HP

Exam Questions HPE6-A85

Aruba Certified Campus Access Associate Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
What happens when the signal from an AP weakens by being absorbed as it moves through an object?

A. APs will use bonded channels to decrease latency to clients
B. Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) increases
C. Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) decreases
D. Aruba Central dynamically moves clients to neighboring APs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Signal to noise ratio (SNR) is a measure that compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise. SNR is defined as the ratio of signal power to the noise power, often expressed in decibels (dB). A high SNR means that the signal is clear and easy to detect or interpret, while a low SNR means that the signal is corrupted or obscured by noise and may be difficult to distinguish or recover1. When the signal from an AP Access Point. AP is a device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi, or related standards. weakens by being absorbed as it moves through an object, such as a wall or a furniture, the signal power decreases. This reduces the SNR and affects the quality of the wireless connection. The noise power may also increase due to interference from other sources, such as other APs or devices operating in the same frequency band2. Therefore, the correct answer is that SNR decreases when the signal from an AP weakens by being absorbed as it moves through an object. References: 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal-to-noise_ratio2 https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/Wi-Fi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Signal-to-Noise_Ratio_%28SNR%29_and_Wireless_Signal_Strength

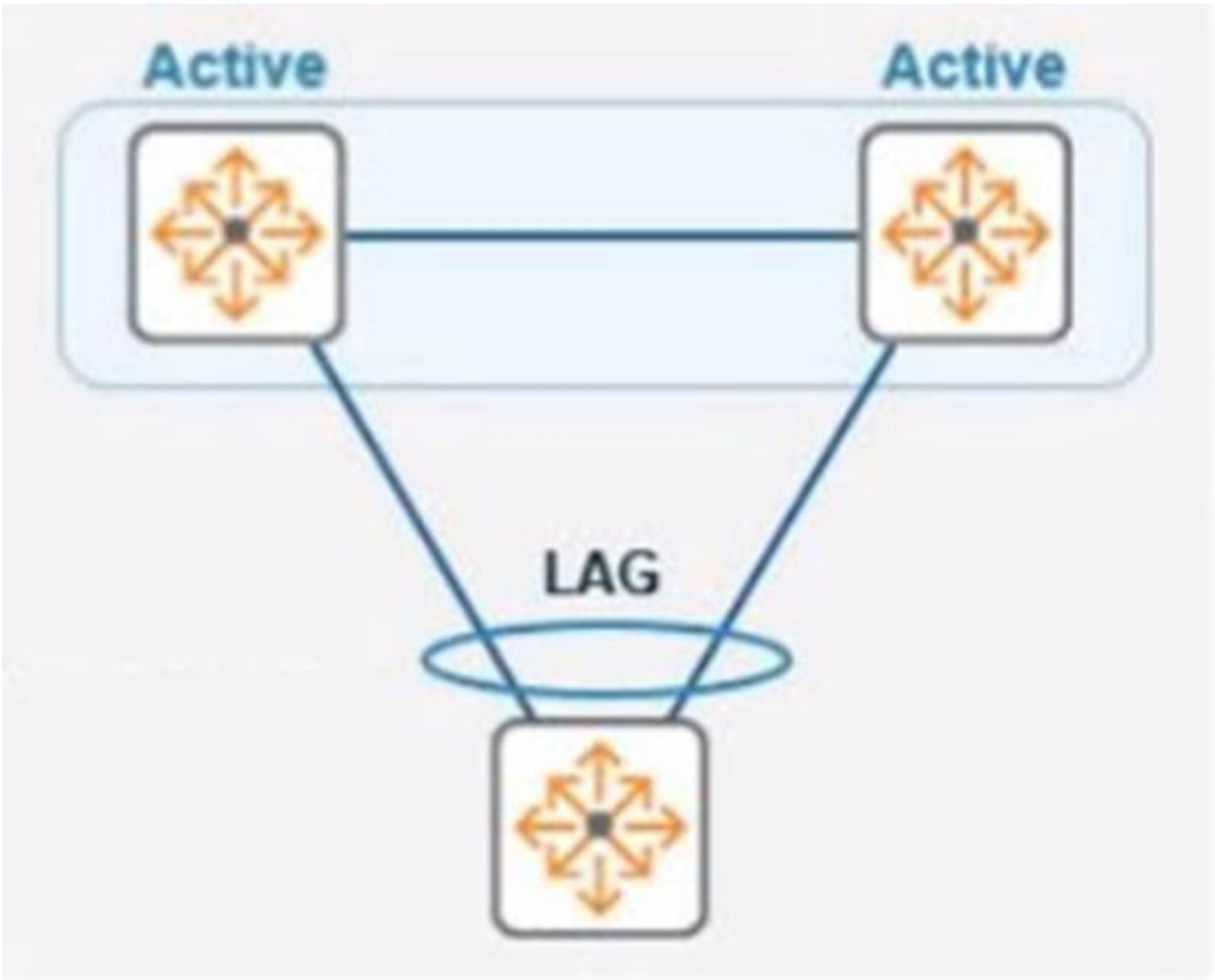
NEW QUESTION 2
Which device configuration group types can a user define in Aruba Central during group creation? (Select two.)

