal split of APs across both clusters, even though the primary cluster is operational.
Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and AOS-10 Gateway Documentation:
"Access Points attempt to form tunnels with the Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the primary cluster is unreachable or fails to respond within the defined timeout, the AP establishes a tunnel with the Secondary Gateway Cluster."
"When the primary and secondary gateway clusters are both up but APs are distributed across separate routed networks or VLANs, APs may select the gateway cluster that is most reachable at that time, resulting in an even or partial split of AP distribution."
"This is expected behavior when APs in different subnets cannot reach the same primary cluster due to network topology. The secondary cluster provides redundancy and connectivity continuity." Therefore, the equal split of 260 APs is explained by the fact that while the primary cluster is active, a subset of APs cannot reach it due to routing or segmentation and thus join the secondary cluster-this behavior aligns with Aruba's gateway redundancy mechanism.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. The statement reverses the cause: APs that cannot reach the primary connect to the secondary- not the other way around. The secondary cluster's reachability does not affect AP selection when the primary is available and reachable.
"APs first attempt the primary cluster; only failure to reach it triggers fallback to secondary."
* B. Secondary cluster is homogeneous:Cluster homogeneity refers to identical hardware/software versions between gateways; it does not influence AP distribution or equal load split.
"Homogeneity is a software version consideration, not an AP load-balancing factor."
* C. Secondary cluster is heterogeneous:Heterogeneity (mixed hardware types) is unsupported or discouraged; it does not cause AP distribution behavior.
"Heterogeneous gateway clusters are not a cause of AP distribution variation; cluster type does not dictate AP split." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 10 Gateway and AP Deployment Guide - "Primary and Secondary Gateway Cluster Configuration and AP Association Logic."
* Aruba High Availability and Clustering Best Practices Guide - "Gateway Cluster Failover, Redundancy, and AP Selection."
* Aruba Central Cloud Management and Monitoring Guide - "SSID Profile Configuration: Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters."
* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Guide (AOS 10.x) - "Cluster Reachability, Redundancy, and Role Propagation Across Gateways."

NEW QUESTION # 36
A customer is starting to test AAA on their edge switch interfaces. The client device support team is concerned about clients being denied access to the network due to mistakes in configuration or reachability to the authentication servers.
What should be enabled to address the concerns of the client device support team? (Select two)

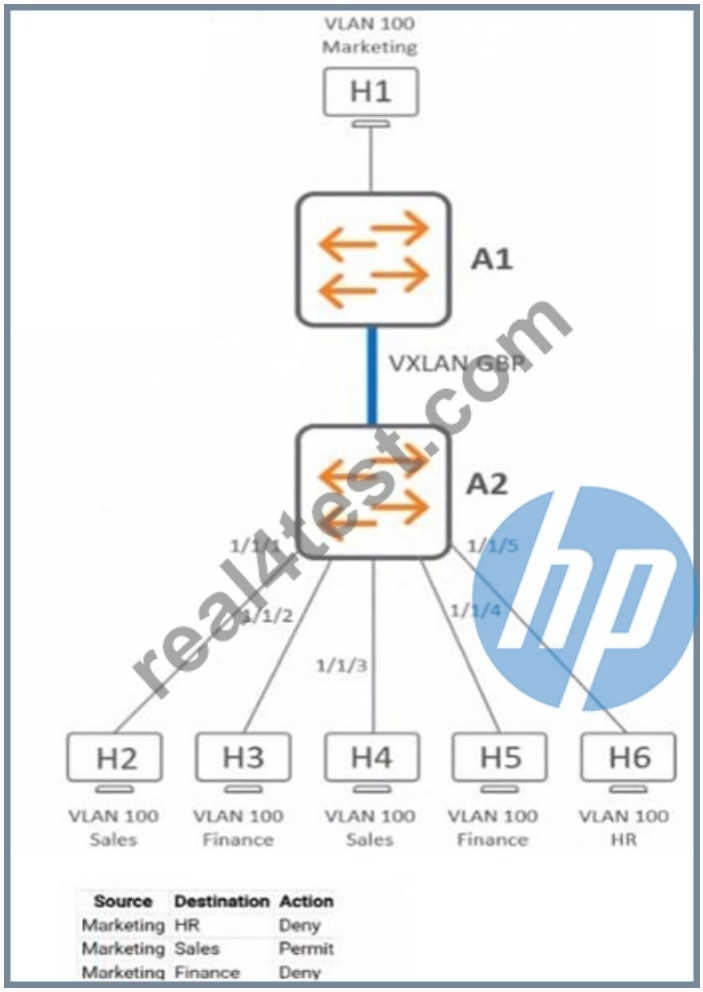
- A. Configure auth-mode multi-device
- B. Configure port-access radius-override
- C. Configure the critical role
- D. Configure the fallback role
- E. Configure onboarding-method concurrent

