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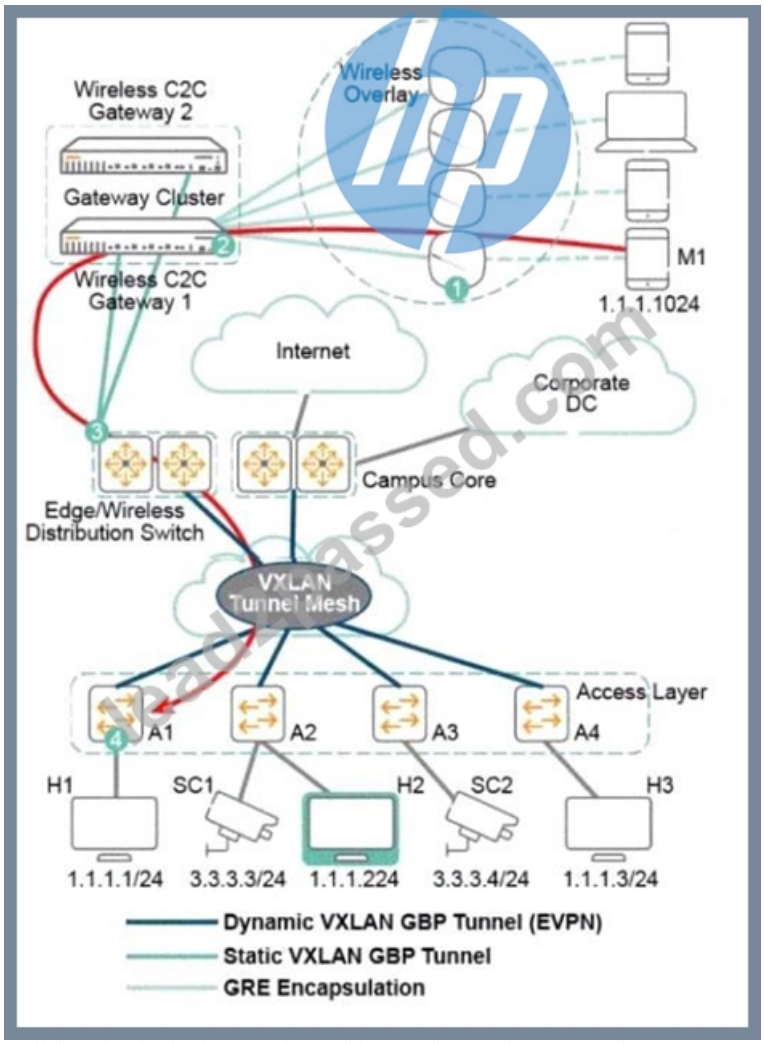
HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
Refer to thefour numbered steps in theexhibit.



Which action is the first step in applying a role-to-role ACL on thetraffic from mobile device M1 to role H2?

- A. Gateway 1 forwards the traffic over the static VXLAN tunnel to the edge switch, this packet carries the Group Policy ID corresponding to the role of M1.
- B. The edge switch acts as the intermediate node and transfers theGroup Policy ID over static VXLAN to dynamic VXLAN tunnel and forwards the packet to switch A1.
- C. The AP forwards the pocket from M1 to gateway 1.
- D. Switch A1 determines the destination role based on destination MAC or destination IP and enforces role-to-role ACLs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question asks for the first step in applying a role-to-role ACL (Access Control List) on traffic from a mobile device (M1) to a role (H2) in a network using Dynamic Segmentation with VXLAN and role-based policies.
* Analysis of Options:
* Option A:Describes an intermediate step where the edge switch transfers the Group Policy ID over VXLAN, which occurs later in the process.
* Option B:Correct. The first step is the AP forwarding the packet from the mobile device (M1) to the gateway, which initiates the traffic flow in a tunneled Dynamic Segmentation setup.
* Option C:Describes a later step where the destination switch (A1) enforces the role-to-role ACL, after the packet has traversed the network.
* Option D:Describes a step where the gateway forwards traffic over a VXLAN tunnel, which occurs after the AP forwards the packet.
* Why Option B is Correct:In HPE Aruba Networking's Dynamic Segmentation architecture, wireless clients (e.g., M1) connect to an AP, which tunnels traffic to a gateway (e.g., in tunneled mode). The first step in the traffic flow is the AP forwarding the client's packet to the gateway, which then processes the packet for role assignment and policy enforcement. This aligns with the role-to-role ACL application process, where the gateway applies policies based on the source (M1's role) and destination (H2's role) using Group Policy IDs over VXLAN.
* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* Security (10%):Involves designing and troubleshooting role-based security policies in customer networks.
* WLAN (9%):Includes implementing and troubleshooting wireless traffic flows in Dynamic Segmentation.
* Switching (19%):Covers Layer 2/3 interconnection technologies like VXLAN for policy enforcement.
References:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 Configuration Guide: Dynamic Segmentation and VXLAN, detailing traffic flow.
HPE7-A06Study Guide: Covers role-based ACLs and Dynamic Segmentation workflows.
HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Tunneled Node and Role-Based Policy Enforcement.

