

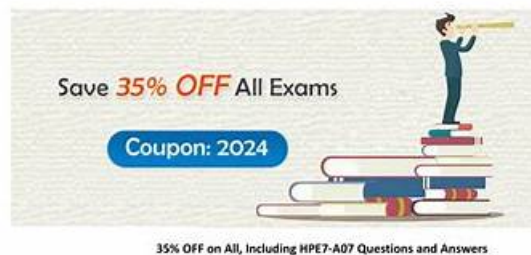
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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

What directly affects the MCS used by wireless stations? (Select two.)

- A. Number of connected clients
- **B. SNR**
- C. Frequency band
- **D. Retry rate**
- E. Channel utilization

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Wireless Documentation) The Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) determines the data rate that a wireless station uses to transmit or receive data frames. The MCS index selection depends primarily on the signal quality and error conditions observed on the wireless link.

Two factors have a direct and measurable influence:

1. Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)

A higher SNR means better signal quality and less interference, allowing the station to use higher-order modulations (e.g., 64-QAM, 256-QAM, 1024-QAM) corresponding to higher MCS indexes.

When SNR decreases, the client dynamically reduces its MCS rate to maintain reliability.

"Stations dynamically select the highest MCS index that the current SNR can support to maintain an acceptable frame error rate."

2. Retry Rate

The retry rate reflects retransmissions due to poor frame reception. A high retry rate indicates a high error rate, prompting the station to step down to a lower MCS to improve link stability.

"If retransmissions increase, the MCS rate is reduced until the error rate stabilizes." Other Options Explanation:

- * B. Channel utilization: affects airtime efficiency but not MCS selection directly.
- * C. Number of connected clients: impacts contention and throughput, not MCS per station.
- * E. Frequency band: influences propagation and SNR indirectly but does not directly control MCS selection.

Final Verified Answers: A and D

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- * Aruba Wi-Fi 6/6E Radio Optimization Guide - Rate Adaptation and MCS Selection
- * Aruba Certified Mobility Professional (ACMP) Study Guide - Radio Performance and RF Optimization
- * Aruba WLAN Design Fundamentals - SNR, RSSI, and Rate Adaptation Mechanisms

NEW QUESTION # 34

The output of the show LACP interfaces shows the following:

```
SW-IDF-A# show lacp interfaces

State abbreviations :
A - Active      P - Passive      F - Aggregable I - Individual
S - Short-timeout L - Long-timeout N - InSync      O - OutofSync
C - Collecting  D - Distributing
X - State m/c expired      E - Default neighbor state

Actor details of all interfaces:
-----
Intf    Aggr  Port  Port  State  System-ID      System Aggr  Forwarding
Name    id    Pri   State                               ID            Pri    Key    State
-----
1/1/12  lag12  15    1     ALPHCD 88:3a:30:99:ac:40 65534  12    up
2/1/12  lag12  7     1     ALFO    88:3a:30:99:ac:40 65534  12    lacp-block
```

What is causing this issue?

- A. Spanning tree and loop protect are enabled on both AP uplink ports.
- B. Each AP interface is connected to a routed-only interface on different networks.
- C. The AP is configured with LACP active.

- D. e0 is connected to a smart rate interface, and e is connected to a non-smart rate interface.

Answer: D

Explanation:

On Aruba CX, LAG members must be link compatible (same speed/duplex and L2 characteristics). If one AP uplink (e0) negotiates SmartRate (e.g., 2.5/5 GbE) while the other (e1) negotiates 1 GbE, the switch detects the speed mismatch between the two member links and will not place both links in the distributing state. The second link is held in lacp-block to prevent forwarding on an incompatible member.