A. Security group
B. Template group
C. Default group
D. Ul group
E. ESP group

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Aruba Central allows you to create device configuration groups that define common settings for devices within each group. You can create different types of groupsdepending on your network requirements and management preferences. Two types of groups that you can define in Aruba Central during group creation are:
? Template group: A template group allows you to create configuration templates using variables and expressions that can be applied to multiple devices or device groups. Template groups provide flexibility and scalability for managing large-scale deployments with similar configurations.
? Default group: A default group is automatically created when you add devices to Aruba Central for the first time. The default group contains basic configuration settings that are applied to all devices that are not assigned to any other group. You can modify or delete the default group as needed.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Central/latest/content/nms/device- groups.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Central/latest/content/nms/template- groups.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Central/latest/content/nms/default- group.htm

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.



In the given topology, a pair of Aruba CX 8325 switches are in a VSX stack using the active gateway What is the nature and behavior of the Virtual IP for the VSX pair if clients are connected to the access switch using VSX as the default gateway?

A. Virtual IP is active on the primary VSX switch Virtual floating IP will failover in case of a failure
B. Virtual IP is active on both CX switches
C. Virtual IP uses SVI IP address synced with VSX

Answer: A

Explanation:
Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a feature that allows two Aruba CX switches to operate as a single logical device with a single control plane and data plane. VSX provides high availability, scalability, and simplified management for campus and data center networks3. In VSX, one switch is designated as the primary switch and the other as the secondary switch. The primary switch owns and responds to ARP Address Resolution Protocol. ARP is a communication protocol used for discovering the link layer address, such as a MAC address, associated with a given internet layer address, typically an IPv4 address. This mapping is a critical function in the Internet protocol suite. requests for the virtual IP address of the VSX pair4. The virtual IP address is used as the default gateway for clients connected to the access switch. If the primary switch fails, the secondary switch takes over the virtual IP address and continues to forward traffic for the clients5. References: 3 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-overview.htm 4 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-ip- addressing.htm 5 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-failover.htm

NEW QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP
What is the correct order of the TCP 3-Way Handshake sequence?

TCP 3-Way Handshake sequence	Order
A flow-controlled connection is established.	
The initiating host sends a packet with no data to the target host with a SEQ=1 and sets the SYN flag to 1.	
The initiating host sends a packet with SEQ=2, ACK=9, and ACK flag is raised.	
The target host sends a packet with ACK=2, SEQ=8, and the SYN and ACK flags are set to 1.	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
TCP 3-Way Handshake sequence is:
? Step 1: The initiating host sends a packet with no data to the target host with a SEQ=1 and sets the SYN flag to 1.
? Step 2: The target host responds with a packet with ACK=2, SEQ=8, and the SYN and ACK flags set to 1.
? Step 3: The initiating host sends a packet with SEQ=2, ACK=9, and the ACK flag set to 1.
? Step 4: A normal-controlled connection is established. References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/13788- 3.html

NEW QUESTION 5
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)

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:
1 https://blogs.arubanetworks.com/solutions/simplify-iot-authentication-with-multiple-pre-
shared-keys/ 2
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ClearPass/6.8/Guest/Content/AdministrationTasks1/Configuring-MPSK.htm

NEW QUESTION 6
You have been asked to onboard a new Aruba 6300M in a customer deployment You are working remotely rather than on-site You have a colleague installing the switch The colleague has provided you with a remote console session to configure the edge switch You have been asked to configure a link aggregation going back to the cores using interfaces 1/1/51 and 1/1/52 The Senior Engineer of the project has asked you to configure the switch and 1Q uplink with these guidelines
* 1. Add VLAN 20 to the local VLAN database with name Mgmt
* 2. Add L3 SVl on VLAN 20 for Management using address 10 in the 10.1.1 0/24 subnet 3. Add LAG 1 using LACP mode active for the uplink
* 4 use vlan 20 as the native vlan on the LAG 5. Make sure the interfaces are all ON. Which configuration script will achieve the task?

