



Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE6-A75

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Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

The administrator expects the AP to connect to a cluster, but the AP fails to connect. The administrator examines the configuration of an AP from apboot mode shown in the exhibit. What can the administrator determine about the configuration of the AP?

```
apboot> printenv
servername=aruba-master
name=AP1
group=apgroup1
cert_cap=1
backup_vap_init_master=10.1.20.100
num_ipsec_retry=85
backup_vap_password=3A28B643D862568...
backup_vap_opmode=0
backup_vap_band=2
rap_tftp_upgrade=0
cfg_lms=10.1.10.101
stdin=serial
<-output omitted->
```

- A. The AP is configured to terminate on a non-cluster Mobility Controller.
- B. The AP is configured as a RAP to terminate on a stand-alone controller.
- C. The AP is configured as a RAP to terminate on a Mobility Master.
- D. The AP is configured to terminate on a Mobility Controller in a cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AP is configured to terminate on a non-cluster Mobility Controller.
The AP connects to cfg_lms=10.1.10.101.

QUESTION 2

A network administrator can set the OSPF metric-type on an AOS-Switch to Type 1 or Type 2. What is the difference?

- A. A Type 2 metric marks external routes that can be advertised in NSSAs, while a Type 1 metric marks external routes that can only be advertised in normal areas.
- B. A Type 2 metric assigns cost 1 to a 100 Gbps link, while a Type 1 metric assigns cost 1 to all links of 100 Mbps or higher.
- C. A Type 2 metric is assigned to multiple external routes that are aggregated together, while a Type 1 metric does not permit external route aggregation.
- D. A Type 2 metric stays the same as the external route is advertised, while a Type 1 metric increments with internal OSPF link costs.

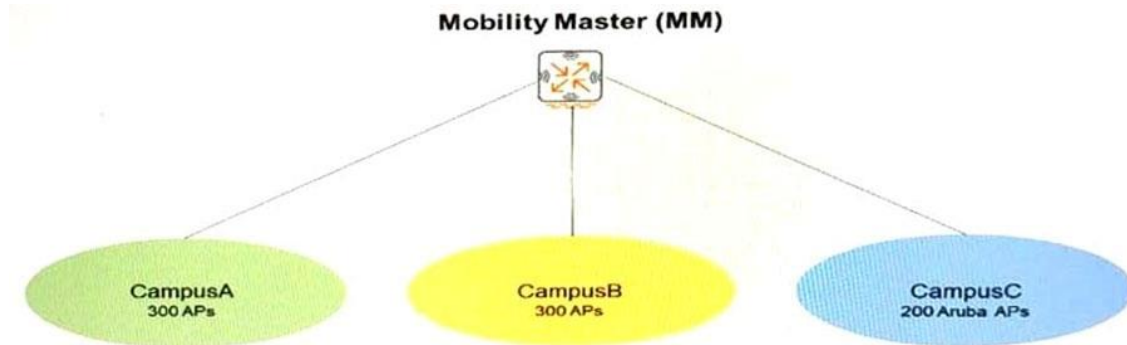
Answer: D

Explanation:

The difference between the two is in the way the cost (metric) of the route is being calculated. The cost of a type 2 route is always the external cost, irrespective of the interior cost to reach that route. A type 1 cost is the addition of the external cost and the internal cost used to reach that route.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator implements AP licensing on a Mobility Master (MM).

- Each campus is responsible to purchase its own AP licenses.
- There are 900 AP licenses deployed in the global pool.
- There are three dedicated pools.
- From the global pool, 300 AP licenses are assigned to each dedicated pool.

Network engineers at CampusA want to deploy an additional 100 APs. Currently all of the AP licenses in CampusA and CampusB are allocated, but only 200 of the AP licenses in CampusC are allocated.

What can the administrator do to add capacity for CampusA in alignment with campus policies?

- Allow CampusA to share from the CampusC pool.
- Add 100 more AP licenses and assign them to the CampusA pool.
- Move 100 licenses from the CampusC pool to the global pool.
- Add 100 more AP licenses to the global pool.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Each campus is responsible to purchase its own AP licenses.
You could not take licenses from CampusC.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

Filter: ▼ contains

#	<input type="checkbox"/>	User ID ▲	Name	Role
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	john	john	[Employee]
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	mike	mike	[Employee]
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	neil	neil	[Employee]

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- A. mike
- B. We can't know this from the screenshot above.
- C. Employee
- D. john

