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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

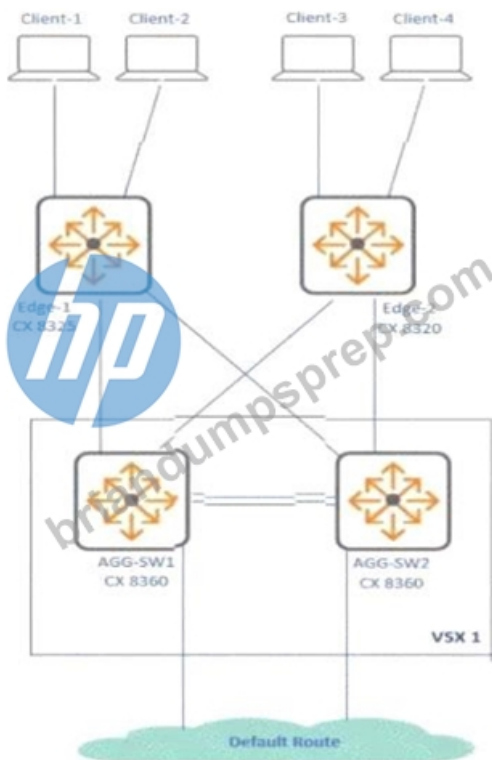
You are configuring an SSID that is using PSK as a security mechanism. Why should you use WPA3- Personal with WPA3 Transition Mode disabled?

- A. WPA3-Personal with Transition Mode disabled is optional for 6 GHz-enabled networks as there is a built-in fallback to 6 GHz mode with WPA2
- **B. WPA3-Personal with Transition Mode disabled is mandatory for 6 GHz-enabled networks.**
- C. WPA3-Personal with Transition Mode disabled should be used to prevent legacy clients from connecting to the network.
- D. WPA3-Personal with Transition Mode disabled is mandatory for 5 GHz-enabled networks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

Answer: C

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 isolation. 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 an isolated VLAN, and the requirement is isolation, the question or options are likely flawed. However, if forced to interpret intent, questions sometimes test understanding of the types of private VLANs. Changing a VLAN to community type (Option B for VLAN 151) is a distinct action, even if it doesn't meet the stated isolation goal. Without correct options for 'isolated', selecting the 'best' flawed option is difficult. Assuming the question intends to configure VLAN 151 as some type of 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 # 50

What is the correct sequence of events that occurs when a user device connects to a network using Dynamic Segmentation?

The screenshot shows a question interface with a list of events and a sequence order. The events are:

- The device is granted access to the network.
- HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager assigns a role to the device.
- The device authenticates to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager.
- The device is placed on a VLAN based on its role.

The order sequence shows the events in a different order, with the first event at the bottom and the last at the top.

Answer:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the explanation interface with the correct sequence of events. The events are:

- The device is granted access to the network.
- HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager assigns a role to the device.
- The device authenticates to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager.
- The device is placed on a VLAN based on its role.

The order sequence shows the events in the correct order: 1. The device authenticates to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager, 2. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager assigns a role to the device, 3. The device is placed on a VLAN based on its role, 4. The device is granted access to the network.

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the explanation interface with the correct sequence of events. The events are:

- The device is granted access to the network.
- HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager assigns a role to the device.
- The device authenticates to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager.
- The device is placed on a VLAN based on its role.

The order sequence shows the events in the correct order: 1. The device authenticates to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager, 2. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager assigns a role to the device, 3. The device is placed on a VLAN based on its role, 4. The device is granted access to the network.

This question asks for the sequence of events when a user device connects to a network utilizing Dynamic Segmentation, which typically involves authentication via ClearPass and role-based policy assignment.

* Authentication:When a device connects (wired or wireless), the first step in gaining secure access is authentication. The switch or AP (authenticator) facilitates this process, usually communicating via RADIUS with ClearPass Policy Manager (RADIUS server). The device provides credentials or uses certificates (e.g., 802.1X, MAC Auth).

* Role Assignment:Upon successful authentication, ClearPass evaluates policies based on the device /user context (identity, posture, time of day, etc.) and sends back RADIUS attributes to the authenticator. A crucial attribute is the assigned User Role. This role encapsulates the access privileges and network configuration for the device.

