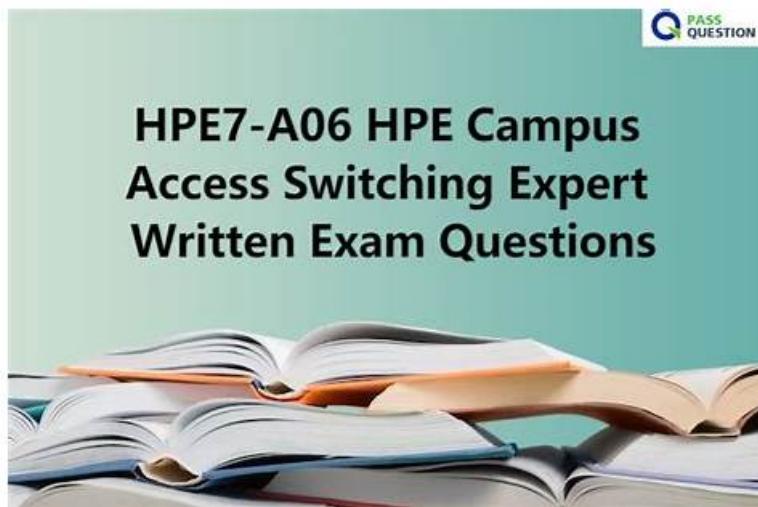


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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101

You are configuring an SSID that is using 802.1X as a security mechanism. What is the reason for using WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128) when deploying Wi-Fi 6 networks?

- A. WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128) is also called WPA3-Enterprise Compatibility Mode. It will allow WPA2 clients to connect.
- B. WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128) is also called WPA3-Enterprise Only Mode. There is no support for WPA2 clients.
- C. WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128) is also called WPA3-Enterprise Transition Mode. It will allow WPA2 clients to connect.
- D. WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128) is also called WPA3-Enterprise 192-bit mode. It is WPA3 only and enforces specific EAP certificate ciphers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The question asks for the reason for using WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128) when deploying Wi-Fi 6 networks.

* WPA3-Enterprise Modes:

* CCM-128: Uses AES-CCMP-128 (same cipher as WPA2). Its main purpose is to provide a transition path from WPA2 to WPA3. It allows both WPA3-capable and WPA2-only clients to connect to the same SSID. It enforces Protected Management Frames (PMF, 802.11w) when possible (required for WPA3, optional for WPA2). It's often called "Transition Mode" or "Compatibility Mode".

* GCMP-256: Uses stronger AES-GCMP-256. It operates in "WPA3-Only Mode" and does not allow WPA2 clients.

* Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) & WPA3: Wi-Fi 6 certification requires support for WPA3.

* Analysis of Options:

* A: Incorrectly calls CCM-128 "192-bit mode" and "WPA3 only".

* B: Correctly calls CCM-128 "Transition Mode" and states it allows WPA2 clients.

* C: Correctly calls CCM-128 "Compatibility Mode" and states it allows WPA2 clients.

"Compatibility Mode" and "Transition Mode" are used interchangeably for this WPA3 mode.

* D: Incorrectly calls CCM-128 "Only Mode" and states no WPA2 support.

* Conclusion: Both Option B and Option C accurately describe WPA3-Enterprise (CCM-128). It is designed as a transition/compatibility mode to allow environments to adopt WPA3 features (like mandatory PMF for capable clients) while still supporting legacy WPA2 clients on the same network during the migration period. Selecting either B or C would be functionally correct based on common terminology.

References: Wi-Fi Alliance WPA3 specifications, Aruba WPA3 deployment guides, 802.11ax standard information. This relates to the "WLAN" (9%) and "Security" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 102

The customer is experiencing periodic uplink congestion between campus-1's AGG-1 and core. This has been negatively affecting voice communications. The VOIP phones edge mark their packets with DSCP EF. The uplink from AGG-1 to core is LAG1.

The customer has already configured the following class and policy on AGG-1:

```
class ip voip_class
 10 match udp any any dscp 46
exit
policy voip_policy
 10 class ip voip_class action local-priority 6
exit
apply policy voip_policy ip
```

Based on this policy, which script, when deployed on AGG-1, will improve the reliable forwarding of voice traffic between AGG-1 and its uplink to the core?

```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
dwrr queue 0 weight 1
dwrr queue 1 weight 1
dwrr queue 2 weight 1
dwrr queue 3 weight 1
dwrr queue 4 weight 1
dwrr queue 5 weight 1
strict queue 6 max-bandwidth 300000
strict queue 7
exit
apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
```

- A.

```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
dwrr queue 0 weight 1
dwrr queue 1 weight 1
dwrr queue 2 weight 1
dwrr queue 3 weight 1
dwrr queue 4 weight 1
dwrr queue 5 weight 1
strict queue 6 max-bandwidth 500000
dwrr queue 7 weight 1
apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
```
- B.

```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
dwrr queue 0 weight 1
dwrr queue 1 weight 1
dwrr queue 2 weight 1
dwrr queue 3 weight 1
dwrr queue 4 weight 1
dwrr queue 5 weight 1
strict queue 6 max-bandwidth 300000
dwrr queue 7 weight 1
apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
```

```

qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
dwrr queue 0 weight 1
dwrr queue 1 weight 1
dwrr queue 2 weight 1
dwrr queue 3 weight 1
dwrr queue 4 weight 1
dwrr queue 5 weight 1
strict queue 6 max-bandwidth 400000
dwrr queue 7 weight 5
interface lag 1
  apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
  exit
policy voip_policy
  10 class ip voip_class action local-priority 7
  exit

```

• C.

```

qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
dwrr queue 0 weight 1
dwrr queue 1 weight 1
dwrr queue 2 weight 1
dwrr queue 3 weight 1
dwrr queue 4 weight 1
dwrr queue 5 weight 1
dwrr queue 6 weight 2
dwrr queue 7 weight 2
interface lag 1
  apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
  exit
policy voip_policy
  10 class ip voip_class action local-priority 7
  exit

```

• D.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The problem describes uplink congestion affecting VoIP traffic (marked with DSCP EF, value 46) on AGG-1's LAG1 uplink. The existing configuration classifies this traffic into voip_class and applies voip_policy inbound, setting local-priority 6. To improve reliable forwarding during congestion, VoIP traffic needs strict priority queuing on the egress interface (LAG1).

