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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

A network administrator wants to configure an 802.1X supplicant for a wireless network that includes the following:

- * AES encryption
- * EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication
- * Validation of server certificate in Microsoft Windows 10

The network administrator creates a WLAN profile and selects the Change connection settings option. Then the network administrator changes the security type to Microsoft: Protected EAP (PEAP) and enables user and machine authentication under Additional Settings.

What must the network administrator do next to accomplish the task? (Select two)

- A. Change default RC4 encryption for AES
- B. **Enable server certificate validation**
- C. **Enable user authentication**
- D. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

When configuring an 802.1X supplicant in Microsoft Windows for EAP-PEAP (Protected EAP) using EAP-MSCHAPv2, both user and machine credentials can be used for authentication. The network administrator has already enabled user and machine authentication under Additional Settings, but to meet the stated requirements (AES encryption and server certificate validation), two critical steps remain:

* Enable server certificate validationThis ensures the client validates the identity of the RADIUS server (such as Aruba ClearPass or another authentication server) to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

It satisfies the requirement for "validation of server certificate in Windows 10".

Exact Extract:

"For EAP-PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2, select 'Validate server certificate' to ensure the client trusts the authentication server's identity. The server certificate must be signed by a CA trusted by the client."

* Enable user authenticationWhile both user and machine authentication are possible, user authentication must be explicitly enabled so that credentials (domain or local user) are sent after machine authentication completes. This enables the full EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication process.

Exact Extract:

"In EAP-PEAP properties, ensure 'Enable user authentication' is selected to authenticate both the workstation and logged-on user credentials when using EAP-MSCHAPv2." Additionally, Windows 10 uses AES encryption automatically when WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise is configured, fulfilling requirement (1). RC4 encryption is not applicable because AES is the default cipher for WPA2 Enterprise networks.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* C. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication.The question specifies EAP-MSCHAPv2, not EAP-TLS. EAP-TLS uses digital certificates for mutual authentication, while PEAP with EAP- MSCHAPv2 uses username and password-based credentials.

"EAP-TLS is certificate-based; PEAP-MSCHAPv2 uses password-based authentication."

* D. Change default RC4 encryption for AES:RC4 is used in older WPA or TKIP security types. When using WPA2-Enterprise, AES is automatically selected and cannot be manually overridden.

"WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X) uses AES-CCMP encryption; RC4/TKIP is not applicable to modern configurations." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* Aruba Secure Connectivity and Authentication Guide (AOS-10) - "Configuring Windows 802.1X Supplicant for PEAP-MSCHAPv2."

* Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Network Configuration Guide - "PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 Setup and Server Certificate Validation."

* Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide - "Certificate Validation and EAP Methods Overview."

* Aruba WLAN Security and AAA Configuration Guide - "EAP Frameworks and Supported Encryption Methods."

NEW QUESTION # 59

Throughput	1,905 Mpps	2,000 Mpps	2,607 Mpps	up to 7.142 Gbps
Switching Capacity	2.5 Tbps	6.4Tbs	4.8Tbs	up to 19.20 Tbps
Routing Table Size	131,072 entries (IPv4), 32,732 entries (IPv6)	131,072 entries (IPv4), 32,732 entries (IPv6)	606,977 entries (IPv4), 630,784 entries (IPv6)	1,011,712 entries (IPv4), 524,288 entries (IPv6)
MAC Address Table Size	96K	98,304	212,992	768,000 entries
MACsec Capable Hardware	No	No	On first 4 ports + last 2x40/100G ports	JL363A (32x10G SFP+)
MACsec Software Support	No	No	Yes	No
MACsec with EAP-TLS	No	No	On first 4 ports + last 2x40/100G ports	No
MACsec Capable Uplink Ports	No	No	No	No

The ACME company has CX 8320 switches at the Services-Aggregation layer and CX 6200 switches at the Wired Access Layer. WiFi WLANs are deployed in an L2 model. After implementing IPv6 for wireless clients alongside IPv4, connectivity problems have increased.

What is the most efficient step to resolve this problem?

