

HPE6-A85^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

When performing live firmware upgrades on Aruba APs. which technology partitions all the APs based on RF neighborhood data minimizing the impact on clients?

- A. Aruba ClientMatch
- B. Aruba Ai insights
- C. Aruba AirMatch
- D. Aruba ESP

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Aruba AirMatch is a feature that optimizes RF Radio Frequency. RF is any frequency within the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When an RF current is supplied to an antenna, an

electromagnetic field is created that then is able to propagate through space. performance and user experience by using machine learning algorithms and historical data to dynamically adjust AP power levels, channel assignments, and

channel width. AirMatch performs live firmware upgrades on Aruba APs by partitioning all the APs based on RFneighborhood data and minimizing the impact on clients. AirMatch uses a rolling upgrade process that upgrades one partition at a

time while ensuring that adjacent partitions are not upgraded simultaneously.

References:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AirMatch.pdfhttps://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/arm/AirMatch.htm

QUESTION 2

Match each AAA service with its correct definition (Matches may be used more than once or not at all)

Select and Place:

Definition	AAA Service
A list of rules that specifies which entities are permitted or denied access	Accounting
Control users access on the network	Authentication
Tracking user activity on the network	Authorization
Who can access the network based on credentials/certificates	

Correct Answer:



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	AAA Service
Tracking user activity on the network	Accounting
Who can access the network based on credentials/certificates	Authentication
Control users access on the network	Authorization
	Who can access the network based on credentials/certificates

QUESTION 3

Which Aruba technology will allow for device-specific passphrases to securely add headless devices to the WLAN?

- A. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
- B. Multiple Pre-Shared Key (MPSK)
- C. Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE)
- D. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Multiple Pre-Shared Key (MPSK) is a feature that allows device-specific or group-specific passphrases to securely add headless devices to the WLAN Wireless Local Area Network. WLAN is a wireless computer network that links two or more devices using wireless communication to form a local area network (LAN) within a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, campus, or office building. MPSK enhances the WPA2 PSK Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 Pre-Shared Key. WPA2 PSK is a method of securing your network using WPA2 with the use of the optional Pre-Shared Key (PSK) authentication, which was designed for home users without an enterprise authentication server. mode by allowing different PSKs for different devices on the same SSID Service Set Identifier. SSID is a case-sensitive, 32 alphanumeric character unique identifier attached to the header of packets sent over a wireless local-area network (WLAN). The SSID acts as a password when a mobile device tries to connect to the basic service set (BSS) -- a component of the IEEE 802.11 WLAN architecture. MPSK passwords can be generated or user-created and are managed by ClearPass Policy Manager12.

References:

https://blogs.arubanetworks.com/solutions/simplify-iot-authentication-with-multiple-pre- shared-keys/https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ClearPass/6.8/Guest/Content/AdministrationTas ks1/Configuring-MPSK.htm

QUESTION 4

Describe the purpose of the administrative distance

- A. Routes teamed via external BGP have a higher administrative distance than routes learned via OSPF
- B. The administrative distance is used as a trust rating tor route entries
- C. The administrative distance for a static route is 10
- D. The higher administrative distance is preferred



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Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Based on the "snow ip route" output on an AruDaCX 8400. what type of route is "10.1 20 0/24, vrf default via 10.1.12.2. [1/0]"?

A. local

B. static

C. OSPF

D. connected

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A static route is a route that is manually configured on a router or switch and does not change unless it is modified by an administrator. Static routes are used to specify how traffic should reach specific destinations that are not directly connected to the device or that are not reachable by dynamic routing protocols. In Aruba CX switches, static routes can be configured using the ip route command in global configuration mode. Based on the "show ip route" output on an Aruba CX 8400 switch, the route "10.1 20 0/24, vrf default via 10.1.12.2, [1/0]" is a static route because it has an administrative distance of 1 and a metric of 0, which are typical values for static routes.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_routing https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/ip-routing/static- routes.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/ip-routing/show-ip-route.htm

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