# HPE6-A85 Q&As

Aruba Certified Campus Access Associate

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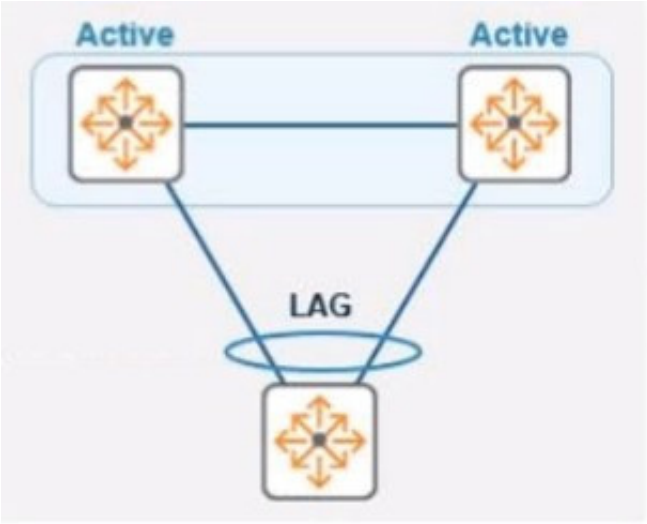
**QUESTION 1**

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

Correct 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

**QUESTION 2**

What does a slow amber-flashing Stack-LED indicate?

A. One switch has a stacking failure.

B. A port has a stacking failure Stacking mode Is not selected

C. Stacking mode selected

D. Stacking is synchronizing Please wait

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A slow amber-flashing Stack-LED indicates that stacking mode is selected on the switch. This means that the switch is ready to join a stack or form a new stack if no other switches are present.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar ubaos-solutions/1-overview/stacking-leds.htm

**QUESTION 3**

What is the correct command to add a static route to a class-c-network 10.2.10.0 via a gateway of 172.16.1.1?

A. ip-route 10.2.10.0/24 172.16.1.1

B. ip route 10.2.10.0.255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 description aruba

C. ip route 10.2.10.0/24.172.16.11

D. ip route-static 10.2 10.0.255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The correct command to add a static route to a class-c-network 10.2.10.0 via a gateway of 172.16.1.1 is ip-route 10.2.10.0/24 172.16.1.1 . This command specifies the destination network address (10.2.10.0) and prefix length (/24) and the next-hop address (172.16.1 .1) for reaching that network from the switch. The other commands are either incorrect syntax or incorrect parameters for adding a static route.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/ip-routing/static-routes.htm

**QUESTION 4**

You need to troubleshoot an Aruba CX 6200 4-node VSF stack switch that fails to boot correctly Select the option that allows you to access the switch and see the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS.

A. Member 2 RJ-45 console port

B. Member 2 switch mgmt port

C. Conductor USB-C console port D. Conductor mgmt port using SSH

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The option that allows you to access the switch and see the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS is Conductor USB-C console port. This option provides direct access to ServiceOS, which is an operating system

that runs on Aruba CX switches independently of AOS-CX Aruba Operating System CX (AOS-CX) is an operating system that runs on Aruba CX switches . ServiceOS provides low-level functions such as booting, firmware upgrades,

password recovery, hardware diagnostics, switch stacking, and system recovery. ServiceOS can be accessed through one of two methods:

Conductor USB-C console port: This method allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the USB-C console port on any member switch in a VSF stack using a USB-C cable. This method provides direct access to ServiceOS without requiring

any configuration or authentication on AOS-CX.

AOS-CX CLI: This method allows you to access ServiceOS through AOS-CX CLI using SSH or Telnet protocols. This method requires you to configure an IP address on AOS-CX and authenticate with your username and password. To see

the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS, you need to access ServiceOS through Conductor USB-C console port and enter boot menu command at ServiceOS prompt.

The other options do not allow you to access the switch and see the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS because:

Member 2 RJ-45 console port: This option allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the RJ-45 console port on any member switch in a VSF stack using an RJ-45 cable. This option provides direct access to AOS-CX CLI, not ServiceOS.

Member 2 switch mgmt port: This option allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the switch mgmt port on any member switch in a VSF stack using an Ethernet cable. This option provides indirect access to AOS-CX CLI through SSH or

Telnet protocols, not ServiceOS.

Conductor mgmt port using SSH: This option allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the mgmt port on any member switch in a VSF stack using an Ethernet cable. This option provides indirect access to AOS-CX CLI through SSH protocol,

not ServiceOS.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/serviceos/serviceos-overview.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/serviceos/access-serviceos.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/serviceos/boot-menu.htm

**QUESTION 5**

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

Correct 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