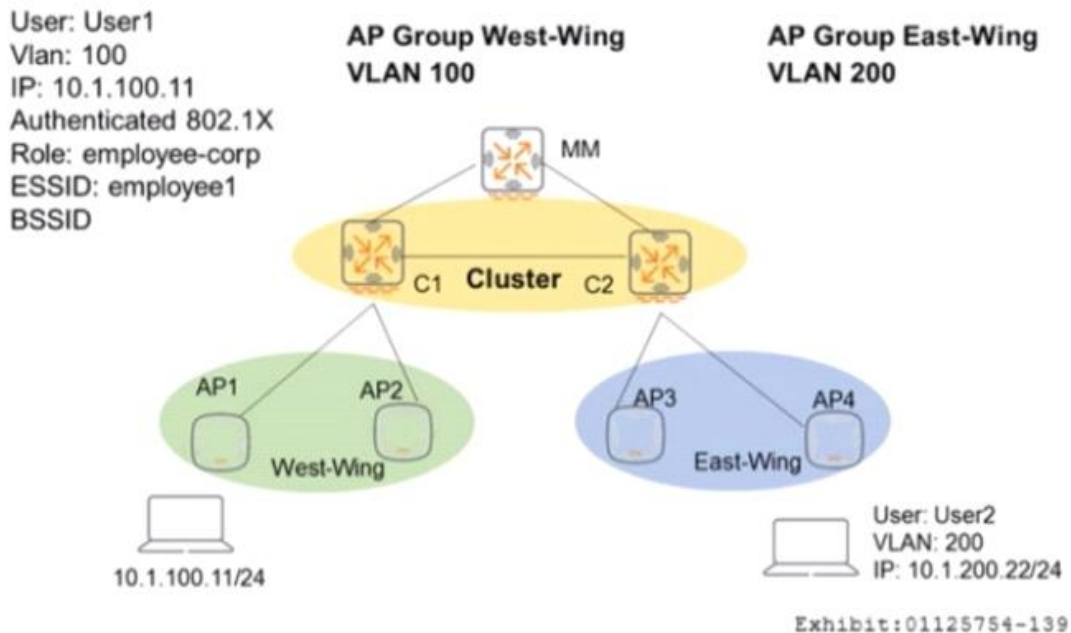
Answer: B

Explanation:

The role field in the local user repository is not the role derived from role mapping.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Controllers are configured in a cluster as shown in the exhibit. These are the network details.

- A Mobility Master (MM) manages the cluster.
- The cluster contains two controllers: C1 and C2.
- AP1 and AP2 use C1 as their Active AP Anchor Controller (A-AAC) with C2 as their Standby AAC (S-AAC).
- AP3 and AP4 use C2 as their A-AAC, with C1 as their S-AAC.

User1 establishes a wireless connection via AP1, where the Active User Anchor Controller (A-UAC) assigned is C1, with C2 as the standby. What happens when User1 roams the wireless network and eventually their session is handled by AP3?

- A. The AP3's A-AAC switches to C1, and the user's A-UAC remains on C1.
- B. The AP3's A-AAC switches to C2, and the user's A-UAC remains on C2.
- C. The AP3's A-AAC switches to C1, and the user's A-UAC remains on C2.
- D. The AP3's A-AAC switches to C2, and the user's A-UAC remains on C1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user VLAN or AP group will not directly affect whether cluster is L2 or L3. Each MC will probe its VLANs and will only choose L3 if the VLAN config is mismatched or the MC itself is in a different VLAN itself. The cluster should be L2 thus the APs will retain A-AAC unless rebalance or failure. The user will do the same for the U-AAC.

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

Device Provisioning Settings	
<div> General Web Login iOS & OS X Legacy OS X Windows Android Onboard Client </div>	
*Name:	<input type="text" value="Local Device Provisioning"/> Enter a name for this configuration set.
Description:	<input type="text" value="This is the default configuration set for device provisioning."/> Enter a description for the configuration set.
*Organization:	<input type="text" value="Example Organization"/> Enter an organization name for this configuration set. The organization name is displayed by the device during provisioning.
Identity	
These options control the generation of device credentials	
* Certificate Authority:	<input type="text" value="Local Certificate Authority"/> Select the certificate authority that will be used to sign profiles and messages.
* Signer:	<input type="text" value="Onboard Certificate Authority"/> Select the source that will be used to sign TLS client certificates.
* Key Type:	<input type="text" value="1024-bit RSA - created by device"/> Select the type of private key to use for TLS certificates.
* Unique Device Credentials:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include the username in unique device credentials When checked, the username is prefixed to the device's PEAP credentials. This unique set of credentials is used to identify the user and device on the network.

Based on the configuration for the client's certificate private key as shown, which statements accurately describe the settings? (Select two.)

- A. More bits in the private key will increase security.
- B. The private key for TLS client certificates is not created.
- C. The private key is stored in the ClearPass server.
- D. More bits in the private key will reduce security.
- E. The private key is stored in the user device.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Private key is mandatory and must be known only by the device, so B and C are false. More bits in the key make it more difficult to guess.

QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

Summary	Enforcement	Rules
Enforcement:		
Name:	Enterprise Enforcement Policy	
Description:	Enforcement policies for local and remote employees	
Enforcement Type:	RADIUS	
Default Profile:	[Deny Access Profile]	
Rules:		
Rules Evaluation Algorithm:	Evaluate all	
Conditions	Actions	
1. (Tips:Posture EQUALS Healthy (0)) AND (Tips: Role MATCHES_ANY Remote Worker Role Engineer testqa) AND (Date:Day-of-Week NOT_BELONGS_TO Saturday, Sunday)	[RADIUS] EMPLOYEE_VLAN, [RADIUS] Remote Employee ACL	
2. (Tips:Role:EQUALS Senior_Mgmt) AND (Date:Day-of-Week NOT_BELONGS_TO Saturday, Sunday)	[RADIUS] EMPLOYEE_VLAN	
3. (Tips:Role EQUALS San Jose HR Local) AND (Tips:Posture EQUALS Healthy (0))	[RADIUS] WIRELESS_GUEST_NETWORK	
4. (Tips:Role EQUALS [Guest]) AND (Connection:SSID CONTAINS guest)	RestrictedACL	
5. (Tips:Role EQUALS Remote Worker) AND (Tips:Posture NOT_EQUALS Healthy (0))		

Based on the Enforcement Policy configuration, when a user with Role Engineer connects to the network and the posture token assigned is Unknown, which Enforcement Profile will be applied?

- A. EMPLOYEE_VLAN
- B. RestrictedACL
- C. Deny Access Profile
- D. HR VLAN
- E. Remote Employee ACL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because posture token is unknown it doesn't match rule 1 even though he has the role engineer. It does not match any of the others due to the engineer role. Hence, it will be assigned the default role of [DenyAccess]

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