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QUESTION 1

A company recently upgraded its campus switching infrastructure with Aruba 6300 CX switches. They have implemented 802.1X authentication on edge ports where laptop and loT devices typically connect An administrator has noticed that

for PoE devices the pons are delivering the maximum wattage instead of what the device actually needs Upon connecting the loT devices, the devices request their specific required wattage through information exchange.

Concerned about this waste of electricity, what should the administrator implement to solve this problem?

A. Enable AAA authentication to exempt LLDP and/or CDP information

B. Globally enable the QoS trust setting for LLDP and/or CDP

C. Create device profiles with the correct power definitions.

D. Implement a classifier policy with the correct power definitions.

Correct Answer: D

According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, the Aruba 6300 CX switches support various features to control the PoE devices on specific ports, such as device profiles and classifier policies. These features can help reduce the power consumption and improve the performance of the PoE devices.

1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.10/HTML/monitoring_6300- 6400/Content/Chp_LEDs/fro-pan-led-630.htm

2: https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/6300-series/

3: https://docs.samsungknox.com/admin/knox-manage/configure/profile/configure-profile- policies/configure-profile-policies-by-device-platform/

QUESTION 2

Your Director of Security asks you to assign AOS-CX switch management roles to new employees based on their specific job requirements After the configuration was complete, it was noted that a user assigned with the administrators role did not have the appropriate level of access on the switch.

The user was not limited to viewing nonsensitive configuration information and a level of 1 was not assigned to their role.

Which default management role should have been assigned for the user?

A. sysadmin

B. operators

C. helpdesk

D. config

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The default management role that should have been assigned for the user is B. operators.

The operators user role is a predefined role that allows users to view nonsensitive configuration information on the switch, such as interfaces, VLANs, routing protocols, statistics, and more. The operators user role has a privilege level of 1,

which is the lowest level of access on the switch1.

The administrators user role is a predefined role that has full access to all switch configuration information and all REST API methods. This role is more than what the Director of Security requires1.

QUESTION 3

A customer has a large number of food-producing machines

All machines are connected via Aruba CX6200 switches in VLANs 100.110. and 120 Several external technicians are maintaining this special equipment

What are the correct commands to ensure that no rogue DHCP server will impact the network?

A.
```
dhcp-snooping enable
no dhcp-snooping option 82
dhcp-snooping vlan 100-120
vlan 100
   name cornflakes
vlan 110
   name cornmill
vlan 120
   name packaging


interface lag 1
   no shutdown
   description Uplink-to-Core
   no routing
   vlan trunk native 1
   vlan trunk allowed all
   lacp mode active
   dhcp-snooping trust
```

B.
```
dhcp snooping enable
no dhcp-snooping option 82
vlan 100
   name cornflakes
   dhcp-snooping
vlan 110
   name cornmill
   dhcp-snooping
vlan 120
   name packaging
   dhcp-snooping
interface lag 1
   no shutdown
   description Uplink-to-Core
   no routing
   vlan trunk native 1
   vlan trunk allowed all
   lacp mode active
   dhcp snooping trust
```

C.
```
dhcpv4-snooping all vlans
no dhcpv4-snooping option 82
interface lag 1
   no shutdown
   description Uplink-to-Core
   no routing
   vlan trunk native 1
   vlan trunk allowed all
   lacp mode active
   dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

D.
```
dhcpv4-snooping
no dhcpv4-snooping option 82
vlan 100
   name cornflakes
   dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 110
   name cornmill
   dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 120
   name packaging
   dhcpv4-snooping
interface lag 1
   no shutdown
   description Uplink-to-Core
   no routing
   vlan trunk native 1
   vlan trunk allowed all
   lacp mode active
   dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: configures DHCP snooping on the switch and enables it for VLANs 100, 110, and 120. It also specifies the IP address of the authorized DHCP server and sets the ports connected to the server as trusted. This prevents any unauthorized DHCP server from providing invalid configuration data to the clients on those VLANs. Option B also enables DHCP option-82, which adds information about the switch port and VLAN to the DHCP packets, allowing for more granular control and logging of DHCP transactions.

