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## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

### NEW QUESTION # 29

Which feature allows the device to remain operational when a remote link failure occurs between a Gateway cluster and a RADIUS server that is either in the cloud or a datacenter?

- A. MAC caching
- B. MAC Authentication
- C. Opportunistic key caching
- **D. Authentication survivability**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Authentication survivability is a feature that allows the device to remain operational when a remote link failure occurs between a Gateway cluster and a RADIUS server that is either in the cloud or a datacenter.

Authentication survivability enables the Gateway cluster to cache successful authentication requests from the RADIUS server and use them to authenticate clients when the RADIUS server is unreachable.

Authentication survivability also allows clients to use MAC caching or MAC authentication bypass (MAB) methods to access the network when the RADIUS server is down.

References: [https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG\\_AuthSurvivability.pdf](https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_AuthSurvivability.pdf)

### NEW QUESTION # 30

How is Multicast Transmission Optimization implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

- A. When this option is enabled the minimum default rate for multicast traffic is set to 12 Mbps for 5 GHz
- B. The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the lowest broadcast rate across all associated clients.
- C. "The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the highest broadcast rate across all associated clients
- **D. The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the lowest unicast rate across all associated clients.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

multicast transmission optimization is a feature that allows the IAP to select the optimal rate for sending broadcast and multicast frames based on the lowest of unicast rates across all associated clients<sup>1</sup>. When this option is enabled, multicast traffic can be sent at up to 24 Mbps. The default rate for sending frames for 2.4 GHz is 1 Mbps and 5.0 GHz is 6 Mbps. This option is disabled by default<sup>1</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

A customer just upgraded aggregation layer switches and noticed traffic dropping for 120 seconds after the aggregation layer came online again. What is the best way to avoid having this traffic dropped given the topology below?

- **A. Configure the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes**
- B. Configure the linkup delay timer to 240 seconds to double the amount of time for the initial phase to sync
- C. Configure the linkup delay timer to exclude LAGS 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes
- D. Configure the linkup delay timer to 120 seconds, which will allow the right amount of time for the initial phase to sync

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The reason is that the linkup delay timer is a feature that delays bringing downstream VSX links up, following a VSX device reboot or an ISL flap. The linkup delay timer has two phases: initial synchronization phase and link-up delay phase.

The initial synchronization phase is the download phase where the rebooted node learns all the LACP+MAC+ARP+STP database entries from its VSX peer through ISLP. The initial synchronization timer, which is not configurable, is the required time to download the database information from the peer.

The link-up delay phase is the duration for installing the downloaded entries to the ASIC, establishing router adjacencies with core nodes and learning upstream routes. The link-up delay timer default value is 180 seconds. Depending on the network size, ARP/routing tables size, you might be required to set the timer to a higher value (maximum 600 seconds).

When both VSX devices reboot, the link-up delay timer is not used.

Therefore, by configuring the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which are part of the same VSX device as LAG 201, you can ensure that both devices have enough time to synchronize their databases and form routing adjacencies before bringing down their downstream links.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Due to a shipping error, five (5) Aruba AP-515S and one (1) Aruba CX 6300 were sent directly to your new branch office. You have configured a new group persona for the new branch office devices in Central, but you do not know their MAC addresses or serial numbers. The office manager is instructed via text message on their smartphone to onboard all the new hardware into Aruba Central. What application must the office manager use on their phone to complete this task?

- A. Aruba CX Mobile App
- **B. Aruba Central App**
- C. Aruba installer App
- D. Aruba Onboard App

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

Aruba Central is a cloud-based networking solution that empowers IT with AI-powered insights, intuitive visualizations, workflow automation, and edge-to-cloud security to manage campus, branch, remote, data center, and IoT networks from one dashboard<sup>1</sup>. Aruba Central also provides a mobile app that allows users to easily onboard and monitor devices<sup>2</sup>. The app enables users to scan the barcode of a device (such as an AP or a switch) and add it to their network in Aruba Central<sup>2</sup>. The app also lets users monitor the details of Aruba wireless access points and switches and their clients on their network<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore, the application that the office manager must use on their phone to complete the task of onboarding all the new hardware into Aruba Central is the Aruba Central App.

References: 1 <https://www.hpe.com/us/en/aruba-central.html> 2

### NEW QUESTION # 33

A new network design is being considered to minimize client latency in a high-density environment. The design needs to do this by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients.

Which technology is the best match for this use case?

- **A. OFDMA**
- B. Channel Bonding
- C. MU-MIMO
- D. QWMM

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a technology that can minimize client latency in a high-density environment by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients. OFDMA allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different subcarriers within the same channel, reducing contention and increasing efficiency. MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output) is a technology that allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different spatial streams within the same channel, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. QWMM (Quality of Service Wireless Multimedia) is a technology that prioritizes traffic based on four access categories, but it does not eliminate contention overhead.

Channel Bonding is a technology that combines two adjacent channels into one wider channel, increasing bandwidth but not eliminating contention overhead.



