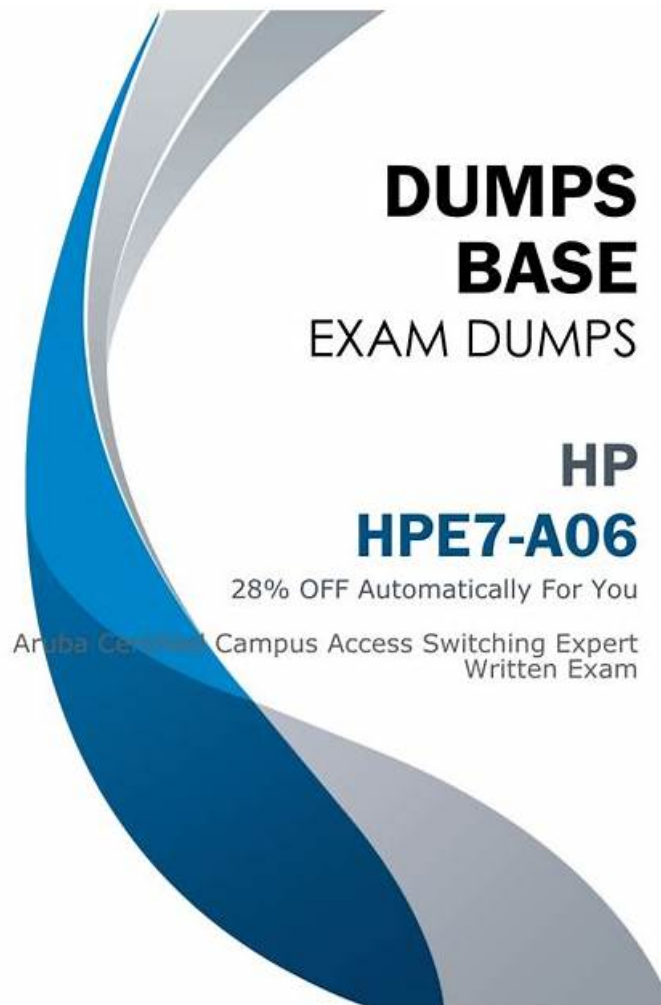


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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Ever since a recent firewall change at your WAN/Internet edge, the 8GP state in your VSX pair has not returned to Established. What should you check to restore BGP functionality at the site?

- A. Restart NAT service for the BGP interface.
- B. Restart the routing service so that BGP auto-discovers its neighbors.
- C. Confirm that BGP Peer AS has not changed.
- **D. Confirm that appropriate TCP ports are still allowed.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The BGP state on a VSX pair is stuck (not 'Established') after a recent firewall change at the WAN/Internet edge, where the BGP peering likely occurs.

* BGP and Firewalls: BGP establishes sessions using TCP port 179. Firewalls located between BGP peers must explicitly permit TCP port 179 traffic bidirectionally for the peering to establish and maintain. Firewall changes are a frequent cause of broken BGP sessions.

* Troubleshooting Steps After Firewall Change: The most logical first step is to verify that the firewall change did not inadvertently block TCP port 179 between the configured BGP neighbor IP addresses.

* Analysis of Options:

* A: Restarting routing service is disruptive and not the first step.

* B: Confirming that appropriate TCP ports (specifically 179) are still allowed through the firewall directly addresses the most probable cause related to the firewall change event.

* C: Restarting NAT service is likely irrelevant unless NAT is incorrectly configured for BGP peers.

* D: Confirming the peer AS is a basic configuration check but less likely related to the firewall change event than port blocking.

* Conclusion: Given the problem occurred immediately following a firewall change, verifying that the firewall still permits TCP port 179 between the BGP peers is the most direct and likely troubleshooting step.

References: BGP protocol specifications (RFC 4271), Firewall management principles, Network troubleshooting methodology. This relates to "Routing" (16%), "Security" (10%), and "Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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 mandatory for 5 GHz-enabled networks.
- **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 optional for 6 GHz-enabled networks as there is a built-in fallback to 6 GHz mode with WPA2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 29

Identify the required configuration steps to enable DHCP Endpoint Profiling with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass. (Not all will be used)

Create a pre-authentication role and associate a VLAN.	FIRST
Associate a policy to the role above allowing only UDP port 67.	SECOND
Associate a policy to the role above allowing only UDP port 68.	THIRD
Configure the pre-authentication role on the client-facing interface.	LAST
Configure ClearPass as an additional IP helper for the profiling VLAN SVI.	
Configure ClearPass as an additional IP helper for the client VLAN SVI.	



Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area	
FIRST	Create a pre-authentication role and associate a VLAN.
SECOND	Associate a policy to the role above allowing only UDP port 67.
THIRD	Associate a policy to the role above allowing only UDP port 68.
LAST	Configure the pre-authentication role on the client-facing interface.

Configure ClearPass as an additional IP helper for the profiling VLAN SVI.

Configure ClearPass as an additional IP helper for the client VLAN SVI.

Explanation:

Answer Area	
FIRST	Create a pre-authentication role and associate a VLAN.
SECOND	Associate a policy to the role above allowing only UDP port 67.
THIRD	Configure the pre-authentication role on the client-facing interface.
LAST	Configure ClearPass as an additional IP helper for the profiling VLAN SVI.

To enable DHCP Endpoint Profiling, the switch needs to forward relevant DHCP packets from the client to the ClearPass server. The most common method is configuring the switch to act as a DHCP relay agent for the ClearPass server IP address on the client VLAN's Switched Virtual Interface (SVI).

In scenarios where port access control (like 802.1X or MAC Auth) is enabled, clients might need to send DHCP requests before they are fully authenticated. To allow this while maintaining security, a pre-authentication role with limited access (specifically allowing DHCP) can be applied to the port initially.

The logical sequence based on the provided steps, assuming a pre-authentication workflow is intended, is:

- * Create the role: Define the pre-authentication role container and associate it with the appropriate initial VLAN if needed.
- * Permit DHCP in the role: Apply an Access Control List (ACL) or policy to this role that permits the necessary DHCP traffic (UDP ports 67 and 68). The step provided only mentions UDP 67, which allows the client's initial Discover/Request packets towards the server/relay. (A complete solution requires allowing return traffic on UDP 68 as well).
- * Apply the role: Configure the client-facing physical interface to use this pre-authentication role before the final role is assigned post-authentication.
- * Configure DHCP Relay: Configure the `ip helper-address <clearpass_ip>` command on the client's VLAN SVI. This instructs the switch to forward the DHCP packets it receives from clients in that VLAN to the ClearPass server (in addition to forwarding them to the actual DHCP server). ClearPass receives these packets and extracts information for profiling.

This sequence ensures that even before full authentication, DHCP is permitted, and the necessary packets are relayed to ClearPass for profiling.

References: AOS-CX Security Guide (Port Access, Roles, AAA), AOS-CX IP Helper / DHCP Relay Guide, ClearPass Deployment Guides (Endpoint Profiling using DHCP). This relates to "Authentication / Authorization" (9%), "Security" (10%), and "Switching" (19%).

NEW QUESTION # 30

Match the customer requirement with the relevant commands.

Answer Area	
Aggregate links across multiple switches.	Establish redundant links between the aggregation and core layers.
Extend layer 2 across multiple sites.	Identify individual layer 2 segments in an overlay.

interface vxlan10
no shutdown
source ip 10.1.0.1

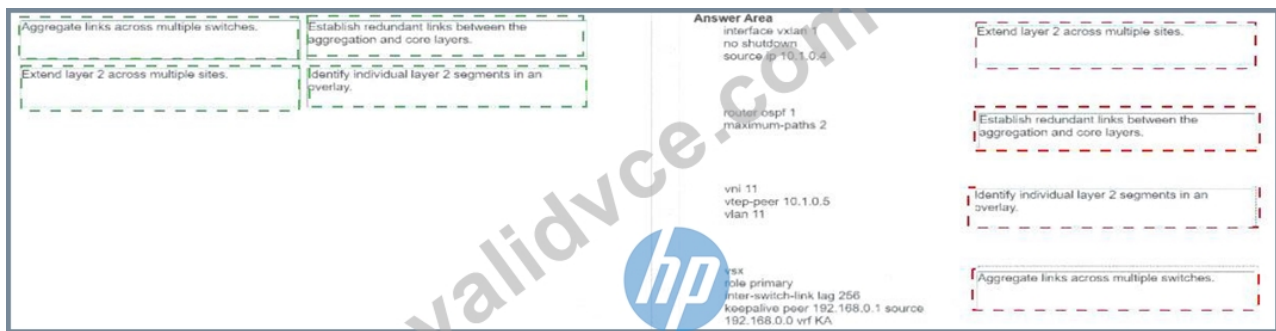
router ospf 1
maximum-paths 2

vni 11
vtep-peer 10.1.0.5
vlan 11

vsx
role primary
inter-switch-link lag 256
keepalive peer 192.168.0.1 source
192.168.0.0 vrf KA

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

* Aggregate links across multiple switches -->

vsx

role primary

inter-switch-link lag 256

keepalive peer 192.168.0.1 source 192.168.0.0 vrf KA

(Snippet 4)