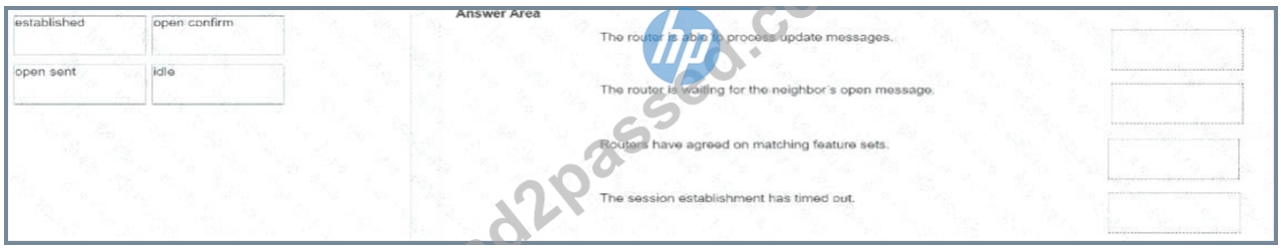
NEW QUESTION # 37
The user's device is failing 802.1 Xwith EAP-TLS authentication. We know that theclient-side certificate is valid. What is the likely cause of this issue? (Select two.)

- A. There Is an EAP-type mismatch.
- B. The user's device is not configured to use the correct gateway.
- C. The user's device is using the wrong MAC address
- D. The NAD is not able to communicate with DNS servers.
- E. There is a problem with the ACL applied to the switch port

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The user's device fails 802.1X EAP-TLS authentication, but the client-side certificate is known to be valid.
We need two likely causes.
* EAP-TLS Process:Involves mutual certificate validation and TLS handshake between client and RADIUS server (proxied by NAD).
* Causes (Client Cert OK):
* Server Certificate Issues: Client doesn't trust server cert (Untrusted CA, name mismatch, expired).
* EAP Type Mismatch:Client supplicant configured for different EAP type than RADIUS server policy.
* RADIUS Server Issues:Policy misconfiguration, user not found, internal errors.
* NAD <-> RADIUS Communication Failure:Switch cannot reach RADIUS server (IP connectivity, firewall, routing), incorrect shared secret.
* Client Supplicant Misconfiguration:Incorrect identity, settings other than the certificate itself.
* Network packet loss.
* Analysis of Options (Select Two):
* A: Wrong gateway affects L3 post-authentication.
* B: ACL blocking EAPoL/RADIUS is possible but less common than config errors.
* C:EAP-type mismatch:A very common configuration error leading to failure.
* D: Wrong MAC address is irrelevant for EAP-TLS failure itself.
* E: NAD not able to communicate with DNS servers: DNS isn't directly involved in EAP-TLS.
However, if interpreted more broadly asNAD not able to communicate with the RADIUS server(due to IP routing, firewall, or incorrect server address), this is a very common cause of failure.
* Conclusion:An EAP-type mismatch (C) is a prime suspect when basic certificate validity is assumed.
Failure of the Network Access Device (NAD - the switch) to communicate with the RADIUS server (E, interpreted broadly as RADIUS reachability) is another major category of failure causes.
References:EAP-TLS (RFC 5216), 802.1X Troubleshooting Guides, ClearPass Documentation. This relates to "Troubleshooting" (10%), "Security" (10%), and "Authentication/Authorization" (9%).

NEW QUESTION # 38
Match the BGP connection slates to the conditions thatcould have caused that state.