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A applies a QoS schedule profile globally but doesn't modify the policy's local-priority or apply the schedule profile specifically to the congested LAG.

* Option B modifies voip_policy to set local-priority 7 (mapping DSCP 46 traffic to queue 7) and applies the 8qDwrrStrict schedule profile to the egress interface lag 1. In the 8qDwrrStrict profile, queue 7 is configured for strict priority, ensuring voice traffic gets precedence over lower-priority traffic during congestion. This aligns with best practices for QoS for VoIP.

* Option C also sets local-priority 7 and applies the schedule profile to lag 1, but the profile itself configures queue 7 with DWRR (Deficit Weighted Round Robin) instead of strict priority, which is less suitable for delay-sensitive voice traffic.

* Option D applies a schedule profile globally and uses DWRR for queue 7.

* Conclusion: Option B is the correct solution because it maps the DSCP EF traffic to the highest local priority (7) and applies a QoS schedule profile to the specific congested uplink (lag 1) that treats queue 7 with strict priority. This ensures voice traffic is prioritized reliably.

References: AOS-CX QoS Guide (specifically sections on Classification, Queuing, Scheduling Profiles, Strict Priority vs. DWRR, applying policies to interfaces/LAGs), DSCP to Queue mapping concepts. This relates to the "Performance Optimization" (6%) and "Connectivity" (9%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 103

A customer has a requirement for VLAN 151 to be an isolated VLAN. A colleague has copied and pasted a partial configuration, but you do not achieve the desired outcome. This is the code that was added:

What should be added to the configuration before this code to achieve the desired result?

• A.

```

vlan 15
  private-vlan primary
  vsx-sync

```

• B.

```

vlan 15
  isolated-vlan primary
  vsx-sync

```

• C.

```

vlan 15
  primary-vlan isolated 151
  vsx-sync

```

• D.

```

vlan 15
  primary-vlan 151
  vsx-sync

```

Answer: B

Explanation:

The customer requires VLAN 151 to be configured as an isolated Private VLAN. A partial configuration was added, but the

desired outcome wasn't achieved. We need to determine which configuration snippet should be added before the (unspecified) partial configuration to correctly set up the Private VLAN structure.

* Private VLAN Configuration Fundamentals:

* A Primary VLAN must be defined. This VLAN carries traffic between promiscuous ports and ports in associated secondary VLANs.

* Secondary VLANs (either isolated or community) are associated with the primary VLAN.

* Ports are then mapped to either the primary VLAN (promiscuous ports, typically router/firewall connections) or a secondary VLAN (host ports). Isolated ports within the same isolated VLAN cannot communicate with each other.

* Analyzing the Options (Assuming VLAN 15 is the intended Primary):

* A)

vlan 15

private-vlan primary

vsx-sync

This correctly defines VLAN 15 as the Primary Private VLAN. The vsx-sync command ensures this configuration is synchronized across a VSX pair (relevant if applicable). This is the necessary prerequisite before defining VLAN 151 as an isolated secondary VLAN and associating it with VLAN 15.

* B) isolated-vlan primary is incorrect syntax. The command is private-vlan primary.

* C) primary-vlan isolated 151 is incorrect syntax for defining either the primary or secondary VLAN type/association within the primary VLAN context.

* D) private-vlan isolated 151 within the vlan 15 context is incorrect syntax. The private-vlan isolated command belongs under the configuration of the secondary VLAN (VLAN 151 in this case).

* Conclusion: Before configuring VLAN 151 as private-vlan isolated and associating it, the primary VLAN must be defined. Option A correctly shows the command (private-vlan primary) under the intended primary VLAN's configuration (vlan 15) to establish it as the primary VLAN.

References: AOS-CX Security Guide (Private VLAN configuration steps and commands). This relates to the "Switching" (19%) and "Security" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 104

For enhanced port security in an HPE network, which two configurations can prevent unauthorized devices from gaining access?

- A. MAC-based authentication
- B. Static IP addresses
- C. 802.1X with EAP-TLS
- D. IGMP Snooping

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 105

An administrator is monitoring third-party WLAN transmitters in HPE Aruba Networking Central and some of them are classified as rogue and suspected rogue.

How are rogue classified when using the default classification method for the rule "Detected on Wire" in HPE Aruba Networking Central?

- A. plugged into a wired network AND WLAN classification = "Detected on Wire"
- B. plugged into a wired network OR WLAN classification = "Interfering"
- C. **plugged into a wired network**
- D. plugged into a wired network AND WLAN classification = "Interfering"

Answer: C

Explanation:

In HPE Aruba Networking Central, when using the default classification method, an AP is classified as a rogue if it is detected plugged into the wired network. If it is only seen over the air without wired connectivity, it may be classified as suspected rogue or interfering, but "Detected on Wire" defaults to rogue.

NEW QUESTION # 106

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