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QUESTION 1

A network administrator is attempting to troubleshoot a connectivity issue between a group of users and a particular server. The administrator needs to examine the packets over a period of time from their desktop; however, the administrator is not directly connected to the AOS-CX switch involved with the traffic flow.

What is correct regarding the ERSPAN session that needs to be established on an AOS- CX switch? (Choose two.)

A. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the switch to which the administrator\\'s desktop is connected

B. On the source AOS-CX switch, the destination specified is the administrator\\'s desktop

C. The encapsulation protocol used is GRE

D. The encapsulation protocol used is VXLAN

E. The encapsulation protocol is UDP

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: In AOS CX the remote mirroring is done using a tunnel interface, so the Mirror source and destination must be configured on each Switch. On the source Switch, the source interface (from where the traffic is mirrored) and destination interface (the tunnel interface to where the traffic is sent to). In the destination Switch, the source interface (which would be the tunnel interface (receiving the traffic from the source switch tunnel)) and the destination would be the client where Wireshark enabled client is connected.

QUESTION 2

What are best practices when implementing VSX on AOS-CX switches? (Choose two.)

A. The ISL lag should use the default MTU size.

B. Timers should be left at their default values.

C. The default system MAC addresses should be used.

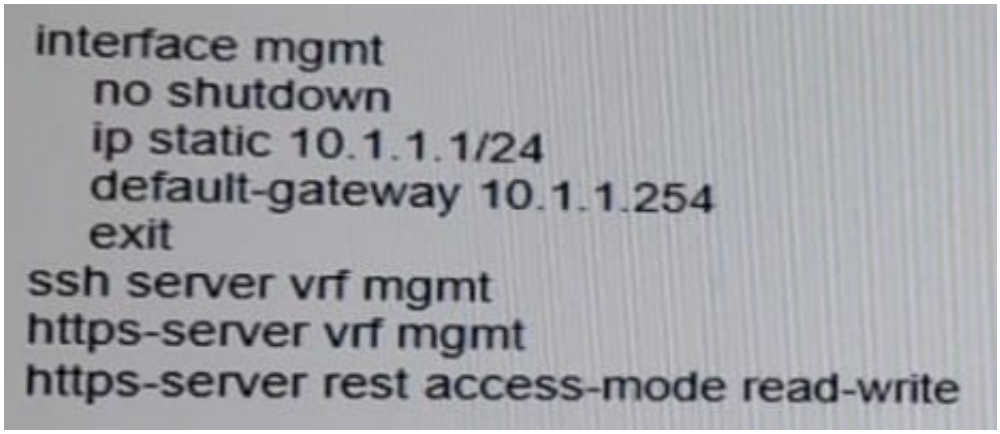
D. The keepalive connection should use a direct layer-3 connection.

E. The ISL lag should use at least 10GbE links or faster.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

Examine the AOS-CX configuration:



The switches have a default factory password setting NetEdit fails to access the configuration of the AOS-CX switches. What should the administrator do to solve this problem?

A. Set a password for the default admin user account.

B. Disable telnet globally.

C. Use the default VRF instead of the mgmt VRF

D. Enable IP routing globally

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

A network administrator is tasked to set up BGP in the company\\'s network. The administrator is defining an eBGP peering between an AOS-CX switch and a directly- connected service provider. The administrator has configured the following on the AOS-CX switch:

```
switch(config)# interface loopback 0
switch(config-loopback-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/32
switch(config-loopback-if)# exit
switch(config)# interface 1/1/1
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
switch(config-if)# routing
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2/30
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)# router bgp 64500
switch(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 64511
switch(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 192.168.1.2
switch(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
switch(config-bgp-ipv4-uc)# exit
```

However, when using the "show bgp all summary" command, the state does not display "Established" for the eBGP

peer. What must the administrator configure to fix this issue?

A. router bgp 64500 neighbor 192.168.1.1 ebgp-multihop

B. router bgp 64500 enable

C. router bgp 64500 address-family ipv4 unicast neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate

D. router bgp 64500 neighbor 192.168.1.1 update-source loopback0

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

What is required when implementing captive portal an AOS-CX switches?

A. Certificate installed on the switch

B. Web server running on the switch

C. Device fingerprinting

D. AAA server

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Examine the commands entered on an AOS-CX switch:

What is true regarding this configuration for traffic received on interface 100?

