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HPE6-A85 exam is a vendor-neutral certification that covers topics such as WLAN fundamentals, access point deployment, network management, and troubleshooting. It is an intermediate-level exam that requires candidates to have at least one year of experience in configuring and managing Aruba WLANs and mobility solutions.

HP HPE6-A85 Exam is an online, proctored exam that is administered by Pearson VUE. HPE6-A85 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions and has a time limit of 90 minutes. The passing score for the exam is 70%, and candidates who successfully pass the exam will earn the Aruba Certified Switching Associate (ACSA) certification.

HP Aruba Campus Access Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
You are configuring a network with a stacked pair of 6300M switches used for distribution and layer 3 services. You create a new VLAN for users that will be used on multiple access stacks of CX6200 switches connected downstream of the distribution stack You will be creating multiple VLANs/subnets similar to this will be utilized in multiple access stacks What is the correct way to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN?

- A. Create an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack.
- B. Create an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch
- C. Create an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assign the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet
- D. Create a physically routed interface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct way to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN is to create an SVI Switched Virtual Interface (SVI) Switched Virtual Interface (SVI) is a virtual interface on a switch that represents a VLAN and provides Layer 3 routing functions for that VLAN. SVIs are used to enable inter-VLAN routing, provide gateway addresses for hosts in VLANs, apply ACLs or QoS policies to VLANs, etc. SVIs have some advantages over physical routed interfaces such as saving interface ports, reducing cable costs, simplifying network design, etc. SVIs are usually numbered according to their VLAN IDs (e.g., vlan 10) and assigned IP addresses within the subnet of their VLANs. SVIs can be created and configured by using commands such as interface vlan, ip address, no shutdown, etc. SVIs can be verified by using commands such as show ip interface brief, show vlan, show ip route, etc. in the subnet on the 6300M stack. An SVI is a virtual interface on a switch that represents a VLAN and provides Layer 3 routing functions for that VLAN. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack allows the switch to act as a gateway for the users in that VLAN and enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack also simplifies network design and management by reducing the number of physical interfaces and cables required for routing.
The other options are not correct ways to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN because:
- Create a physically routed interface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch: This option is incorrect because creating a physically routedinterface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch would require using one physical port and cable per downstream switch, which would consume interface resources and increase cable costs. Creating a physically routed interface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch would also complicate network design and management by requiring separate routing configurations and policies for each interface.
- Create an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch: This option is incorrect because creating an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch would not enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets, as each downstream switch would act as a gateway for its own VLAN only. Creating an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch would also create duplicate IP addresses in the same subnet, which would cause IP conflicts and routing errors.
- Create an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assign the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet: This option is incorrect because creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assigning the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet would not enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets, as each downstream switch would still act as a gateway for its own VLAN only. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assigning the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet would also create unnecessary IP addresses in the same subnet, which would waste IP space and complicate network management.
References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/index.html
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/cx-noscg/l3-routing/l3- routing-ov
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/cx-noscg/l3-routing/l3- routing-co

NEW QUESTION # 29
A network technician is troubleshooting one new AP at a branch office that will not receive Its configuration from Aruba Central. The other APs at the branch are working as expected. The output of the 'show ap debug cloud-server command' shows that the "cloud conflg received" Is FALSE.
After confirming the new AP has internet access, what would you check next?

- A. Disable and enable activate to trigger provisioning refresh
- B. Disable and enable Aruba Central to trigger configuration refresh
- C. Verify the AP can ping the device on arubanetworks.com

- D. Verify the AP has a license assigned

Answer: D

Explanation:
If the AP has internet access but does not receive its configuration from Aruba Central, one possible reason is that the AP does not have a license assigned in Aruba Central. A license is required for each AP to be managed by Aruba Central.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Central/2.5.2-GA/HTML_frameset.htm#GUID-8F0E7E8

NEW QUESTION # 30
What is an advantage of using Layer 2 MAC authentication?

- A. No setup is required on the client
- B. it matches user names to MAC address
- C. MAC allow lists are easily maintained over time
- D. MAC identifiers are hard to spoof

Answer: A

Explanation:
Layer 2 MAC authentication is a method of authenticating devices based on their MAC addresses without requiring any client-side configuration or credentials. The switch sends the MAC address of the device to an authentication server such as ClearPass or RADIUS, which checks if the MAC address is authorized to access the network. If yes, the switch grants access to the device based on the assigned role and policies. If no, the switch denies access or redirects the device to a captive portal for further authentication.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos- solutions/1-ov

NEW QUESTION # 31
You are configuring a network with a stacked pair of 6300M switches used for distribution and layer 3 services. You create a new VLAN for users that will be used on multiple access stacks of CX6200 switches connected downstream of the distribution stack You will be creating multiple VLANs/subnets similar to this will be utilized in multiple access stacks What is the correct way to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN?

- A. Create an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack.
- B. Create an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch
- C. Create an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assign the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet
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Answer: A

Explanation:
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10) and assigned IP addresses within the subnet of their VLANs . SVIs can be created and configured by using commandssuch as interface vlan , ip address , no shutdown , etc . SVIs can be verified by using commands such as show ip interface brief , show vlan , show ip route , etc . in the subnet on the 6300M stack.
An SVI is a virtual interface on a switch that represents a VLAN and provides Layer 3 routing functions for that VLAN. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack allows the switch to act as a gateway for the users in that VLAN and enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack also simplifies network design and management by reducing the number of physical interfaces and cables required for routing.
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References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/index.html
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/cx-noscg/l3-routing/l3-routing- overview.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/cx-noscg/l3- routing/l3-routing-config.htm

NEW QUESTION # 32
Based on the "snow ip route" output on an AruDaCX 8400. what type of route is "10.1 20 0/24, vrf default via 10.1.12.2. [1/0]"?

- A. OSPF
- B. local
- C. connected
- D. static

Answer: D

Explanation:
A static route is a route that is manually configured on a router or switch and does not change unless it is modified by an administrator. Static routes are used to specify how traffic should reach specific destinations that are not directly connected to the device or that are not reachable by dynamic routing protocols. In Aruba CX switches, static routes can be configured using the ip route command in global configuration mode. Based on the "show ip route" output on an Aruba CX 8400 switch, the route "10.1 20 0/24, vrf default via 10.1.12.2,
[1/0]" is a static route because it has an administrative distance of 1 and a metric of 0, which are typical values for static routes.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_routing https://www.arubanetworks.com
/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/ip-routing/static-routes.htmhttps://www.arubanetworks.
com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/ip-routing/show-ip-route.htm

NEW QUESTION # 33
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