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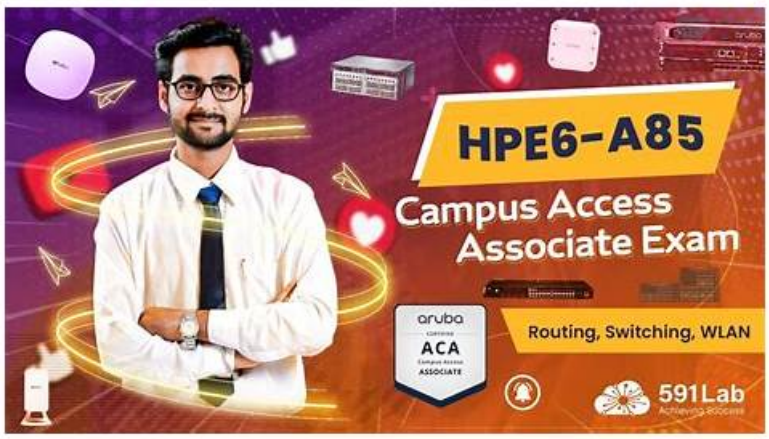

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HP HPE6-A85 (Aruba Campus Access Associate) certification exam is a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to enhance their skills in wireless networking and mobility solutions. It is an intermediate-level exam that requires candidates to have at least one year of experience in configuring and managing Aruba WLANs and mobility solutions. Passing the HPE6-A85 Exam demonstrates that the holder has the knowledge and skills required to configure and manage Aruba WLANs and mobility solutions, which can help them advance their careers in network administration.

HP Aruba Campus Access Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86
You are in a meeting with a customer where you are asked to explain the network redundancy feature Multiple Spanning Tree (MSTP). What is the correct statement for this feature?

- A. MSTP configuration ID name by default using switch IMC address
- B. MSTP configuration ID name by default using switch serial number
- C. MSTP configuration ID revision by default as current MSTP root priority
- D. MSTP configuration ID revision by default as switch serial number

Answer: A

Explanation:
MSTP Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol. MSTP is an IEEE standard protocol for preventing loops in a network with multiple VLANs. MSTP allows multiple VLANs to be mapped to a reduced number of spanning-tree instances. configuration ID consists of two parameters: name and revision. The name is a 32-byte ASCII string that identifies the MSTP region, which is a group of switches that share the same configuration ID and VLAN-to-instance mapping. The revision is a 16-bit number that indicates the version of the configuration ID. By default, the MSTP configuration ID name is set to the switch IMC address, which is a unique identifier derived from the MAC address Media Access Control address. MAC address is a unique identifier assigned to a network interface controller (NIC) for use as a network address in communications within a network segment. of the switch. Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/mstp/mstp.htm

NEW QUESTION # 87
A customer has just implemented user and device certificates via a company-wide Group Based Policy (GPO) Which EAP method requires client certificates when authenticating to the network?

- A. PEAP
- B. EAP-TEAP
- C. EAP-TTLS
- D. EAP-TLS

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
EAP-TLS is an authentication method that requires client certificates when authenticating to the network. It provides mutual authentication between the client and the server using public key cryptography and digital certificates.
References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ClearPass/6.9/Guest/Content/CPPM_UserGuide/EAP-TLS

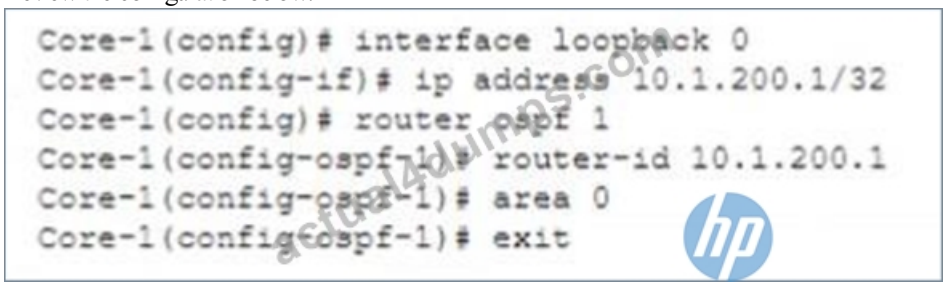
NEW QUESTION # 88
A network technician is using Aruba Central to troubleshoot network issues Which dashboard can be used to view and acknowledge issues when beginning the troubleshooting process?