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documentation) When implementing AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) on Aruba CX switches, there are mechanisms to ensure that end-user devices maintain basic network connectivity even if authentication fails due to server unreachability or configuration errors. Two key mechanisms address this concern:
1. Critical Role
The critical role defines the local role that is automatically applied to a port or user session when:
* The authentication server is unreachable, or
* The authentication process cannot be completed due to network errors.
This ensures that endpoints (clients) can still obtain limited or temporary access to the network (for example, DHCP and DNS access) even when RADIUS is unavailable.
ArubaOS-CX Extract:
"When AAA authentication fails due to the RADIUS server being unreachable, the switch assigns the critical- role to the client, allowing limited access to the network until connectivity to the server is restored."

2. Fallback Role
The fallback-role defines a default role that the switch applies to any device that fails authentication or does not match any configured authentication method (e.g., device profiling, MAC-auth, or 802.1X).
In lab or early deployment scenarios, this role provides baseline network access for devices that fail authentication but should not be entirely blocked.
ArubaOS-CX Extract:
"The fallback role allows clients that do not match any authentication or profiling method to obtain a defined level of access instead of being denied network connectivity." Option Analysis:
* A. Configure onboarding-method concurrent # Used to enable multiple onboarding methods (802.1 X, MAC-auth, device profiling) concurrently; does not prevent network denial.
* B. Configure the critical role # Correct. Ensures connectivity when AAA servers are unreachable.
* C. Configure auth-mode multi-device # Controls how multiple clients share a port; unrelated to AAA fallback behavior.
* D. Configure the fallback role # Correct. Provides network access to unauthenticated or failed-auth clients.
* E. Configure port-access radius-override # Allows RADIUS to override local roles or VLANs; does not address reachability or failure handling.
Final Verified Answers: B, D
Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* Aruba AOS-CX Security and Access Configuration Guide - Port Access, AAA, and Roles
* Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - AAA and Authentication Failover
* ArubaOS-CX Fundamentals Guide - Critical and Fallback Role Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 37
Exhibit.



What is me expected behavior for ARP traffic sent from H1?

- A. A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1-1/1/4.
- B. A2 willsend the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/3.
- C. A2 willflood the ARP traffic out of all interfaces.
- D. A2 will drop the ARP traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a VXLAN environment, unknown unicast traffic, such as ARP requests from H1, which does not have a specific destination MAC address learned by the switch A2, will be flooded out of all interfaces. This flooding behavior is necessary because A2 needs to ensure that the ARP requestreaches its intended destination, which might be on any of the interfaces. It's a part of the standard behavior of switches to handle ARP traffic when the destination hardware address is unknown.

NEW QUESTION # 38

What is the expected behavior for ARP traffic sent from H1?

- A. A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1-1/1/4.
- B. A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/3.
- C. A2 will drop the ARP traffic.
- D. A2 will flood the ARP traffic out of all interfaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario:
* All hosts are in VLAN 100
* Group-Based Policy (GBP) is applied
* H1 belongs to the Marketing role
* Policy table for Marketing:
Source
Destination
Action
Marketing
HR
Deny
Marketing
Sales
Permit
Marketing
Finance
Deny
Role Mapping:
* Sales: H2, H4
* Finance: H3, H5
* HR: H6
# Key Aruba GBP Behavior for ARP
Aruba AOS-CX GBP enforces policy at L3 and L2, and ARP is not treated as unconditional broadcast when GBP roles restrict communication.
Aruba documentation states:
"ARP requests are only forwarded to ports associated with permitted roles.
ARP behavior follows the GBP access-policy rules."
Since Marketing is only permitted to communicate with Sales, ARP from H1 must only be forwarded toward:

H2 (Sales)
H4 (Sales)
Interfaces:
* H2 # port 1/1/1
* H4 # port 1/1/3
Therefore, the ARP request is NOT flooded to Finance (H3/H5) or HR (H6), where communication is denied.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect
Option
Why Wrong
B
Would ignore GBP enforcement; too wide of a flood
C
Not dropped - allowed paths exist to Sales
D
ARP is not broadcasted when GBP denies connectivity

NEW QUESTION # 39
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 hb 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 11.
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-UAC=10.10.10.101 idx=216 status=1:Success.
```

What statement about the output above is correct?

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

Answer: B

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 # 40
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