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QUESTION 1

Match the appropriate QoS concept with its definition.

Select and Place:

QoS concept		Definition
Best Effort Service		A method for classifying network traffic at Layer 2 by marking 802.1Q VLAN Ethernet frames with one of eight service classes
Class of Service		A method for classifying network traffic at Layer 3 by marking packets with one of 64 different service classes
Differentiated Services		A method for classifying network traffic using access categories based on the IEEE 802.11e QoS standard
WMM		A method where traffic is treated equally in a first-come, first-served manner

Correct Answer:

QoS concept		Definition
	Class of Service	A method for classifying network traffic at Layer 2 by marking 802.1Q VLAN Ethernet frames with one of eight service classes
	Differentiated Services	A method for classifying network traffic at Layer 3 by marking packets with one of 64 different service classes
	WMM	A method for classifying network traffic using access categories based on the IEEE 802.11e QoS standard
	Best Effort Service	A method where traffic is treated equally in a first-come, first-served manner

QUESTION 2

You put in a few show commands on switches EDGE1 and CORE1 to attempt to gather information to troubleshoot the issue Use the show command output images to determine the reason for the EDGE1 uplink being down A. The physical interfaces are not members of the correct LAG.



EDGE1# TROUBLESHOOTING - SHOW COMMANDS OUTPUT

```
EDGE1# show span vlan 20
Port      Role      State
TCN-Tx   TCN-Rx
-----
lag1      Disabled  Blocking
 2        2
EDGE1# show run int 1/1/51
interface 1/1/51
no shutdown
description Uplink_To_Core1
lag 1
exit
EDGE1# show run int 1/1/52
interface 1/1/52
no shutdown
description Uplink_To_Core1
lag 1
exit
EDGE1# show run int lag1
interface lag 1
no shutdown
no routing
vlan trunk native 20
vlan trunk allowed all
lacp mode active
exit
EDGE1# show lacp int
Actor details of all interfaces:
```

Intf	Aggr Name	Port Id	Port Pri	State	System-ID	System Pri	Aggr Key	Forwarding State
1/1/51	lag1	52	1	ALFOE	b8:d4:e7:b5:22:80	65534	1	lacp-block
1/1/52	lag1	53	1	ALFOE	b8:d4:e7:b5:22:80	65534	1	lacp-block

CORE1# TROUBLESHOOTING - SHOW COMMANDS OUTPUT

```
CORE1# show span vlan 20
Port      Role      State
Rx        TCN-Tx   TCN-Rx
-----
lag1      Designated  Forwarding
 2        2
CORE1# show run int 1/1/51
interface 1/1/51
no shutdown
lag 1
exit
CORE1# show run int 1/1/52
interface 1/1/52
no shutdown
lag 1
exit
CORE1# show run int lag 1
interface lag 1
no shutdown
no routing
vlan trunk native 20
vlan trunk allowed all
exit
CORE1# show lacp int
Actor details of all interfaces:
```

Intf	Aggr Name	Port Id	Port Pri	State	System-ID	System Pri	Aggr Key	Forwarding State
1/1/51	lag1							up
1/1/52	lag1							up

B. Spanning-Tree block state is preventing the Core uplink from having connectivity to the edge

C. The Core is connected to the incorrect physical interlaces

D. LACP is not configured on the Core uplink

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: LACP is a protocol that allows multiple physical links to be aggregated into a single logical link for increased bandwidth and redundancy. LACP must be configured on both ends of the link for it to work properly. In this case, EDGE1 has LACP configured on its uplink port-channel 1, but CORE1 does not have LACP configured on its corresponding port-channel 1. This causes a mismatch and prevents the link from coming up.

References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar_ubaos-solutions/1-overview/lacp.htm

QUESTION 3

Please match the use case to the appropriate authentication technology.

Select and Place:

ClearPass Policy Manager	Answer Area <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Add certificates to Android devices with the Anuba Onboard Application in the Google Play store that will be used for wireless authentication.
Cloud Authentication and Policy		Authenticate users on corporate-owned Chromebook devices using 802.1X and context gathered from the network devices that they log into.
		Leverage unbound Multi Pre-Shared Keys (MPSK) managed by Anuba Central to the end-users and client devices.
		Validate devices exist in a Mobile Device Management (MDM) database before authenticating BYOD users with corporate Active Directory using certificates.

Correct Answer:



ClearPass Policy Manager
Cloud Authentication and Policy

Answer Area

ClearPass Policy Manager Add certificates to Android devices with the Aruba Onboard Application in the Google Play store that will be used for wireless authentication.
Cloud Authentication and Policy Authenticate users on corporate-owned Chromebook devices using 802.1X and context gathered from the network devices that they log into.
Cloud Authentication and Policy Leverage unbound Multi Pre-Shared Keys (MPSK) managed by Aruba Central to the end-users and client devices.
ClearPass Policy Manager Validate devices exist in a Mobile Device Management (MDM) database before authenticating BYOD users with corporate Active Directory using certificates.

ClearPass Policy Manager
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Answer Area

ClearPass Policy Manager Add certificates to Android devices with the Aruba Onboard Application in the Google Play store that will be used for wireless authentication.
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ClearPass Policy Manager Validate devices exist in a Mobile Device Management (MDM) database before authenticating BYOD users with corporate Active Directory using certificates.

QUESTION 4

Match the switching technology with the appropriate use case.

Select and Place:

TECHNOLOGY

802.1Q
802.1X
LACP
LLDP

USE CASE

Controls the dynamic addition and removal of ports to groups
Tags Ethernet frames with an additional VLAN header
Used to authenticate EAP-capable clients on a switch port
Used to identify a voice VLAN to an IP phone

Correct Answer:

TECHNOLOGY

LACP

USE CASE

Controls the dynamic addition and removal of ports to groups
802.1Q Tags Ethernet frames with an additional VLAN header
802.1X Used to authenticate EAP-capable clients on a switch port
LLDP Used to identify a voice VLAN to an IP phone

QUESTION 5

The noise floor measures 00000001 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

Correct 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 recover. To calculate the SNR in dB, we can use the following

formula:

$SNR (dB) = \text{Signal power (dBm)} - \text{Noise power (dBm)}$ In this question, we are given that the noise floor measures -90 dBm (0.00000001 milliwatts) and the receiver's signal strength is -65 dBm (0.000316 milliwatts). Therefore, we can plug

these values into the formula and get:

$SNR (dB) = -65 \text{ dBm} - (-90 \text{ dBm})$ $SNR (dB) = -65 \text{ dBm} + 90 \text{ dBm}$ $SNR (dB) = 25 \text{ dBm}$ Therefore, the correct answer is that the SNR is 25 dBm.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal-to-noise_ratio

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