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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

With the Aruba CX 6100 48G switch with uplinks of 1/1/47 and 1/1/48. how do you automate the process of resuming the port operational state once a loop on a client port is cleared?

Options:

A- Configure int 1/1/1-1/1/52 loop-protect disable timer.

B- Configure global loop-protect disable timer.

C- Configure int 1/1/1-1/1/46 loop-protect re-enable-timer.

D- Configure global loop-protect re-enable-timer.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Loop protection is a feature that detects and prevents loops in layer 2 networks. Loop protection can be enabled on ports, LAGs, or VLANs. When loop protection is enabled, the switch sends periodic loop protection messages on the interface and expects to receive

them back.If a loop protection message is received back on the same interface, it indicates a loop and the switch takes an action to disable the interface or block traffic on it3. The loop-protect re-enable-timer command is used to configure the length of time the switch waits before re-enabling an interface that was disabled due to loop detection.The default value is 0, which means that the interface remains disabled until manually re-enabled3.To automate the process of resuming the port operational state once a loop on a client port is cleared, the loop-protect re-enable-timer command can be used with a non-zero value on the interface range that includes the client ports3. Therefore, answer C is correct.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer currently has Iwo (2) 5406 modular switches with MSTP configured as their core switches. You are proposing a new solution. What would you explain regarding the Aruba CX VSX switch pair when the Primary VSX node is replaced and the system MAC is replaced?

Options:

A- VSX will select the MAC address from a node that is the lower ID.

B- Configure vMAC on the Primary VSX node under VSX to retain MAC after hardware replacement.

C- VSX will select the MAC address from a node that is a higher ID.

D- During the initial VSX configuration, the system-mac is assigned with a fixed MAC based on VSX ID.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The system-mac command is used to configure a fixed MAC address for the VSX system. This MAC address is used as the source MAC address for all routed traffic from the VSX node.The system-mac command is highly recommended for preventing traffic disruptions when the primary VSX switch restores after the secondary VSX switch, such as during a primary switch hardware replacement or a power outage2. During the initial VSX configuration, the system-mac is assigned with a fixed MAC based on VSX ID.The system-mac command can be used to change this default MAC address if needed2. Therefore, answer D is correct.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are are doing tests in your lab and with the following equipment specifications:

* AP1 has a radio that generates a 16 dBm signal.

* AP2 has a radio that generates a 13 dBm signal.

* AP1 has an antenna with a gain of 8 dBi.

* AP2 has an antenna with a gain of 12 dBi. The antenna cable for AP1 has a 4 dB loss. The antenna cable for AP2 has a 3 dB loss.

What would be the calculated Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) for AP1?

Options:

A- -9 dBm

B- 20 dBm

C- 40 dBm

D- 15 dBm

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) is the measured radiated power of an antenna in a specific direction. It is also called Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power. It is the output power when a signal is concentrated into a smaller area by the Antenna. The EIRP

can take into account the losses in transmission line, connectors and includes the gain of the antenna. It is represented in dB2. The formula for EIRP is:

EIRP=PTLc+Ga

where PT is the output power of the transmitter in dBm, Lc is the cable and connector loss in dB, and Ga is the antenna gain in dBi.

For AP1, the EIRP can be calculated as:

EIRP=164+8=20dBm

Therefore, the answer B is correct.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A client is connecting to 802.1X SSID that has been configured in tunnel mode with the default AP-group settings.

After receiving Access-Accept from the RADIUS server, the Aruba Gateway will send Access-Accept to the AP through which tunnel?

Options:

A- IPsec tunnel

B- Split tunnel

C- GRE tunnel

D- PAR tunnel

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, 802.1X is a standard for port-based network access control that uses a RADIUS server to authenticate and authorize wireless clients. 802.1X can be configured in different modes, such as bridge mode, tunnel mode, or split tunnel mode.

Option C: GRE tunnel

This is because option C shows how to configure an SSID in tunnel mode with the default AP-group settings on an Aruba switch.In tunnel mode, all client traffic from the access points is tunneled back to the controller and the controller would in turn put the client traffic onto the network2.The GRE protocol is used to encapsulate and decapsulate the traffic between the access points and the controller3.

Therefore, option C is correct.

1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.06/HTML/5200-7696/GUID-581D2976-694B-46C7-8497-F6B788AA05B2.html2: https://community.arubanetworks.com/discussion/bridge-and-tunnel-mode3:

https://www.twingate.com/blog/ipsec-tunnel-mode

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

With the Aruba CX switch configuration, what is the Active Gateway feature that is used for and is unique to VSX configuration?

Options:

A- Sixteen different VMACs are supported total as shared.

B- Active Gateway can once MSTP instances are created for VLAN load sharing.

C- Sixteen different VMACS are supported for each IPV4 and IPV6 stack simultaneously

D- copied over the ISL link for an optimized path.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The active gateway feature is used to provide active-active layer 3 default gateway for hosts on the same subnet. It allows the switch to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link, which improves the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients. The active gateway feature is unique to VSX configuration because it eliminates the need for VRRP and avoids traffic being pushed over the ISL link, which can cause latency in the network12.

The correct answer to the question is C. Sixteen different VMACs are supported for each IPv4 and IPv6 stack simultaneously. This means that you can have a maximum of eight VMACs for IPv4, and a maximum of eight VMACs for IPv6, on a VSX pair. Only 15 VMACs are supported on 6400 switch series2.

The other options are incorrect because:

A) Sixteen different VMACs are not supported total as shared. They are supported for each IPv4 and IPv6 stack separately.

B) Active gateway can be used without MSTP instances. MSTP is a protocol that allows multiple spanning tree instances to coexist on the same switch, but it does not affect how active gateway works.

D) Active gateway does not copy traffic over the ISL link for an optimized path. It avoids using the ISL link for routed traffic and uses the local switch interface MAC instead of the virtual MAC address (VMAC) for source address1.