A. Edge1# conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt interface vlan 20 ip address 10.1.1.10/24 no shut interface lag 1 shut vlan access 20 lacp mode active Int 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut no routing lag 1 interface lag 1 no shut
B. Edgel# conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt interface vlan 20 ip address 10 1.1 10/24 no shut interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut vlan trunk native 20 vlan trunk allowed all lag 1 lacpmode active interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 no shut
C. Edgel# conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt interface vlan 20 ip address 10 1 1 10/24 no shut interface lag 1 shut vlan trunk native 20 vlan trunk allowed all lacp mode active Int 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut no routing lag 1 interface lag 1 no shut interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 no shut
D. conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt ip address 10 1 1.10/24 no shut interface lag 1 shut vlan trunk native 1 vlan trunk allowed all lacp mode active int 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut no routing interface lag 1 no shut interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 no shut

Answer: C

Explanation:
This configuration script will achieve the task as it follows the guidelines given by the Senior Engineer. It creates VLAN 20 with name Mgmt, adds L3 SVI on VLAN 20 with IP address 10.1.1.10/24, creates LAG 1 with LACP mode active for the uplink, uses VLAN 20 as the native VLAN on the LAG, and ensures that the interfaces are all ON. References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6790/GUID-8F0E7E8B-0F4B-4A3C-
AE7F-0F1B5A7F9C5D.html

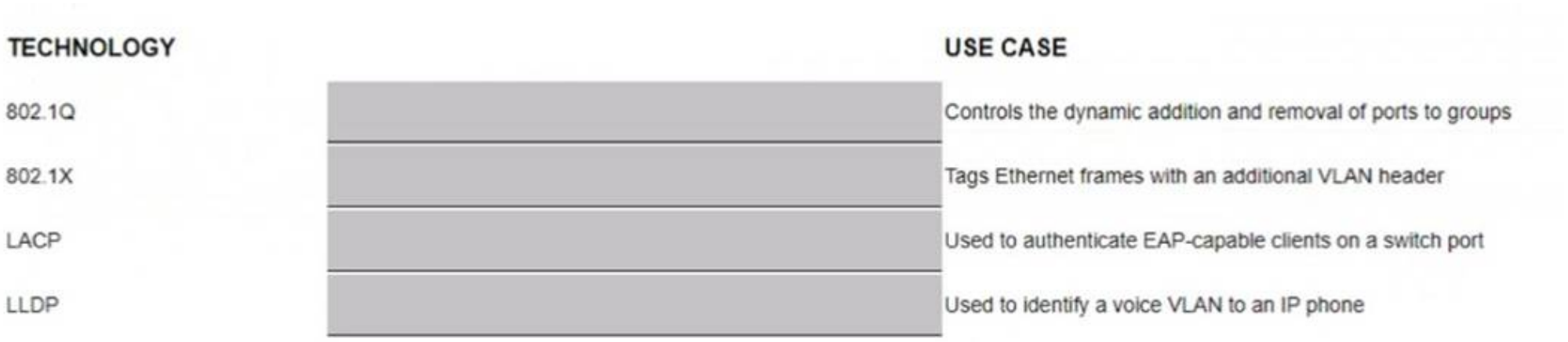
NEW QUESTION 7
When using the OSPF dynamic routing protocol on an Aruba CX switch, what must match on the neighboring devices to exchange routes?