- * LACP active/passive (Option A) would affect whether a bundle forms at all, not cause lacp-block on just one member.
 - * Routed-only interfaces (Option B) would prevent L2 aggregation entirely, not partially form with one member blocked.
 - * Spanning tree/loop protect (Option C) do not produce an LACP member state of lacp-block.
- Therefore, mixing a SmartRate port with a non-SmartRate port in the same LAG is the cause of the lacp-block state.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Exhibit.

```

USB0: setting speed to USB_SPEED_HIGH
2 USB Device(s) Found
#1 Storage Device(s) Found
Partition 0:
  Image type: 0
  Machine type: ...output omitted
  Size: ...output omitted
  Version: 10.3.1.0
  Build string: ArubaOS version 10.3.1.0 for A78xx ...output omitted
  ...output omitted
  RSA signature verified.
  Image verify: PASS
Partition 1:
  Image type: 0
  Machine type: ...output omitted
  Size: ...output omitted
  Version: 10.3.1.1
  Build string: ArubaOS version 10.3.1.1 for A78xx ...output omitted
  ...output omitted
  RSA signature verified.
  Image verify: PASS

cpboot> help
berinit - boot/init
cp - memory copy
cp - memory copy
cpboot - execute CPBoot
cpboot - read/write CPLD registers
cpboot - compute crc32
cpboot - show ddr registers
cpboot - read ddr registers
cpboot - write ddr registers
cpboot - Exception Handler Test
cpboot - print command description/usage
help - print command description/usage
i2c - i2c access
loop - loop code
mem - memory access
memcc - memory write (fill)
memcl - memory write (fill)
efw - read/write registers
efw - read/write registers
efw - memory test
efw - memory write (fill)
phy - show ddr phy registers
phyrd - read ddr phy registers
phywr - write ddr phy registers
printenv - print environment variables
rd - read registers
rw - write registers
sp - show ddr3 sdr data
tpe - tpe code

cpboot> help
? - alias for 'help'
bank - show/set the current bootflash bank (partition).
boot_update - update bootflash image in boot flash
bootflash - boot from an AOS image in memory
bootf - boot from an AOS image from FLASH/external USB
def_part - set default FLASH boot partition
dhcp - boot image via network using DHCP/TFTP protocol
dir - list the files in external USB device (default /)
flash - test u-boot FLASH driver
format - format FLASH device
help - print command description/usage
lock - Perform flash protection of the selected sectors on boot FLASH
n2xx_vrr - Show RLP VRR registers and state
osinfo - show the OS image version(s)
part - write a new DOS partition table to USB Flash
ping - send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network host
printenv - print environment variables
purgeenv - restore default environment variables
reset - perform RESET of the CPU
runelf - Run from an ELF image in memory
saveenv - save environment variables to persistent storage
setenv - set environment variables
tftpboot - boot image via network using TFTP protocol
upgrade - upgrade FLASH partition
  
```

You updated your gateway to the most recent firmware. However, after the firmware was updated, the gateway could no longer connect to HPE Aruba Networking Central. Your corporate ITIL procedures require you to implement your backout plan. You connected a console cable to your gateway and saw the following prompt.

Cpxload#

In what order, do you need to execute the following commands to return to the previous firmware version?

bootf

cpboot

def_part 1

hit any key to stop autoboot

osinfo

Answer:

Explanation:

OPTIONS

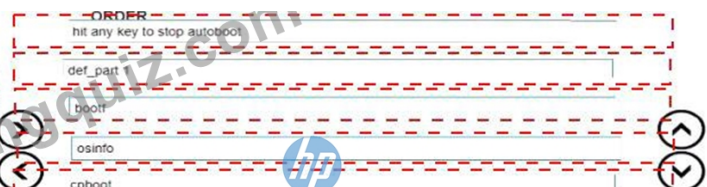
bootf

cpboot

def_part 1

hit any key to stop autoboot

osinfo



Explanation:

The sequence to return to the previous firmware version after an unsuccessful update would typically be:

- * hit any key to stop autoboot (This would prevent the system from automatically booting into the current, problematic firmware.)
- * def_part 1 (This command sets the default boot partition, which is likely where the previous working firmware is located.)
- * bootf (This command would boot from the specified flash partition, which after the second step, would be the previous firmware.)
- * osinfo (After the system is booted, this command could be used to confirm the firmware version now running on the gateway.)

NEW QUESTION # 36

You want to configure an MTU of 9198 for a routedlag interface on a CX 6300 switch. Which configuration achieves this?