* Establish redundant links between the aggregation and core layers --> router ospf 1 maximum-paths 2 (Snippet 2)

* Extend layer 2 across multiple sites -->

interface vxlan 1

no shutdown

source ip 10.1.0.4

(Snippet 1)

* Identify individual layer 2 segments in an overlay -->

vni 11

vtep-peer 10.1.0.5

vlan 11

(Snippet 3)

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All References available from related to the HPE Campus Access Switching Expert certification objectives at end of each question below:

* Aggregate links across multiple switches: This requirement describes Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (MC-LAG), where a device forms a LAG to two separate upstream switches that act as a logical pair. In AOS-CX, VSX (Virtual Switching Extension) enables this functionality. Snippet 4 shows commands related to setting up VSX (vsx, role primary, inter-switch-link, keepalive), which is the foundation for MC-LAG.

References: AOS-CX VSX Guide. Relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%), "Switching" (19%).

Establish redundant links between the aggregation and core layers: This often involves Layer 3 routing protocols utilizing multiple paths. Snippet 2 (router ospf 1, maximum-paths 2) configures OSPF to use up to two Equal Cost Multi-Paths (ECMP). If redundant links between aggregation and core result in equal OSPF costs, this command enables load sharing and redundancy at Layer 3.

References: AOS-CX IP Routing Guide (OSPF, ECMP). Relates to "Routing" (16%), "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%).

Extend layer 2 across multiple sites: VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is the standard overlay technology for extending Layer 2 segments over an underlying Layer 3 network, enabling L2 adjacency across different physical locations (sites, racks, pods). Snippet 1 shows the basic configuration of a VXLAN tunnel interface (interface vxlan 1, source ip), which is the core component for VXLAN tunneling.

References: AOS-CX VXLAN Guide. Relates to "Switching" (19%), "Connectivity" (9%).

Identify individual layer 2 segments in an overlay: Within a VXLAN overlay, each separate Layer 2 broadcast domain (typically corresponding to a VLAN) is identified by a unique VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI). This VNI tags the encapsulated traffic. Snippet 3 shows the configuration associating VNI 11 with the local VLAN 11 (vni 11, vlan 11). The vtep-peer command is relevant when using EVPN as the control plane.

This configuration directly maps an L2 segment (VLAN 11) to its identifier (VNI 11) within the overlay.

References: AOS-CX EVPN Guide, AOS-CX VXLAN Guide. Relates to "Switching" (19%), "Connectivity" (9%).

NEW QUESTION # 31

You are configuring VSX active gateway on CX 8360 campus aggregation switches when the switch prompt returns the following error: "No more than IB VMACs can be configured." What should be done to address this issue?

- A. Change the switch profile to "Leal" to increase the number of supported vMACs.
- B. Limit the number of SVIs with active-gateway to 16.
- C. Change the aggregation switch to a higher-end model, such as a CX 8400.

- D. As MAC addresses are link-local, use the same VMAC across SVIs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The error "No more than 16 vMACs can be configured" occurs when trying to configure active-gateway on multiple SVIs on a CX 8360 VSX pair. This indicates a platform limit on the number of unique virtual MAC addresses has been reached.

* Active Gateway vMACs: Each SVI configured with Active Gateway requires a virtual MAC address (vMAC). While AOS-CX can auto-generate these, doing so consumes entries from a limited hardware pool (e.g., 16 on this platform/version).

* Best Practice & Solution: The recommended best practice to conserve these limited vMAC resources is to manually specify and reuse the same virtual MAC address across all SVIs configured with Active Gateway on that specific VSX pair. Since MAC addresses are Layer 2 local, using the same vMAC on different SVIs (different L3 subnets) does not cause conflicts within the VSX pair's operation.

* Analysis of Options:

* A: Limiting the number of SVIs using Active Gateway is a workaround, not a solution.

* B: Changing switch profiles doesn't typically alter hardware vMAC limits.

* C: Changing to a higher-end switch model might increase limits but is not the first or standard solution.

* D: Reusing the same VMAC across SVIs (active-gateway ip <vip> mac <SAME_VMAC>) avoids consuming a new vMAC entry for each SVI, thus staying within the platform limit. This is the standard, recommended solution.

* Conclusion: The correct approach to address the vMAC limit error is to explicitly configure the same virtual MAC address for all SVIs using the Active Gateway feature on the VSX pair.

References: AOS-CX VSX Guide (Active Gateway Configuration, Best Practices, vMAC considerations).

This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%) and "Routing" (16%).

NEW QUESTION # 32

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