- A. Replace the CX 8320 with CX 8325 switches
- **B. Replace the CX 8320 with CX 8360 switches**

- C. Change the CX 8320 profile from L3-Agg to L3-Core
- D. Migrate to the GW supercluster with two service aggregation layers

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CX 8320 has significantly smaller control-plane scale for route tables—especially IPv6—compared to newer CX platforms. When dual-stacking WLAN clients (adding IPv6 alongside IPv4), the number of routes

/neighbor entries increases markedly. HPE Aruba platform guidance shows:

* CX 8320/CX 8325 class: ~131K IPv4 and ~32K IPv6 routes.

References: HPE Aruba CX Platform Data-routing table scale by platform (8320 vs 8360); AOS-CX deployment guidance on dual-stack scale at aggregation.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Refer to the exhibit.

You have recently implemented a VoWiFi solution with QoS, but users are experiencing poor call quality during busy periods.

Based on the output generated after some test calls, what change should you make to



```
AP# show ap debug radio-stats | include WMM
Tx WMM [BK] 56
Tx WMM [BE] 35
Tx WMM [VI] 200093
Tx WMM [VO] 0
Tx WMM [BE] Dropped 566
Tx WMM [VO] Dropped 3
```

improve call quality?

- A. disable AirSlice
- B. update ACLs
- C. reconfigure DSCP mapping
- D. enable WMM for the SSID

Answer: C

Explanation:

The command output shows WMM transmit counters per access category on the AP:

* Tx WMM [BK] 56
 * Tx WMM [BE] 35
 * Tx WMM [VI] 200093
 * Tx WMM [VO] 0

* Drops: BE Dropped 566, VO Dropped 3

In Aruba WLAN QoS, traffic is queued using WMM access categories mapped from 802.1p/DSCP/UP values:

* AC_VO (Voice) is for latency-sensitive voice; it should carry EF/DSCP 46 and UP 6.
 * AC_VI (Video) is for video; it should not carry voice traffic.

The statistics show zero traffic in AC_VO and a very large amount in AC_VI during the test calls. This indicates that voice frames are being mapped to the Video access category instead of Voice, which reduces priority and increases contention—consistent with poor call quality during busy periods.

HPE Aruba documentation states:

* "Voice traffic (EF/46, UP 6) must be mapped to WMM Voice (AC_VO) to receive the highest priority."
 * "Incorrect DSCP/UP-to-WMM mapping results in voice frames using lower-priority queues (e.g., AC_VI) and degraded call quality." Therefore, the corrective action is to reconfigure DSCP/UP-to-WMM mapping so that DSCP 46 (EF) maps to UP 6 # AC_VO on the SSID/user-role, ensuring voice traffic uses the proper Voice queue.

Why others are incorrect:

- * B. enable WMM for the SSID - WMM is already active (WMM counters are present).
- * C. disable AirSlice - Not indicated; issue is misclassification, not airtime reservation.
- * D. update ACLs - ACLs don't fix QoS category mapping for voice marking.

References (HPE Aruba official guides):

* Aruba WLAN QoS/Traffic Management: DSCP/UP to WMM access category mappings and recommended settings for VoWiFi (EF 46 # AC_VO).

