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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 HPE6-A85: Aruba Campus Access Associate Exam Authoritative Free Learning Cram

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HPE6-A85 exam covers a range of topics related to Aruba wireless technologies, including network design and implementation, troubleshooting, and security. HPE6-A85 Exam also includes questions related to the configuration and management of Aruba wireless access points, controllers, and other related devices.

## HP Aruba Campus Access Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

### NEW QUESTION # 98

Which commands are used to set a default route to 10.4.5.1 on an Aruba CX switch when in-band management using an SVI is being used?

- A. **ip route 0.0 0 0/0 10.4.5.1**
- B. default-gateway 10.4.5.1
- C. ip route 0 0 0.070 10.4.5.1 vrf mgmt
- D. iP default-gateway 10.4.5.1

### Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that is used to set a default route to 10.4.5.1 on an Aruba CX switch when in-band management using an SVI is being used is **ip route 0.0 0 0/0 10.4.5.1**. This command specifies the destination network address (0.0 0 0) and prefix length (/0) and the next-hop address (10.4.5.1) for reaching any network that is not directly connected to the switch. The default route applies to the default VRF Virtual Routing and Forwarding.

VRF is a technology that allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router at the same time. VRFs are typically used to segment network traffic for security, privacy, or administrative purposes. , which is used for in-band management traffic that goes through an SVI Switch Virtual Interface.

SVI is a virtual interface on a switch that allows the switch to route packets between different VLANs on the same switch or different switches that are connected by a trunk link. An SVI is associated with a VLAN and has an IP address and subnet mask assigned to it

[https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10\\_08/HTML/ip\\_route\\_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Ch2](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10_08/HTML/ip_route_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Ch2)

[https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10\\_08/HTML/ip\\_route\\_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Ch](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10_08/HTML/ip_route_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Ch)

### NEW QUESTION # 99

You have been asked to troubleshoot failed connectivity between a local subnet in the HQ Office and a remote subnet in the Branch Office. PC1 is unable to ping PC2.

Use the provided topology and show command output to identify the reason for the failure:

□

- A. On HQ Office L3-SW-1 - There is no route to the Branch Office.
- **B. On Branch Office L3-SW-2- The switch does not have a static route to the HQ Office Local Subnet.**
- C. On Branch Office - L3-SW-2- There is no Layer 3 SVI configured in the correct subnet.
- D. On HQ Office L3-SW-1 - The switch does not have a static default route to the internet.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Using the provided topology and show command output, it can be determined that L3-SW-2 in the Branch Office does not have a route to reach the subnet where PC1 resides (192.168.1.0/24 in the HQ Office). L3- SW-1 in the HQ Office has a route to the Branch Office subnet (172.16.1.0/24), but without the reciprocal route on L3-SW-2, traffic from the Branch Office will not be able to reach the HQ Office subnet, hence PC1 cannot ping PC2.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

Which commands are used to set a default route to 10.4.5.1 on an Aruba CX switch when in-band management using an SVI is being used?

- **A. ip route 0.0 0 0/0 10.4.5.1**
- B. default-gateway 10.4.5.1
- C. ip route 0 0 0.070 10.4.5.1 vrf mgmt
- D. iP default-gateway 10.4.5.1

### Answer: A

Explanation:

The command that is used to set a default route to 10.4.5.1 on an Aruba CX switch when in-band management using an SVI is being used is ip route 0.0 0 0/0 10.4.5.1 . This command specifies the destination network address (0.0 0 0) and prefix length (/0) and the next-hop address (10.4.5.1) for reaching any network that is not directly connected to the switch. The default route applies to the default VRF Virtual Routing and Forwarding. VRF is a technology that allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router at the same time. VRFs are typically used to segment network traffic for security, privacy, or administrative purposes. , which is used for in-band management traffic that goes through an SVI Switch Virtual Interface. SVI is a virtual interface on a switch that allows the switch to route packets between different VLANs on the same switch or different switches that are connected by a trunk link. An SVI is associated with a VLAN and has an IP address and subnet mask assigned to it12. Reference: 1 [https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10\\_08/HTML/ip\\_route\\_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Chp\\_StatRoute/def-rou.htm](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10_08/HTML/ip_route_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Chp_StatRoute/def-rou.htm) 2 [https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10\\_08/HTML/ip\\_route\\_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Chp\\_VRF/vrf-overview.htm](https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10_08/HTML/ip_route_4100i-6000-6100-6200/Content/Chp_VRF/vrf-overview.htm)

## NEW QUESTION # 101

What are two advantages of a UXI? (Select two.)