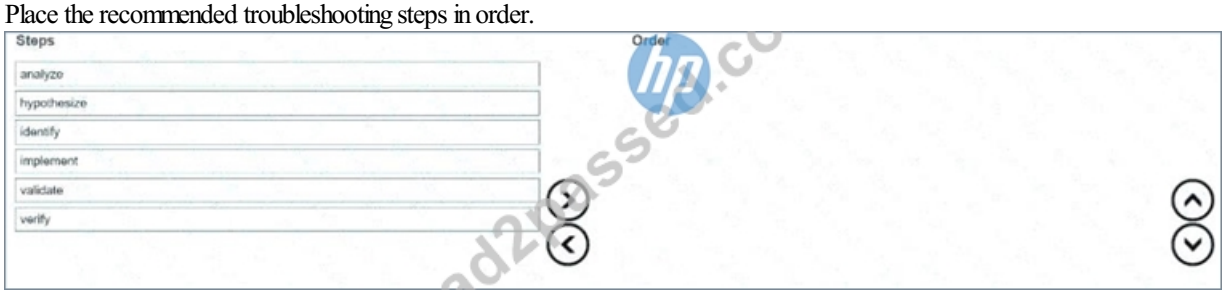


Answer:

Explanation:

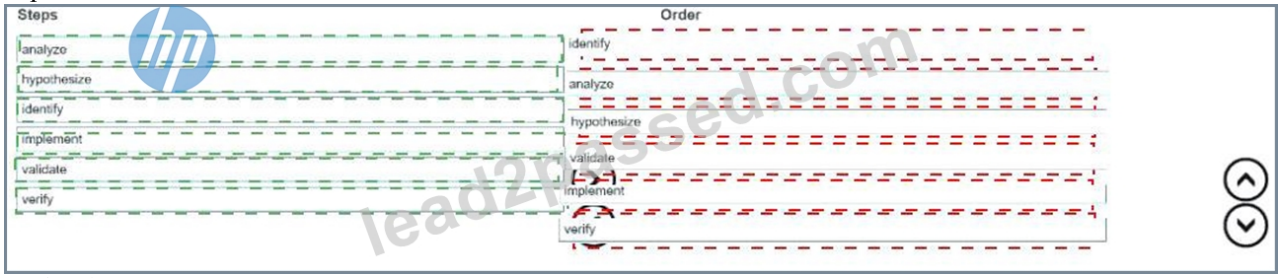
Explanation:
The router is able to process update messages. -->established
The router is waiting for the neighbor's open message. -->open sent
Routers have agreed on matching feature sets. -->open confirm
The session establishment has timed out. -->idle
This question requires matching BGP connection states from the BGP Finite State Machine (FSM) to descriptions of conditions that occur within or lead to those states.
* Idle:This is the initial state where BGP awaits a start event or retries after a failure. It's also the state entered upon error detection or session closure, including timeouts during connection attempts.
* Matches:"The session establishment has timed out." - A timeout during the connection process forces the BGP process back to the Idle state to potentially retry later.
* OpenSent:After a TCP connection is established, the local router sends a BGP OPEN message with its parameters (AS number, capabilities, etc.) and transitions to the OpenSent state while waiting to receive an OPEN message from its BGP neighbor.
* Matches:"The router is waiting for the neighbor's open message."
* OpenConfirm:Once the router receives an OPEN message from its neighbor and validates the parameters (e.g., matching AS, compatible capabilities), it sends a KEEPALIVE message and moves to the OpenConfirm state. It waits for a KEEPALIVE from the neighbor to confirm the session. Basic parameter checks and capability negotiations are successfully completed in this phase.
* Matches:"Routers have agreed on matching feature sets." - This agreement happens upon successful validation of the OPEN messages exchanged.
* Established:This is the final, stable state where BGP peering is successful. Both routers have accepted each other's parameters via the OPEN messages and confirmed the session with KEEPALIVEs. In this state, the routers can exchange UPDATE messages containing routing information.
* Matches:"The router is able to process update messages."
References:RFC 4271 (BGP4 specification - Section 8, Finite State Machine), BGP configuration and troubleshooting guides for AOS-CX. This relates to the "Routing" (16%) and "Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Place the recommended troubleshooting steps in order.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
The correct order is:
* identify

* analyze
* hypothesize
* validate
* implement
* verify

This question requires arranging standard troubleshooting steps into a logical sequence. A systematic approach is crucial for effective network troubleshooting.

* identify:The first step is always to clearly identify and define the problem. What are the symptoms?