A. Hello timers
B. DR configuration
C. ECMP method
D. BDR configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:
OSPF Open Shortest Path First. OSPF is a link-state routing protocol that uses a hierarchical structure to create a routing topology for IP networks. OSPF routers exchange routing information with their neighbors using Hello packets, which are sent periodically on each interface. To establish an adjacency Adjacency is a relationship formed between selected neighboring routers for the purpose of exchanging routing information., OSPF routers must agree on several parameters, including Hello timers, which specify how often Hello packets are sent on an interface. If the Hello timers do not match between neighboring routers, they will not form an adjacency and will not exchange routes. References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar ubaos-solutions/osfp/osfp.htm

NEW QUESTION 8
DRAG DROP
Match the switching technology with the appropriate use case.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
USE CASE: a) Controls the dynamic addition and removal of ports to groups
Technology: 3) LACP
USE CASE: b) Tags Ethernet frames with an additional VLAN header Technology: 1) 802.1Q
USE CASE: c) Used to authenticate EAP-Capable client on a switch port Technology: 2) 802.1X
USE CASE: d) Used to identify a voice VLAN to an IP phone Technology: 4) LLDP The following table summarizes the switching technologies and their use cases:
Technology
Use case
1) 802.1Q
* 802.1Q is a standard that defines how to create and manage virtual LANs (VLANs) on a network. VLANs allow network administrators to logically segment a network into different broadcast domains, improving security, performance, and manageability. 802.1Q tags Ethernet frames with an additional VLAN header that contains a VLAN identifier (VID), which indicates which VLAN the frame belongs to1.
2) 802.1X
* 802.1X is a standard that defines how to provide port-based network access control (PNAC) on a network. PNAC allows network administrators to authenticate and authorize devices before granting them access to network resources. 802.1X uses the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to exchange authentication messages between a supplicant (a device that wants to access the network), an authenticator (a device that controls access to the network, such as a switch), and an authentication server (a device that verifies the credentials of the supplicant, such as a RADIUS server)2.
3) LACP
LACP stands for Link Aggregation Control Protocol, which is part of the IEEE 802.3ad standard that defines how to bundle multiple physical links into a single logical link, also known as a link aggregation group (LAG) or an EtherChannel. LAGs provide increased bandwidth, load balancing, and redundancy for network connections. LACP controls the dynamic addition and removal of ports to groups, ensuring that only ports with compatible configurations can form a LAG3.
4) LLDP
LLDP stands for Link Layer Discovery Protocol, which is part of the IEEE 802.1AB standard that defines how to discover and advertise information about neighboring devices on a network. LLDP operates at Layer 2 of the OSI model and uses TLVs (type-length-value) to exchange information such as device name, port number, VLAN ID, capabilities, and power requirements. LLDP can be used to identify a voice VLAN to an IP phone by sending a TLV that contains the voice VLAN ID and priority.
References: 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1Q2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1X3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Link_aggregation https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Link_Layer_Discovery_Protocol

NEW QUESTION 9
What is the recommended VSF topology? (Select two.)

A. Star
B. Daisy chain plus MAD
C. Full mesh
D. Full mesh plus MAD
E. Ring

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Only: Daisy chain plus MAD and ring are the recommended VSF topologies for Aruba switches. They provide high availability and redundancy for the VSF stack. MAD (Multiple Active Detection) is a mechanism to detect and resolve split-brain scenarios in a VSF stack.
References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6790/GUID-D6EF042E-EEEF-49F7-B67E-4CAC41CCB24D.html

NEW QUESTION 10
What is the ideal Aruba access switch for a cost-effective connection to 200-380 clients, printers and APs per distribution rack?

A. Aruba CX 6400
B. Aruba CX 6200
C. Aruba CX 6300
D. Aruba CX 6000

Answer: B

Explanation:
The ideal Aruba access switch for a cost-effective connection to 200-380 clients, printers and APs per distribution rack is the Aruba CX 6200. This switch series is a cloud- manageable, stackable access switch series that is ideal for enterprise branch offices and campus networks, as well as SMBs. The CX 6200 series offers the following benefits:
? Enterprise-class connectivity: The CX 6200 series supports ACLs, robust QoS,
and common protocols such as static and Access OSPF routing.

? Power and speed for users and IoT: The CX 6200 series provides built-in 1/10GbE uplinks and 30W to 60W of Class 4 to Class 6 PoE for powering devices such as APs and cameras.
? Scalable growth made simple: The CX 6200 series supports Aruba Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) that allows you to quickly grow your network to eight members in a single stack using high-performance built-in 10G SFP ports.
? Management flexibility: The CX 6200 series supports a choice of management, including cloud-based and on-prem Central, CLI, switch Web GUI and programmability with AOS-CX operating system, and REST APIs.
The other options are not ideal because:
? Aruba CX 6400: This switch series is a high-availability modular switch series that is ideal for versatile edge access to data center deployments. It offers more performance, scalability, and modularity than the CX 6200 series, but it is also more expensive and complex to deploy and manage. It may not be cost-effective for connecting 200-380 clients per distribution rack.
? Aruba CX 6300: This switch series is a layer 3 stackable access and aggregation switch series that offers Smart Rate and High Power PoE. It offers more features and performance than the CX 6200 series, but it is also more expensive and may not be necessary for connecting 200-380 clients per distribution rack.
? Aruba CX 6000: This switch series is a layer 2 access switch series that offers PoE. It offers less features and performance than the CX 6200 series, and it does not support VSF stacking or routing protocols. It may not be sufficient for connecting 200-380 clients per distribution rack.
References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/access/ https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/access/6200-series/ https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/access/6400-series/ https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/access/6300-series/ https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/access/6000-series/

NEW QUESTION 10
You are in a meeting with a customer where you are asked to explain the network redundancy feature Multiple Spanning Tree (MSTP). What is the correct statement for this feature?

A. MSTP configuration ID revision by default as current MSTP root priority
B. MSTP configuration ID name by default using switch IMC address
C. MSTP configuration ID name by default using switch serial number
D. MSTP configuration ID revision by default as switch serial number

Answer: B

Explanation:
MSTP Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol. MSTP is an IEEE standard protocol for preventing loops in a network with multiple VLANs. MSTP allows multiple VLANs to be mapped to a reduced number of spanning-tree instances. configuration ID consists of two parameters: name and revision. The name is a 32-byte ASCII string that identifies the MSTP region, which is a group of switches that share the same configuration ID and VLAN- to-instance mapping. The revision is a 16-bit number that indicates the version of the configuration ID. By default, the MSTP configuration ID name is set to the switch IMC address, which is a unique identifier derived from the MAC address Media Access Control address. MAC address is a unique identifier assigned to a network interface controller (NIC) for use as a network address in communications within a network segment. of the switch.
References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar ubaos-solutions/mstp/mstp.htm

NEW QUESTION 11
What are two advantages of a UXl? (Select two.)

A. A UXl can be used without any internet connection
B. A UXl helps to calculate the best WiFi channels in a remote location
C. A UXl behaves like a client/user
D. A UXl measures the Wi-Fi coverage of all APs in the given location.
E. A UXl can check different applications, such as HTTP VOIP or Office 365.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
A UXI (User Experience Insight) is a device that simulates user behavior and tests network performance from the user perspective. It can check different applications, such as HTTP, VOIP, or Office 365, and measure metrics such as latency, jitter, packet loss, and throughput.
References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/networking/user-experience-insight/

NEW QUESTION 13
You need to drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress to an ArubaOS-CX switch What is the best technology to use for this task?

A. Rate limiting
B. DWRR queuing
C. QoS shaping
D. Strict queuing

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best technology to use for dropping excessive broadcast traffic on ingress to an ArubaOS-CX switch is rate limiting. Rate limiting is a feature that allows network administrators to control the amount of traffic that enters or leaves a port or a VLAN on a switch by setting bandwidth thresholds or limits. Rate limiting can be used to prevent network congestion, improve network performance, enforce service level agreements(SLAs), or mitigate denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Rate limiting can be applied to broadcast traffic on ingress to an ArubaOS-CX switch by using the storm-control command in interface configuration mode. This command allows network administrators to specify the percentage of bandwidth or packets per second that can be used by broadcast traffic on an ingress port. If the broadcast traffic exceeds the specified threshold, the switch will drop the excess packets.
The other options are not technologies for dropping excessive broadcast traffic on ingress because:
? DWRR queuing: DWRR stands for Deficit Weighted Round Robin, which is a
queuing algorithm that assigns different weights or priorities to different traffic classes or queues on an egress port. DWRR ensures that each queue gets its fair share of bandwidth based on its weight while avoiding starvation of lower priority queues. DWRR does not drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress, but rather schedules outgoing traffic on egress.
? QoS shaping: QoS stands for Quality of Service, which is a set of techniques that
manage network resources and provide different levels of service to different types of traffic based on their requirements. QoS shaping is a technique that delays or buffers outgoing traffic on an egress port to match the available bandwidth or rate limit. QoS shaping does not drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress, but

rather smooths outgoing traffic on egress.
? Strict queuing: Strict queuing is another queuing algorithm that assigns different
priorities to different traffic classes or queues on an egress port. Strict queuing ensures that higher priority queues are always served before lower priority queues regardless of their bandwidth requirements or weights. Strict queuing does not drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress, but rather schedules outgoing traffic on egress.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rate_limiting https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/qos/storm-control.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/qos/dwrr.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/qos/shaping.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/qos/strict.htm

NEW QUESTION 14
When measuring signal strength, dBm is commonly used and 0 dBm corresponds to 1 mW power.
What does -20 dBm correspond to?