- A.

```
interface lag 11 multi-chassis
  lacp mode act
  exit
!
interface 1/1/11
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
!
interface 1/1/12
  mtu 9198
```
- B.

```
interface lag 11
  no shutdown
  ip mtu 9198
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
  lacp mode active
  exit
!
interface 1/1/11
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
!
interface 1/1/12
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
```
- C.

```
interface lag 11
  no shutdown
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
  lacp mode active
  exit
!
interface 1/1/11
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
!
interface 1/1/12
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
```
- D.

```
interface lag 11 multi-chassis
  no shutdown
  ip mtu 9198
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
  lacp mode active
  exit
!
interface 1/1/11
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
!
interface 1/1/12
  mtu 9198
  lag 11
  exit
```

Answer: D

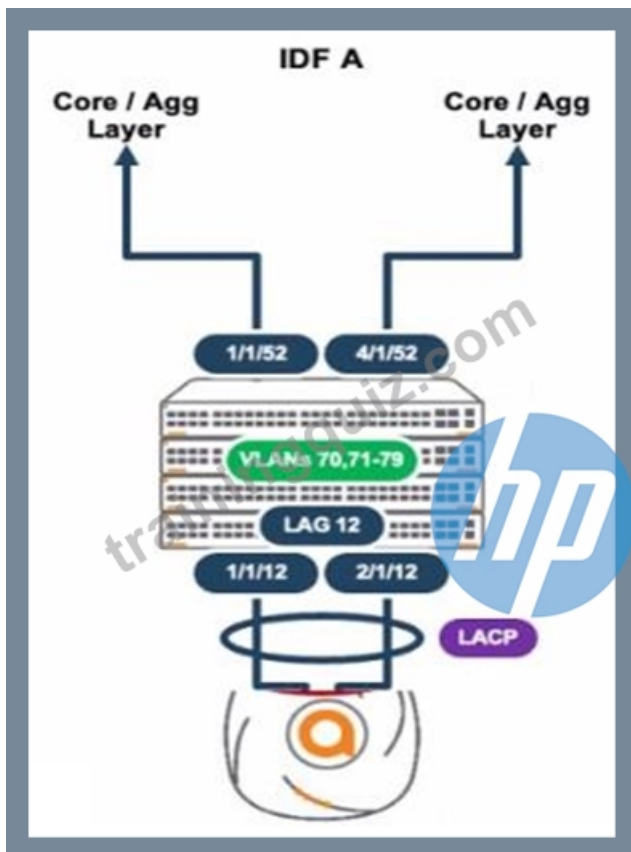
Explanation:

In the context of ArubaOS-CX, particularly with the 6300 series switches, setting the MTU on a routed Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interface requires the `interface lag id` command in the configuration, specifying the LAG interface you're configuring. The `ip mtu` command is then used to set the desired MTU size for that LAG.

Option A correctly shows this configuration process, where the MTU is set to 9198 for the LAG interface, in line with the requirements for routing larger frames, which could be necessary for certain applications or data flows that require jumbo frames. The information related to the configuration of Aruba switches is consistent with the principles and guidelines found in the technical documentation for the ArubaOS-CX 6300 series switches, which emphasizes the importance of correct MTU settings for network performance and stability.

NEW QUESTION # 37

A deployment using AP-635S is connected to a stack of CX 6300s as shown.



The output of the show LACP interfaces shows the following:

```
SW-IDF-A# show lacp interfaces
```

State abbreviations :

A - Active P - Passive F - Aggregable I - Individual
S - Short-timeout L - Long-timeout N - InSync O - OutofSync
C - Collecting D - Distributing
X - State m/c expired E - Default neighbor state

Actor details of all interfaces:

Intf	Aggr Name	Port Id	Port Pri	State	System-ID	System Pri	Aggr Key	Forwarding State
1/1/12	lag12	13	1	ALPNCQ	88:3a:30:99:ac:40	65534	12	up
2/1/12	lag12	77	1	ALFO	88:3a:30:99:ac:40	65534	12	lacp-block

What is causing this issue?

- A. Spanning tree and loop protect are enabled on both AP uplink ports.
- **B. The AP is configured with LACP active**
- C. Each AP interface is connected to a routed-only interlace on different networks
- D. e0 is connected to a smart rate interface, and e1 is connected to a non-smart rate interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an Aruba deployment, if an AP's interfaces show different LACP states, it often indicates a configuration mismatch. If one interface is up and the other is blocked as shown in the output, it's likely due to both interfaces on the AP being set to LACP active mode, which is a correct setting for establishing a LACP channel with Aruba switches like the CX 6300 series.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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