A. The default next-hop address supersedes the two preceding next-hop addresses

B. The traffic is always dropped is the next-hop addresses are unreachable

C. The traffic will be routed with the IP routing table entries if the next-hop addresses are unreachable

D. The next-hop address of 1.1.1.1 is overwritten by the next-hop address of 2.2.2.2

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "interface null: equivalent to the policy drop policing action. Any packets matching the class criteria for that policy entry will be dropped and not routed any further." https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200- 7300/index.html#GUID-DC7E5E47-8F31-4DE4-B257-1A68665B2AF4.html More than one next hop can be assigned with an ACL and they work by priority (based on the sequence number: lower sequence number -> higher priority). So next-hop 2.2.2.2 will be used if 1.1.1.1 is not reachable. If both are unreachable, then the packet will be routed looking at the default routing table, if no specific entry will be found, then the pacjet will be routed to the default next hop defined in the ACL.

QUESTION 7

An administrator wants to use an existing Aruba gateway\\'s firewall policies to filter both wireless and wired traffic. Which AOS-CX switch feature should a customer implement to ensure the gateway applies the same or similar firewall policies to users\\' wired and wireless traffic?

A. GRE tunneling

B. User-based tunneling

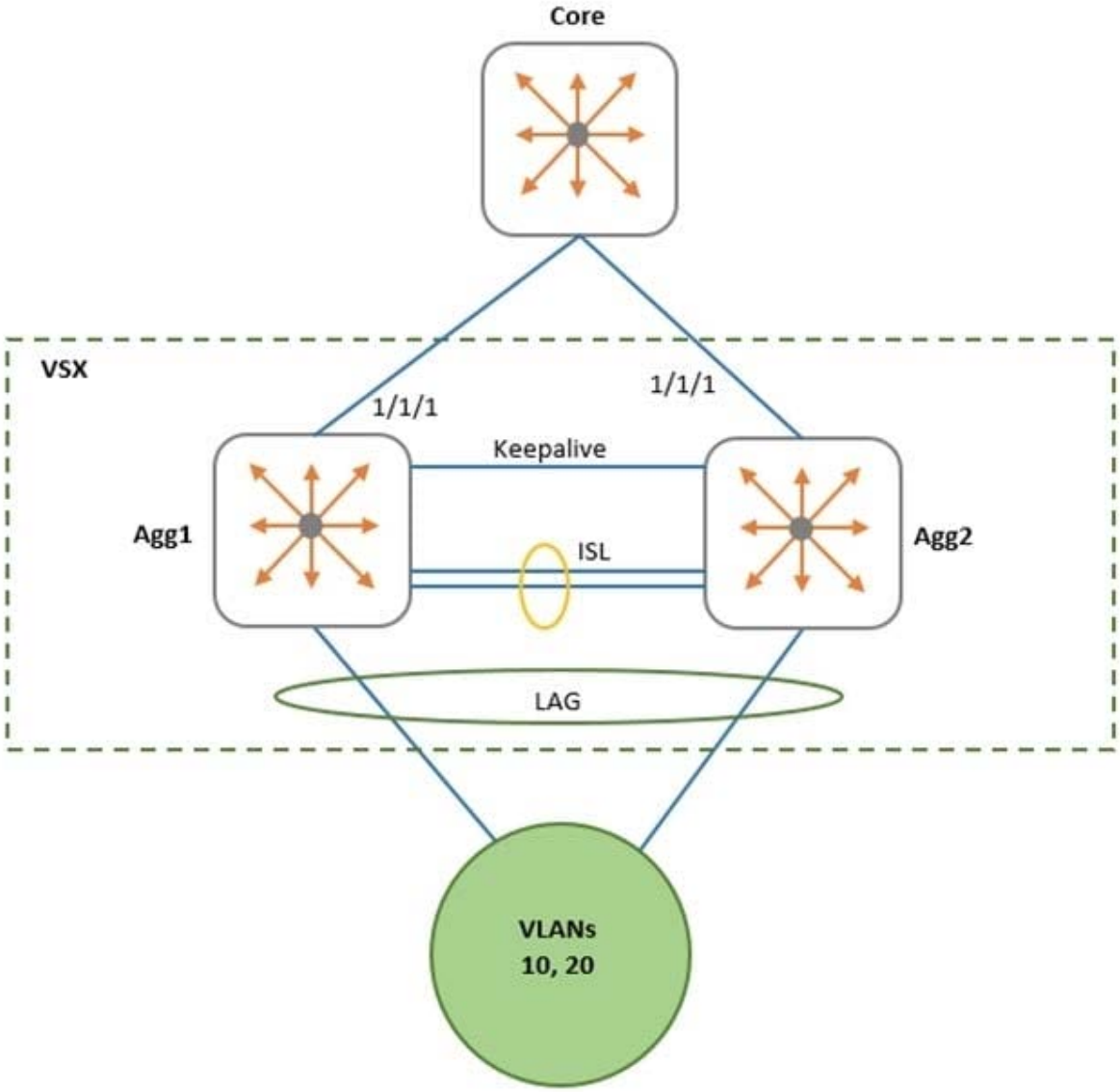
C. Port-based tunneling

D. IPSec tunneling

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Examine the network exhibit.