QUESTION 4

A client is connecting to 802.1X SSID that has been configured in tunnel mode with the default AP-group settings.

After receiving Access-Accept from the RADIUS server, the Aruba Gateway will send Access-Accept to the AP through which tunnel?

A. IPsec tunnel

B. Split tunnel

C. GRE tunnel

D. PAR tunnel

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, 802.1X is a standard for port- based network access control that uses a RADIUS server to authenticate and authorize wireless clients. 802.1X can be configured in different modes,

such as bridge mode, tunnel mode, or split tunnel mode.

Option C: GRE tunnel

This is because option C shows how to configure an SSID in tunnel mode with the default AP-group settings on an Aruba switch. In tunnel mode, all client traffic from the access points is tunneled back to the controller and the controller would

in turn put the client traffic onto the network2. The GRE protocol is used to encapsulate and decapsulate the traffic between the access points and the controller3.

Therefore, option C is correct.

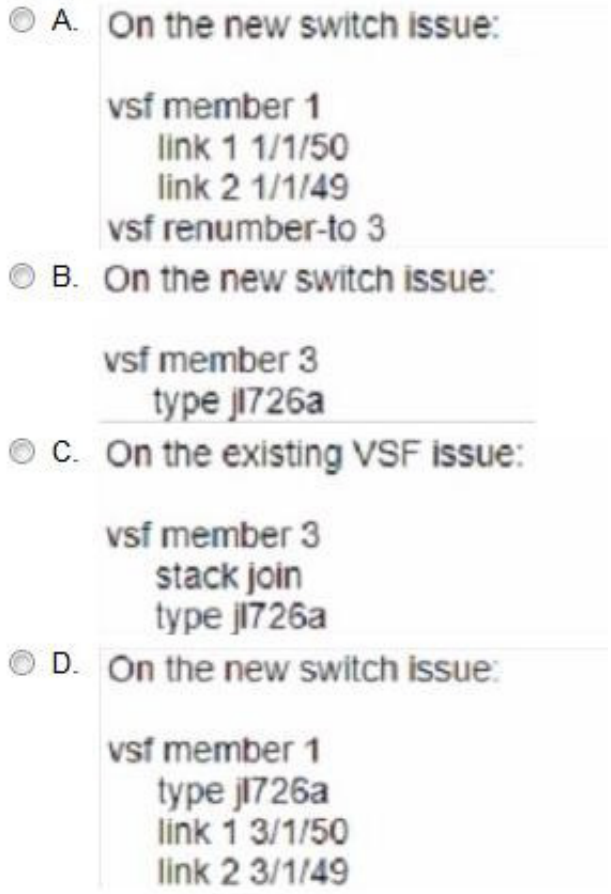
1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.06/HTML/5200-7696/GUID-581D2976-694B-46C7-8497-F6B788AA05B2.html 2:

https://community.arubanetworks.com/discussion/bridge-and-tunnel-mode 3:

https://www.twingate.com/blog/ipsec-tunnel-mode

QUESTION 5

Your customer has an Aruba CX 6200F VSF stack with two switches. A third member (JL726A) needs to be added to the VSF configuration. What e the configuration that enables the new devices to join the VSF?



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: According to the Aruba Documentation Portal1, the Aruba CX 6200F VSF stack is a feature that allows you to create a virtual switching framework (VSF) with up to eight members that can be managed as a single logical device. The VSF stack provides benefits such as load balancing, failover, redundancy, and security. To add a new device to the VSF stack, you need to configure the device with the VSF command vsf member and specify the type, link, and secondary-member information. The type of the new device can be one of the following: JL726A, JL726B, JL726C, or JL726D. The link is the interface that connects the new device to the existing VSF members. The secondary-member is an optional parameter that specifies which member will act as a backup in case of a failure.

1: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.06/HTML/5200- 7726/index.html 2: https://buy.hpe.com/us/en/networking/switches/fixed-port-l3-managed- ethernet-switches/6000-switch-products/aruba-6200f-48g-4sfp-switch/p/

jl726a 3:

https://addin.co.th/shop/switch/aruba-switch/6200f-series/jl726a/