

EXAMTOPICS

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CERTIFICATION TEST

- [CertificationTest.net](https://www.CertificationTest.net) - Cheap & Quality Resources With Best Support

A network administrator creates the role employees and adds this rule to it: user any any permit

The first several wireless clients assigned to the employees role are assigned IP addresses in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet. Several other wireless clients with the employees role are then assigned IP addresses in the 10.10.20.0/24.

When the Aruba firewall matches traffic from these clients to the user any any permit rule, what does it do?

- A. It permits traffic from wireless clients in both the 10.10.10.0/24 and 10.10.20.0/24 subnet as long as the packet has a source IP.
- B. It permits the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet, but drops the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet.
- C. It drops traffic from wireless clients in both the 10.10.10.0/24 and 10.10.20.0/24 subnet.
- D. It permits the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet, but drops the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **Peter_Birtles** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Both source addresses are assigned via employee roles, the rest is any, any, so A is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide

this firewall rule is made of 4 components :

- user = source IP
- any = destination IP
- any = destination service / port
- permit = action

"the alias user in a policy automatically applies to the IP address assigned to a particular user" (P.483)

In the question, the client of both subnet are assigned the employees role. So the same rule applies.

Question is not fully clear as the administrator "add this rule". Is there a default rule in a new role ?

upvoted 1 times

A company has many 7220 controllers in its Aruba wireless architecture. A network administrator wants to use the Traffic Analysis dashboard in order to monitor which type of applications are being used by wireless users. What is required for this implementation?

- A. AirMatch and ClientMatch must be enabled.
- B. The solution must have active PEFNG licenses.
- C. WLANs must use the decrypt-tunnel forwarding option.
- D. Firewall policies must include application filtering rules.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p423

"The Traffic Analysis dashboard application visibility feature is supported only in 7000 Series, 7200 Series , and x86 managed devices, and requires WebCC and PEFNG license."

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Emoralesv93** 3 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

the cprrect

upvoted 1 times

A network administrator configures an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution to provide wireless access to employees. The solution must meet these criteria:

- ☞ Authenticate users to a network RADIUS server
- ☞ Enforce different Aruba firewall rules based on the user department

How can the administrator meet these criteria in the simplest way?

- A. Create a different WLAN and SSID for each department. Apply different firewall policies to each WLAN.
- B. Have the RADIUS server send different roles for users in different departments. Apply role-based firewall policies.
- C. Create multiple zones on the MM. Assign different departments as sets of firewall policies to different zones.
- D. Have the RADIUS server assign users in different departments to different VLANs. Apply firewall policies based on IP ranges.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗉 👤 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p484

"Role-based ACL is a feature available on Aruba controllers to apply policies to traffic matching a particular user role."

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

A network administrator configures this policy:

```
ip access-list session Guest
    user any svc-dhcp permit
    user any network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 deny
    user any any permit
```

Users to which this policy apply are unable to receive IP addresses with DHCP. How should the administrator fix the issue?

- A. Move the user any svc-dhcp permit rule to the bottom of the list.
- B. Remove the deny rule from the policy.
- C. Use the correct service alias in the user any svc-dhcp permit rule.
- D. Change user to any in the user any svc-dhcp permit rule.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution


D (100%)

-  **leewing** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

D, server is not "user" so change "user" to "any" will do the tricks

upvoted 17 times
-  **BillyG** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D - the user is not getting an IP address since the server is not a user. A DHCP is a broadcast, so when the server sends a DHCP reply, it's a new packet from the server to the user. In this situation the server is not a user in the network.

upvoted 12 times
-  **wifime** Most Recent 2 years, 12 months ago


Selected Answer: D

At the point the client is requesting an IP address, it has no address and therefore does not match 'user'. It should be any any svc-dhcp permit

upvoted 3 times
-  **bobross123** 3 years ago


Selected Answer: D

answer D

upvoted 1 times
-  **DSB2022** 3 years, 1 month ago


Selected Answer: D

D, the variable user contents an ip address, so the client has no IP address yet, so the variable have to be used is any.

upvoted 2 times
-  **jordib4** 3 years, 2 months ago


Selected Answer: D

d is the correct option, the alias type user is defined by having an ip address

upvoted 2 times
-  **jacq1337** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Do not receive DHCP credentials from the Source: User...

upvoted 1 times
-  **HenryKwI91** 3 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D. DHCP is not user.

upvoted 1 times
-  **cyberblader** 4 years, 4 months ago

I have no idea why the answer is "C". (Insert eye roll). The correct answer should be "D" by changing "user" to "any".