- A. the Tools dashboard
- B. the Alerts and Events dashboard
- C. the Audit Trail dashboard
- D. the Reports dashboard

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Alerts and Events dashboard displays all types of alerts and events generated for events pertaining to device provisioning, configuration, and user management. You can use the Config icon to configure alerts and notifications for different alert categories and severities1. You can also view the alerts and events in the List view and Summary view2. Reference: 1 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/central/latest/content/nms/alerts/configuring-alerts.htm 2 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/central/latest/content/nms/alerts/viewing-alerts.htm

NEW QUESTION # 89
Review the configuration below.



Why would you configure OSPF to use the IP address 10.1.200.1 as the router ID?

- A. The loopback interface state is dependent on the management interface state and reduces routing updates.
- B. The IP address associated with the loopback interface is non-routable and prevents loops
- C. The loopback interface state Is independent of any physical interface and reduces routing updates.
- D. The IP address associated with the loopback interface is routable and prevents loops

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The reason why you would configure OSPF Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a link-state routing protocol that dynamically calculates the best routes for data transmission within an IP network. OSPF uses a hierarchical structure that divides a network into areas and assigns each router an identifier called router ID (RID). OSPF uses hello packets to discover neighbors and exchange routing information. OSPF uses Dijkstra's algorithm to compute the shortest path tree (SPT) based on link costs and build a routing table based on SPT. OSPF supports multiple equal-cost paths, load balancing, authentication, and various network types such as broadcast, point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, non-broadcast multi-access (NBMA), etc. OSPF is defined in RFC 2328 for IPv4 and RFC 5340 for IPv6. to use the IP address IP address Internet Protocol (IP) address is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two main functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing. There are two versions of IP addresses: IPv4 and IPv6. IPv4 addresses are 32 bits long and written in dotted-decimal notation, such as 192.168.1.1. IPv6 addresses are 128 bits long and written in hexadecimal notation, such as 2001:db8::1. IP addresses can be either static (fixed) or dynamic (assigned by a DHCP server). 10.1.200.1 as the router ID Router ID (RID) Router ID (RID) is a unique identifier assigned to each router in a routing domain or protocol. RIDs are used by routing protocols such as OSPF, IS-IS, EIGRP, BGP, etc., to identify neighbors, exchange routing information, elect designated routers (DRs), etc.
RIDs are usually derived from one of the IP addresses configured on the router's interfaces or loopbacks, or manually specified by network administrators. RIDs must be unique within a routing domain or protocol instance. is that the loopback interface state Loopback interface Loopback interface is a virtual interface on a router that does not correspond to any physical port or connection. Loopback interfaces are used for various purposes such as testing network connectivity, providing stable router IDs for routing protocols, providing management access to routers, etc. Loopback interfaces have some advantages over physical interfaces such as being always up unless administratively shut down, being independent of any hardware failures or link failures, being able to assign any IP address regardless of subnetting constraints, etc. Loopback interfaces are usually numbered from zero (e.g., loopback0) upwards on routers. Loopback interfaces can also be created on PCs or servers for testing or configuration purposes using special IP addresses reserved for loopback testing (e.g., 127.x.x.x for IPv4 or ::1 for IPv6). Loopback interfaces are also known as virtual interfaces or dummy interfaces . Loopback interface state Loopback interface state refers to whether a loopback interface is up or down on a router . A loopback interface state can be either administratively controlled (by using commands such as no shutdown or shutdown) or automatically determined by routing protocols (by using commands such as passive-interface or ip ospf network point-to-point). A loopback interface state affects how routing protocols use the IP address assigned to the loopback interface for neighbor discovery , router ID selection , route advertisement , etc . A loopback interface state can also affect how other devices can access or ping the loopback interface . A loopback interface state can be checked by using commands such as show ip interfacebrief or show ip ospf neighbor . is independent of any physical interface and reduces routing updates.
The loopback interface state is independent of any physical interface because it does not depend on any hardware or link status. This means that the loopback interface state will always be up unless it is manually shut down by an administrator. This also means that the loopback interface state will not change due to any physical failures or link failures that may affect other interfaces on the router.
The loopback interface state reduces routing updates because it provides a stable router ID for OSPF that does not change due to any physical failures or link failures that may affect other interfaces on the router. This means that OSPF will not have to re-elect DRs Designated Routers (DRs) Designated Routers (DRs) are routers that are elected by OSPF routers in a broadcast or non-broadcast multi-access (NBMA) network to act as leaders and coordinators of OSPF operations in that network. DRs are responsible for generating link-state advertisements (LSAs) for the entire network segment, maintaining adjacencies with all other routers in the segment, and exchanging routing information with other DRs in different segments through backup designated routers (BDRs). DRs are elected based on their router priority values and router IDs . The highest priority router becomes the DR and the second highest priority router becomes the BDR . If there is a tie in priority values , then the highest router ID wins . DRs can be manually configured by setting the router priority value to 0 (which means ineligible) or 255 (which means always eligible) on specific interfaces . DRs can also be influenced by using commands such as ip ospf priority , ip ospf dr-delay , ip ospf network point-to-multipoint , etc . DRs can be verified by using commands such as show ip ospf neighbor , show ip ospf interface , show ip ospf database , etc . , recalculate SPT Shortest Path Tree (SPT) Shortest Path Tree (SPT) is a data structure that represents the shortest paths from a source node to all other nodes in a graph or network . SPT is used by link-state routing protocols such as OSPF and IS-IS to compute optimal routes based on link costs . SPT is built using Dijkstra's algorithm , which starts from the source node and iteratively adds nodes with the lowest cost paths to the tree until all nodes are included . SPT can be represented by a set of pointers from each node to its parent node in the tree , or by a set of next-hop addresses from each node to its destination node in the network . SPT can be updated by adding or removing nodes or links , or by changing link costs . SPT can be verified by using commands such as show ip route , show ip ospf database , show clns route , show clns database , etc . , or send LSAs Link-State