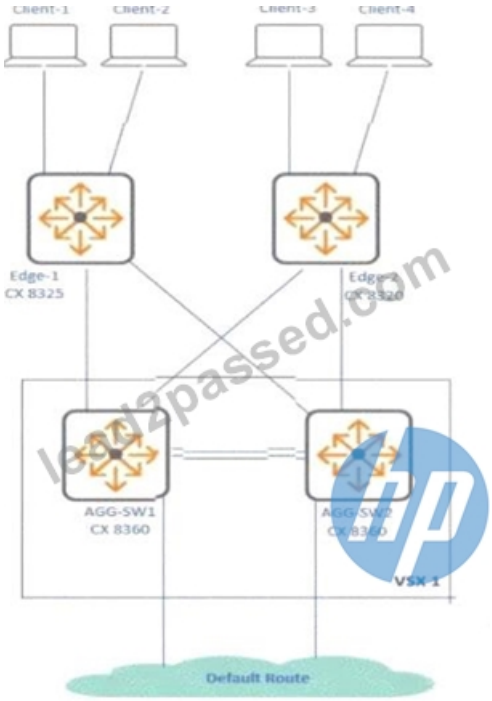
Who is affected? What is the scope? When did it start? Understanding the problem precisely is essential before proceeding.

* analyze:Once the problem is identified, gather relevant data and analyze the situation. This involves checking logs, looking at configurations, examining network topology diagrams, checking status commands, and potentially capturing packets. This analysis helps build context around the identified issue.
* hypothesize:Based on the identification and analysis, form a hypothesis (or multiple hypotheses) about the probable cause of the problem. This involves using technical knowledge and experience to theorize what might be wrong.
* validate:Test the hypothesis to determine if it's correct. This step involves performing specific tests or checks designed to confirm or refute the theory. For example, if the hypothesis is a bad cable, test the cable. If it's a routing issue, check the routing table and perform trace routes. This step validates the cause before implementing a fix.
* implement:Once the cause has been validated, implement the solution. This could involve replacing hardware, correcting configuration, clearing states, etc.
* verify:After implementing the solution, verify that the original problem is resolved. It's also critical to check that the fix hasn't introduced any new issues. Monitor the system to ensure stability.

References:Standard Network Troubleshooting Methodologies (e.g., CompTIA Network+, Cisco troubleshooting models), ITIL Problem Management processes. This directly relates to the "Troubleshooting" (10%) objective, which emphasizes performing advanced troubleshooting and remediation.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Exhibit.



A conference venue has a requirement to secure independent network users from each other in their network.
The following configurations are created on Edge-1:

- A. change the VLAN 151 primary-vlan 151
- B. change the VLAN 151 private-vlan community
- C. change the VLAN 152 private-vlan community
- D. change the VLAN 152 type. primary-vlan 152

Answer: B

Explanation:
The requirement is to secure independent network users from each other in a conference venue using Edge-1.
This scenario typically calls for Private VLANs,specifically using the 'isolated' type to prevent communication between hosts within the same secondary VLAN.
* Analysis of Options:
* Private VLANs consist of a primary VLAN and one or more secondary VLANs (isolated or community). Isolated ports cannot communicate with other isolated ports in the same VLAN; they can only communicate with promiscuous ports (usually the router uplink). Community ports can communicate with each other and promiscuous ports.
* Option A: Configures VLAN 152 as private-vlan community.
* Option B: Configures VLAN 151 as private-vlan community.
* Option C: Defines VLAN 152 as a primary-vlan associated with itself, which isn't standard syntax
/logic.
* Option D: Defines VLAN 151 as a primary-vlan associated with itself.
* The goal isisolation. None of the options directly configure an isolated VLAN. Options A and B configure community VLANs, which allow communication between users within that VLAN, contradicting the requirement. Options C and D attempt to define primary VLANs in a potentially incorrect way.
* Caveat:There seems to be an issue with the provided options. Standard configuration to make VLAN 151 isolated would involve defining a primary VLAN (e.g., vlan 152 private-vlan primary) and then defining VLAN 151 as isolated (vlan 151 private-vlan isolated). Since none of the options correctly configure anisolatedVLAN, and the requirement is isolation, the question or options are likely flawed. However, if forced to interpret intent, questions sometimes test understanding of thetypesof private VLANs. Changing a VLANtocommunity type (Option B for VLAN 151) is a distinct action, even if it doesn't meet the statedisolationgoal. Without correct options for 'isolated', selecting the 'best' flawed option is difficult. Assuming the question intends to configure VLAN 151 assome typeof private secondary VLAN, Option B modifies VLAN 151's private VLAN characteristic.
* Conclusion:Based on the requirement for isolation, none of the provided options are correct. However, if assuming a potential error in the question or options and needing to select the closest modification related to private VLAN types for VLAN 151, Option B is chosen tentatively, despite configuring
'community' instead of the required 'isolated'.
References:AOS-CX Security Guide (Private VLAN configuration), Private VLAN concepts (Primary, Isolated, Community). This relates to the "Switching" (19%) and "Security" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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