A network administrator is implementing OSPF on a VSX pair of aggregation switches:

Agg1 and Agg2. VLANs 10 and 20 are connected to layer-2 access switches. Agg-1 and Agg-2 are configured as the default gateway for VLANs 10 and 20, with active gateway enabled.

What is the best practice for configuring OSPF on the aggregation switches and their connection to the Core switch?

A. Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interface. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.

B. Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switches. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.

C. Define separate layer-3 VLAN interfaces between the aggregation and core switches. Enable active gateway for the Layer-3 VLAN.

D. Define a layer-2 VSX LAG associated with a layer-3 VLAN interface. Enable active forwarding for the Layer-3 VLAN.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

A network administrator wants to centralize the management of AOS-CX switches by implementing NetEdit. How should the administrator purchase and/or install the NetEdit solution?

A. Install as a hardware appliance

B. Installed on a supported version of RedHat Enterprise Linux

C. Installed in a virtualized solution by using the Aruba-supplied OVA file

D. Installed on a supported version of Debian Linux

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

An administrator creates an ACL rule with both the "count" and "log" option enabled. What is correct about the action taken by an AOS-CX switch when there is a match on this rule?

A. By default, a summarized log is created every minute with a count of the number of matches

B. Logging will not include certificate and TLS events, but counting will

C. The "count" and "log" options are processed by the AOS-CX switch\\'s hardware ASIC

D. The total in the "log" record and the count could contain different rule matching statistics

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: From the "AOS-CX 10.08 ACLs and Classifier Policies Guide" : "You may see a minor discrepancy between the ACL logging statistics and the hit counts statistics due to the time required to record the log message."

QUESTION 11

An administrator wants to implement dynamic segmentation policies. The network consists of AOS-CX and Aruba gateways.

Which type of forwarding should the administrator implement for users that already connect via wireless, but will also be connecting on Ethernet switch ports?

A. User-based tunneling (UBT)

B. Port-based tunneling (PBT)

C. Switch-to-switch tunneling (SST)

D. Local switching

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

What is a best practice concerning voice traffic and dynamic segmentation on AOS-CX switches?

A. Controller authentication and user-based tunneling of the voice traffic

B. Switch authentication and user-based tunneling of the voice traffic

C. Controller authentication and port-based tunneling of the voice traffic

D. Switch authentication and local forwarding of the voice traffic

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

How does PIM build the IP multicast routing table to route traffic between a multicast source and one or more receivers?

A. It uses the unicast routing table and reverse path forwarding (RPF)

B. It uses IGMP and calculates a shortest path tree (SPT)

C. It uses the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm derived from link state protocols

D. It uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm derived from distance vector protocols

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "PIM also relies on the unicast routing tables to identify the path back to a multicast source. This routing method is known as reverse path forwarding (RPF). The unicast routing protocols create the unicast routing tables. With this information, PIM sets up the distribution tree for the multicast traffic.

QUESTION 14

Examine the following ACL rule policies:

Permit traffic from 10.2.2.1 through 10.2.2.30 to anywhere

Permit traffic from 10.2.2.40 through 10.2.2.55 to anywhere

Deny all others

Based on this policy, place the following ACL rule statements in the correct order to accomplish the above filtering policy.

A. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248

any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any

B. permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any

C. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any

permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any

permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any

D. deny ip 10.2.2.31 255.255.255.255 any permit ip 10.2.2.40 255.255.255.248 any deny ip 10.2.2.32 255.255.255.224 any permit ip 10.2.2.48 255.255.255.248 any permit ip 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.192 any

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

A network administrator is implementing BGP for a larger network. The network has over 20 exit points across 15 different BGP routers. The administrator does not want to implement a fully-meshed iBGP peering between all BGP routers. Which feature should the administrator implement to reduce the number of peers the administrator needs to define?

A. Next-hop-self

B. BFD

C. Peer-Groups

D. Route reflectors

Correct Answer: C