Advertisements (LSAs) Link-State Advertisements (LSAs) are packets that contain information about the state and cost of links in a network segment . LSAs are generated and flooded by link-state routing protocols such as OSPF and IS-IS to exchange routing information with other routers in the same area or level . LSAs are used to build link-state databases (LSDBs) on each router , which store the complete topology of the network segment . LSAs are also used to compute shortest path trees (SPTs) on each router , which determine the optimal routes to all destinations in the network . LSAs have different types depending on their origin and scope , such as router LSAs , network LSAs , summary LSAs , external LSAs , etc . LSAs have different formats depending ontheir type and protocol version , but they usually contain fields such as LSA header , LSA type , LSA length , LSA age , LSA sequence number , LSA checksum , LSA body , etc . LSAs can be verified by using commands such as show ip ospf database , show clns database , debug ip ospf hello , debug clns hello , etc . due to changes in router IDs.
The other options are not reasons because:
The IP address associated with the loopback interface is non-routable and prevents loops: This option is false because the IP address associated with the loopback interface is routable and does not prevent loops. The IP address associated with the loopback interface can be any valid IP address that belongs to an existing subnet or a new subnet created specifically for loopbacks. The IP address associated with the loopback interface does not prevent loops because loops are caused by misconfigurations or failures in routing protocols or devices, not by IP addresses.
The loopback interface state is dependent on the management interface state and reduces routing updates: This option is false because the loopback interface state is independent of any physical interface state, including the management interface state Management interface Management interface is an interface on a device that provides access to management functions such as configuration, monitoring, troubleshooting, etc . Management interfaces can be physical ports such as console ports, Ethernet ports, USB ports, etc., or virtual ports such as Telnet sessions, SSH sessions, web sessions, etc . Management interfaces can use different protocols such as CLI Command-Line Interface (CLI) Command-Line Interface (CLI) is an interactive text-based user interface that allows users to communicate with devices using commands typed on a keyboard . CLI is one of the methods for accessing management functions on devices such as routers, switches, firewalls, servers, etc . CLI can use different protocols such as console port serial communication protocol Serial communication protocol Serial communication protocol is a method of transmitting data between devices using serial ports and cables . Serial communication protocol uses binary signals that represent bits (0s and 1s) and sends them one after another over a single wire . Serial communication protocol has advantages such as simplicity, low cost, long

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which Protocol Data Unit (PDU) represents the network layer PDU?

- A. PDU1 - Signal
- B. PDU2 - Frame
- C. PDU3 - Packet
- D. PDU4 - Segment

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of the OSI model, the network layer is responsible for packet forwarding including routing through intermediate routers. Hence, the network layer PDU is known as a packet.

NEW QUESTION # 91
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