* Aruba Mobility and AOS 10 QoS configuration: user-role/SSID QoS mapping behavior and WMM queue operation.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Access-1# show ubt state
=====
Zone Aruba:
=====
Local Conductor Server (LCS) State:
LCS Type      IP Address      State      Role
Primary       : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary
Secondary     : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary
Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State:
IP Address      MAC Address      State
Active        : 172.16.200.252 20:4c:03:81:e7:ca registered
Standby       : 172.16.200.253 20:4c:03:b2:12:0a registered
User Anchor Controller(UAC): 172.16.200.252
User          State      Bucket ID  Gre Key  VLAN
00:40:c8:9e:e1:12 1/3/1  registered          93      1      4891
User Anchor Controller(UAC): 172.16.200.253
User          Ports     State      Bucket ID  Gre Key  VLAN
00:02:6e:a2:c0:27 1/3/7  registered          78      7      4891
```

To which devices has AP-1 established tunnels?

- A. A pair of switches running VXLAN
- **B. A pair of gateways within a cluster**
- C. A pair of standalone gateways
- D. A single gateway within a cluster

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command shown in the exhibit is:

Access-1# show ubt state

This command displays the User-Based Tunneling (UBT) status on an Aruba CX switch. UBT allows wired access devices (like CX 6300/6400) to extend tunneled connectivity to Aruba gateways, using GRE tunnels for user traffic.

The output contains the following sections:

1. Local Conductor Server (LCS) State

Primary : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary

Secondary : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary

This confirms that two gateways (IP 172.16.200.252 and 172.16.200.253) form an LCS pair in an Aruba gateway cluster.

Exact extract:

"The Local Conductor Servers (LCS) represent the pair of Aruba Gateways that control and terminate UBT tunnels. One operates as the primary (active) and the other as the secondary (standby). These gateways must be configured as a cluster pair."

2. Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State

Active : 172.16.200.252 20:4c:03:81:e7:ca registered

Standby : 172.16.200.253 20:4c:03:b2:12:0a registered

Both gateways are registered as active and standby switch anchor controllers. This is a clear indication that the switch (Access-1) has successfully established tunnels to both gateways within the cluster.

Exact extract:

"The Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) section lists both cluster members to which the switch forms GRE tunnels. The switch maintains active and standby tunnels for redundancy."

3. User Anchor Controller (UAC) State

Each connected user is mapped to a User Anchor Controller (UAC) - one of the two gateways - depending on cluster load balancing:

User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.252

User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.253

Each user session is anchored on a specific gateway within the cluster. The presence of two different UAC IPs confirms that users are being distributed across both gateways - a behavior that occurs only in a clustered gateway configuration.

Exact extract:

"In a clustered gateway deployment, each user session is dynamically anchored to one of the gateways. The UAC field shows which gateway currently handles each user session." Conclusion:

From the output:

* Two gateways are shown as primary and secondary LCS.

* Both are registered as SACs (tunnel endpoints).

* Users are distributed across both gateways as UACs.

This confirms that Access-1 (the CX switch) has established GRE tunnels to a pair of gateways within a cluster.

Hence, the correct answer is A. A pair of gateways within a cluster.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. A pair of switches running VXLAN:UBT tunnels are GRE-based and terminate on Aruba Gateways, not VXLAN-enabled switches.

"User-Based Tunneling uses GRE tunnels to Aruba Gateways; VXLAN is not used for UBT."

* C. A single gateway within a cluster: The output explicitly shows two controllers (active and standby) registered - not a single one.

* D. A pair of standalone gateways: The LCS state shows primary/secondary operational roles, which exist only in a cluster, not standalone gateways.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* ArubaOS-CX Access Security and UBT Configuration Guide - "Understanding User-Based Tunneling (UBT), LCS, SAC, and UAC roles."

* Aruba Gateway Clustering and Redundancy Guide - "Cluster operation and role distribution for UBT."

* Aruba Campus Wired and Wireless Integration Guide - "How CX switches form UBT tunnels to clustered Aruba gateways."

* Aruba Zero Trust Access Design Guide - "High availability with UBT across gateway clusters."

NEW QUESTION # 62

Refer to the exhibit.

0:05:20.702391	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Broadcast	Probe Request, SN=1057, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID="Aruba"	6.0
0:05:20.703463	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Probe Response, SN=1056, FN=0, Flags=.....C, BI=100, SSID="Aruba"	6.0
0:05:20.705199	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Authentication, SN=1058, FN=0, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:20.701601	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:20.762793	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Authentication, SN=1057, FN=0, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:20.764692	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Association Request, SN=1059, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID="Aruba"	6.0
0:05:20.764695	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:20.765851	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Association Response, SN=1088, FN=0, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:21.805518	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
0:05:21.806655	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
0:05:21.806657	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:21.906162	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
0:05:21.907434	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
0:05:21.907444	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:22.908245	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
0:05:22.908252	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
0:05:22.908256	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:23.906708	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
0:05:23.908237	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
0:05:23.908243	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:24.907246	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Deauthentication, SN=1053, FN=0, Flags=.....C	6.0
0:05:24.905988	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Deauthentication, SN=1060, FN=0, Flags=.....C	6.0

Which statement is true?

- A. The client performed passive scanning
- B. The client is failing 802.1X authentication**
- C. The client used an incorrect passphrase
- D. The client is using BSS Fast Transition

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a series of 802.1X authentication steps with multiple "Deauthentication" frames, which indicate that the client is not successfully completing the authentication process. Since the frames show repeated attempts at authentication followed by deauthentication, this suggests that the client is failing the

802.1X authentication process, which is required for network access in a WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise security environment.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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