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **simkm** 4 years, 8 months ago

D. User means already authenticated.hence use any any svc dhcp

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sh2003** 4 years, 10 months ago

For all DHCP transactions including User/Dhcp frames/packets = any any svc-dhcp permit

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sh2003** 4 years, 10 months ago

For all DHCP transactions including User/Dhcp frames/packets = any svc-dhcp permit

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DGriff** 5 years ago

D. Think of the user alias command takes away bi-directional communication. Example. PING-ICMP, which with the user can only be initiated from the source. Thus, the DHCP OFFER packet is not accepted because they are not from the source—Need to change user to any.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ahmedsoror** 5 years, 2 months ago

it's D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcastle008** 5 years, 5 months ago

The answer is A.

//You can add several rules and they will execute in the order yo u load them. On the first match, the action is executed. Be aware of the hierarchy.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ACMPgogogo** 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer C makes no sense to me.

The service alias svc-dhcp exists.

upvoted 1 times

An Aruba solution runs ArubaOS 8 and uses a mobility master architecture. Which feature can network administrators use to balance wireless across APs on different channels?

- A. AppRF
- B. ARM
- C. Client Match
- D. AirMatch

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **recca89** Highly Voted 4 years, 6 months ago

C is the correct answer.

ClientMatch

Load Balancing: Client match balances clients across APs on different channels, based upon the client load on the APs and the SNR levels the client detects from an underutilized AP. If an AP radio can support additional clients, the AP will participate in client match load balancing and clients can be directed to that AP radio, subject to predefined SNR thresholds.

upvoted 8 times

 **pouet** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

AirMatch is Aruba's next generation automatic RF planning service. This can replace the legacy solution—ARM's automatic channel and power assignment.

AirMatch only runs on the MM, running AOS 8.0 or higher. For a standalone MD, or Controllers, running in Master/Local mode ARM will perform the RF optimization.

While ARM and AirMatch focus more on RF management at the AP level, Client Match (CM) focuses on the client level. For example, three clients were associated with AP 115. However, after the Client Match process, two of the clients were moved from AP 115 to AP 335. CM determined that better client services could be achieved with this change.

upvoted 5 times

 **hujinki** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 567

"ClientMatch balances clients across APs on different channels"

I believe the word "client" is missing before "across" in the question "to balance wireless across".

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **DGriff** 5 years ago

AirMatch is only supported in Mobility Master architecture. ARM is used on stand-alone and Master -local set ups


upvoted 1 times

 **onaicul** 5 years, 1 month ago

D is correct:

While ARM and AirMatch focus more on RF management at the AP level, Client Match focuses on the client level. Aruba Client Match is an Aruba patented technology which provides you these three main functions: 1. Load Balancing: Client match balances clients across APs on different channels based upon the client load. 2. Sticky Clients: Client match helps clients that tend to stay associated to an AP despite low signal levels.

upvoted 3 times

 **DGriff** 5 years, 1 month ago

The key words are client and balance, which legacy client match manages client RF services, as well as balance clients across APs.
upvoted 1 times

  **james06** 5 years, 2 months ago

C makes sense if it means "..balance wireless *CLIENTS* across APs on different channels"
upvoted 2 times

What is the difference between how a network administrator can monitor clients in the Mobility (MM) interface and in the AirWave Management Platform?

- A. AirWave shows trends for the past several minutes, while MM shows longer trends.
- B. AirWave combines information from more sources, such as RADIUS authenticating servers and APs.
- C. AirWave shows the current signal level for the client connection, while MM does not show RF statistics.
- D. MM shows user and role information associated with clients, while AirWave does not.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide,
each answer seems to be false

A)

chapter "Dashboard Monitoring" p 402-444

For each metric, the MM have a 15 minutes history

B)

Airwave is not in the path of authentication and AP monitoring, the MM is closer. isn't it ? