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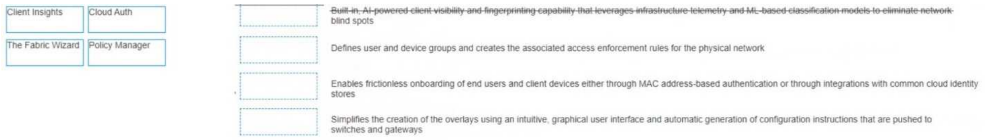
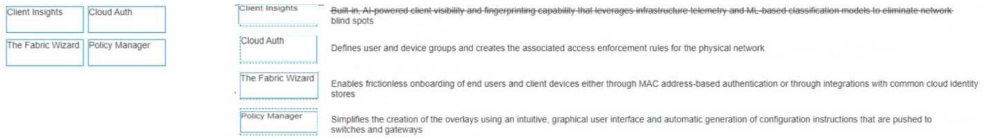
Question 1. (DRAGDROP)

Match the solution components of NetConductor (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)

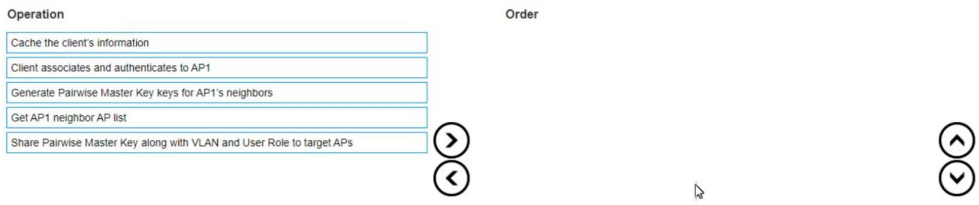


Correct Answer:



Question 2. (ORDERLIST)

What is the order of operations tor Key Management service for a wireless client roaming from AP1 to AP2?

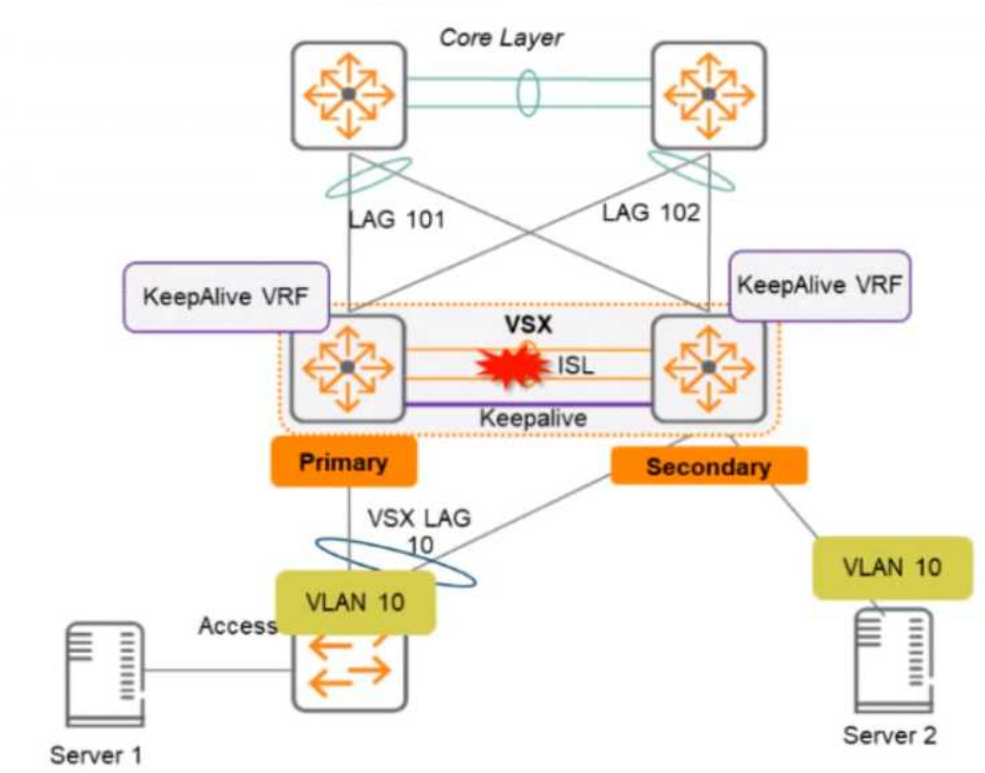


A: Cache the client's information
B: Client Associates and authenticates to AP1
C: Generate Parawise Master Key keys for AP1's neighbors
D: Get AP1 neighbour AP list
E: Share Parawise Master Key along with VLAN and User Role to target APs

Correct Answer: B, A, C, D, E

Question 3. (Multi Select)

Two AOS-CX switches are configured with VSX at the the Access-Aggregation layer where servers attach to them An SVI interface is configured for VLAN 10 and serves as the default gateway for VLAN 10. The ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Active gateway has been configured on the VSX switches.



What is correct about access from the servers to the Core? (Select two.)

A: Server 1 can access the core layer via the keepalrve link
B: Server 2 can access the core layer via the keepalive link
C: Server 2 cannot access the core layer.
D: Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks
E: Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer
F: Server 1 can access the core layer on only one uplink

Correct Answer: D, E

Explanation:

These are the correct statements about access from the servers to the Core when the ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks because it is connected to VSX-A, which is still active for VLAN 10. Server 2 can also access the core layer via its uplink to VSX-B, which is still active for VLAN 10 because of Active Gateway feature. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer because they are in the same VLAN and subnet, and their traffic can be routed through the core switches. The other statements are incorrect because they either describe scenarios that are not possible or not relevant to the question. https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-

Question 4. (Single Select)

Which feature supported by SNMPv3 provides an advantage over SNMPv2c?

A: Transport mapping
B: Community strings
C: GetBulk
D: Encryption

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Encryption is a feature supported by SNMPv3 that provides an advantage over SNMPv2c. Encryption protects the confidentiality and integrity of SNMP messages by encrypting them with a secret key. SNMPv2c does not support encryption and relies on community strings for authentication and authorization, which are transmitted in clear text and can be easily intercepted or spoofed. Transport mapping, community strings, and GetBulk are features that are common to both SNMPv2c and SNMPv3. https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/snmp/snmp.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/snmp/snmpv3.htm

Question 5. (Single Select)

A new network design is being considered to minimize client latency in a high-density environment. The design needs to do this by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients.

Which technology is the best match for this use case?

A: OFDMA
B: MU-MIMO
C: QWMM
D: Channel Bonding

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a technology that can minimize client latency in a high-density environment by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients. OFDMA allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different subcarriers within the same channel, reducing contention and increasing efficiency. MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output) is a technology that allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different spatial streams within the same channel, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. QWMM (Quality of Service Wireless Multimedia) is a technology that prioritizes traffic based on four access categories, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. Channel Bonding is a technology that combines two adjacent channels into one wider channel, increasing bandwidth but not eliminating contention overhead.
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