A. .-1 mW
B. .01 mw
C. 10 mW
D. 1mW

Answer: B

Explanation:
dBm is a unit of power that measures the ratio of a given power level to 1 mW. The formula to convert dBm to mW is: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(P(dBm)/10). Therefore, - 20 dBm corresponds to 0.01 mW, as follows: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(-20/10) = 0.01 mW References:https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.html

NEW QUESTION 16
Where are wireless client roaming decisions made?

A. Client device
B. Virtual Controller
C. Joint decision made by the origination and destination APs
D. Aruba Central

Answer: A

Explanation:
Wireless client roaming decisions are made by the client device based on its own criteria, such as signal strength, noise level, data rate, etc. The network can influence the client??s roaming decision by providing information such as neighbor reports, load
balancing, band steering, etc., but the final decision is up to the client. References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Instant_86_WebHelp/Content/instan t-ug/wlan-roaming/client-roaming.htm

NEW QUESTION 19
Which statement is correct when comparing 5 GHz and 6 GHz channels with identical channel widths?

A. 5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels
B. 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels
C. 5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide the same throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels
D. 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide the same throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct statement when comparing 5 GHz and 6 GHz channels with identical channel widths is that 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels. This statement reflects the fact that higher frequency signals tend to have higher attenuation
Attenuation is a general term that refers to any reduction in signal strength during transmission over distance or through an object or medium . Higher attenuation means that higher frequency signals have shorter range and lower throughput than lower frequency signals. Some facts about this statement are:
? 5 GHz channels have lower frequency than 6 GHz channels, which means they
have lower attenuation than 6 GHz channels.
? Lower attenuation means that 5 GHz channels can travel longer distances and provide higher throughputs to clients than 6 GHz channels with identical channel widths.
? However, the difference in distance and throughput between 5 GHz and 6 GHz channels may not be significant in indoor environments where there are many obstacles and reflections that affect signal propagation.
? The advantage of using 6 GHz channels over 5 GHz channels is that they offer more spectrum availability, less interference, and more non-overlapping channels than 5 GHz channels.
The other options are not correct because:
? 5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels: This option is false because 5 GHz channels
do not travel the same distances as 6 GHz channels due to higher attenuation of higher frequency signals.
? 5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide the same throughputs to
clients compared to 6 GHz channels: This option is false because 5 GHz channels do not travel the same distances or provide the same throughputs as 6 GHz channels due to higher attenuation of higher frequency signals.
? 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide the same throughputs to
clients compared to 6 GHz channels: This option is false because 5 GHz channels do not provide the same throughputs as
6 GHz channels due to higher attenuation of higher frequency signals.
References: https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-6e https://www.wi-fi.org/file/wi- fi-alliance-spectrum-needs-study
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless- mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-power-levels.html
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/spectrum-expert-wi- fi/prod_white_paper0900aecd807395a9.html

NEW QUESTION 22
Which commands are used to set a default route to 10.4.5.1 on an Aruba CX switch when In-band management using an SVI is being used?

A. iP default-gateway 10.4.5.1
B. ip route 0 0 0.070 10.4 5.1 vrf mgmt
C. ip route 0.0 0 0/0 10.4.5.1
D. default-gateway 10.4.5.1

Answer: C

Explanation:
The command that is used to set a default route to 10.4.5.1 on an Aruba CX switch when in-band management using an SVI is being used is ip route 0.0 0 0/0 10.4.5.1
. This command specifies the destination network address (0.0 0 0) and prefix length (/0) and the next-hop address (10.4.5.1) for reaching any network that is not directly connected to the switch. The default route applies to the default VRF Virtual Routing and Forwarding. VRF is a technology that allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router at the same time. VRFs are typically used to segment network traffic for security, privacy, or administrative purposes. , which is used for in-band management traffic that goes through an SVI Switch Virtual Interface. SVI is a virtual interface on a switch that allows the switch to route packets between different VLANs on the same switch or different switches that are connected by a trunk link. An SVI is associated with a VLAN and has an IP address and subnet mask assigned to it12. References: 1
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10_08/HTML/ip_route_4100i-6000- 6100-6200/Content/Chp_StatRoute/def-rou.htm 2
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10_08/HTML/ip_route_4100i-6000- 6100-6200/Content/Chp_VRF/vrf-overview.htm

NEW QUESTION 24
The noise floor measures 000000001 milliwatts, and the receiver's signal strength is - 65dBm. What is the Signal to Noise Ratio?

A. 35 dBm
B. 15 dBm
C. 45 dBm
D. 25 dBm

Answer: D

Explanation:
The signal to noise ratio (SNR) is a measure that compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise. SNR is defined as the ratio of signal power to the noise power, often expressed in decibels (dB). A high SNR means that the signal is clear and easy to detect or interpret, while a low SNR means that the signal is corrupted or obscured by noise and may be difficult to distinguish or recover3. To calculate the SNR in dB, we can use the following formula:
SNR (dB) = Signal power (dBm) - Noise power (dBm)
In this question, we are given that the noise floor measures -90 dBm (0.000000001 milliwatts) and the receiver??s signal strength is -65 dBm (0.000316 milliwatts). Therefore, we can plug these values into the formula and get:
SNR (dB) = -65 dBm - (-90 dBm) SNR (dB) = -65 dBm + 90 dBm SNR (dB) = 25 dBm
Therefore, the correct answer is that the SNR is 25 dBm. References: 3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal-to-noise_ratio

NEW QUESTION 29
What is a weakness introduced into the WLAN environment when WPA2-Personal is used for security?

A. It uses X 509 certificates generated by a Certification Authority
B. The Pairwise Temporal Key (PTK) is specific to each session
C. The Pairwise Master Key (PMK) is shared by ail users
D. It does not use the WPA 4-Way Handshake

Answer: C

Explanation:
The weakness introduced into WLAN environment when WPA2-Personal is used for security is that PMK Pairwise Master Key (PMK) is a key that is derived from PSK Pre-shared Key (PSK) is a key that is shared between two parties before communication begins , which are both fixed. This means that all users who know PSK can generate PMK without any authentication process. This also means that if PSK or PMK are compromised by an attacker, they can be used to decrypt all traffic encrypted with PTK Pairwise Temporal Key (PTK) is a key that is derived from PMK, ANonce AuthenticatorNonce (ANonce) is a random number generated by an authenticator (a device that controls access to network resources, such as an AP), SNonce Supplicant Nonce (SNonce) is a random number generated by supplicant (a device that wants to access network resources, such as an STA), AA Authenticator Address (AA) is MAC address of authenticator, SA Supplicant Address (SA) is MAC address of supplicant using Pseudo-Random Function (PRF). PTK consists of four subkeys: KCK Key Confirmation Key (KCK) is used for message integrity check, KEK Key Encryption Key (KEK) is used for encryption key distribution, TK Temporal Key (TK) is used for data encryption, MIC Message Integrity Code (MIC) key. .
The other options are not weaknesses because:
? It uses X 509 certificates generated by a Certification Authority: This option is false because WPA2-Personal does not use X 509 certificates or Certification Authority for authentication. X 509 certificates and Certification Authority are used in WPA2- Enterprise mode, which uses 802.1X and EAP Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is an authentication framework that provides support for multiple authentication methods, such as passwords, certificates, tokens, or biometrics. EAP is used in wireless networks and point-to-point connections to provide secure authentication between a supplicant (a device that wants to access the network) and an authentication server (a device that verifies the credentials of the supplicant). for user authentication with a RADIUS server Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a network protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service .
? The Pairwise Temporal Key (PTK) is specific to each session: This option is false because PTK being specific to each session is not a weakness but a strength of WPA2-Personal. PTK being specific to each session means that it changes periodically during communication based on time or number of packets transmitted. This prevents replay attacks and increases security of data encryption.
? It does not use the WPA 4-Way Handshake: This option is false because WPA2- Personal does use the WPA 4-Way Handshake for key negotiation. The WPA 4- Way Handshake is a process that allows the station and the access point to exchange ANonce and SNonce and derive PTK from PMK. The WPA 4-Way Handshake also allows the station and the access point to verify each other??s PMK and confirm the installation of PTK.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi- Fi_Protected_Access#WPA_key_hierarchy_and_management https://www.cwnp.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/WPA2.pdf

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