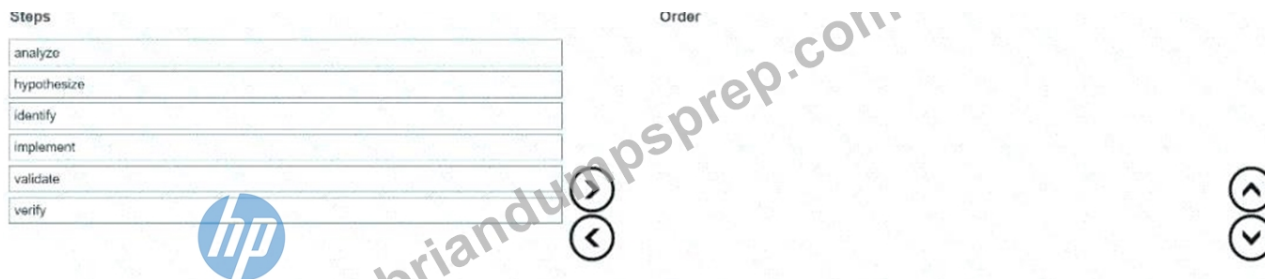
* Network Placement/Segmentation:The authenticator (switch/AP) uses the assigned role information received from ClearPass to place the device into the appropriate network segment. This might involve assigning a specific VLAN ID to the port/client or, in User-Based Tunneling (UBT) scenarios, establishing a tunnel to an Aruba Gateway associated with that role. The step "placed on a VLAN based on its role" describes one common method of segmentation based on the assigned role.

* Access Granted:Once the device is authenticated, assigned a role, and placed in the correct network segment (VLAN or tunnel), access is granted according to the firewall rules, QoS settings, and other policies defined within that assigned role. Traffic can now flow subject to these enforced policies.

References:Aruba Dynamic Segmentation Solution Guides, ClearPass Policy Manager Documentation, AOS- CX Security Guide (Roles, Port Access). This relates to "Authentication/Authorization" (9%), "Security" (10%), "Switching" (19%), and "WLAN" (9%) objectives.

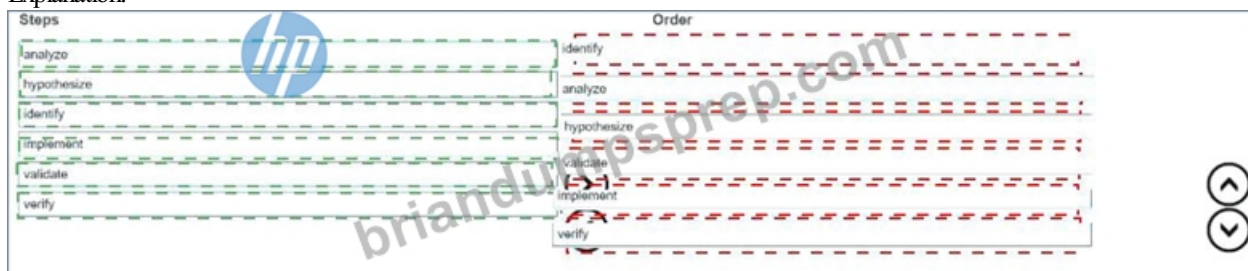
NEW QUESTION # 51

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 # 52

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 suspected rogues classified when using the default classification method for the rule "Suspected AP On-Prem" in HPE Aruba Networking Central?

- A. signal level = "-50 dBm" AND WLAN classification = "On Wire"
- B. signal level = "-50 dBm" AND WLAN classification = "Interfering"
- C. signal level = "-65 dBm" AND WLAN classification = "On-Prem"
- D. signal level = "-55 dBm" AND WLAN classification = "Interfering"

Answer: C

Explanation:

The question asks how suspected rogue APs are classified using the default classification method for the "Suspected AP On-Prem" rule in HPE Aruba Networking Central.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A: Correct. Suspected rogues are classified with a signal level of -65 dBm (indicating proximity) and WLAN classification of "On-Prem" (indicating they are on the premises).

* Option B: Incorrect. A signal level of -55 dBm is too strong, and "Interfering" is not specific to on-premises rogues.

* Option C: Incorrect. A signal level of -50 dBm is even stronger, and "Interfering" is incorrect.

* Option D: Incorrect. "On Wire" classification applies to wired rogue detection, not wireless on-premises APs.

* Why Option A is Correct: In HPE Aruba Networking Central, the "Suspected AP On-Prem" rule identifies rogue APs based on their signal strength and location. A signal level of -65 dBm indicates the AP is close enough to be on the premises, and the "On-Prem" classification confirms it's detected within the managed network's environment. This default rule helps identify potential security threats by flagging unauthorized APs with moderate to strong signals, distinguishing them from interfering or distant APs, as per Aruba's wireless security framework.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* WLAN (9%): Designing and troubleshooting RF attributes and wireless security functions.

* Security (10%): Troubleshooting and identifying rogue APs in customer networks.

* Troubleshooting (10%): Analyzing wireless issues using Aruba Central tools.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking Central User Guide: Rogue AP Detection and Classification.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers wireless security and rogue AP management.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Wireless Security and Rogue Detection Best Practices.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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