- A. A UXI can be used without any internet connection
- B. A UXI behaves like a client/user
- C. A UXI can check different applications, such as HTTP VOIP or Office 365.
- D. A UXI helps to calculate the best WiFi channels in a remote location
- E. A UXI measures the Wi-Fi coverage of all APs in the given location.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

A UXI (User Experience Insight) is a device that simulates user behavior and tests network performance from the user perspective. It can check different applications, such as HTTP, VOIP, or Office 365, and measure metrics such as latency, jitter, packet loss, and throughput.

References: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/networking/user-experience-insight/>

## NEW QUESTION # 102

What is a weakness introduced into the WLAN environment when WPA2-Personal is used for security?

- A. The Pairwise Temporal Key (PTK) is specific to each session
- B. It uses X 509 certificates generated by a Certification Authority
- C. It does not use the WPA 4-Way Handshake
- D. The Pairwise Master Key (PMK) is shared by all users

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The weakness introduced into WLAN environment when WPA2-Personal is used for security is that PMK Pairwise Master Key (PMK) is a key that is derived from PSK Pre-shared Key (PSK) is a key that is shared between two parties before communication begins, which are both fixed. This means that all users who know PSK can generate PMK without any authentication process. This also means that if PSK or PMK are compromised by an attacker, they can be used to decrypt all traffic encrypted with PTK. Pairwise Temporal Key (PTK) is a key that is derived from PMK, ANonce AuthenticatorNonce (ANonce) is a random number generated by an authenticator (a device that controls access to network resources, such as an AP), SNonce Supplicant Nonce (SNonce) is a random number generated by supplicant (a device that wants to access network resources, such as an STA), AA Authenticator Address (AA) is MAC address of authenticator, SA Supplicant Address (SA) is MAC address of supplicant using Pseudo- Random Function (PRF). PTK consists of four subkeys: KCK Key Confirmation Key (KCK) is used for message integrity check, KEK Key Encryption Key (KEK) is used for encryption key distribution, TK Temporal Key (TK) is used for data encryption, MIC Message Integrity Code (MIC) key. .

The other options are not weaknesses because:

- It uses X 509 certificates generated by a Certification Authority: This option is false because WPA2- Personal does not use X 509 certificates or Certification Authority for authentication. X 509 certificates and Certification Authority are used in WPA2-Enterprise mode, which uses 802.1X and EAP Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is an authentication framework that provides support for multiple authentication methods, such as passwords, certificates, tokens, or biometrics. EAP is used in wireless networks and point-to-point connections to provide secure authentication between a supplicant (a device that wants to access the network) and an authentication server (a device that verifies the credentials of the supplicant). for user authentication with a RADIUS server Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a network protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and

accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.

- The Pairwise Temporal Key (PTK) is specific to each session: This option is false because PTK being specific to each session is not a weakness but a strength of WPA2-Personal. PTK being specific to each session means that it changes periodically during communication based on time or number of packets transmitted. This prevents replay attacks and increases security of data encryption.

- It does not use the WPA 4-Way Handshake: This option is false because WPA2-Personal does use the WPA 4-Way Handshake for key negotiation. The WPA 4-Way Handshake is a process that allows the station and the access point to exchange ANonce and SNonce and derive PTK from PMK. The WPA 4- Way Handshake also allows the station and the access point to verify each other's PMK and confirm the installation of PTK.

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi->

Fi Protected Access#WPA key hierarchy and management <https://www.cwnp.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/WPA2.pdf>

### NEW QUESTION # 103

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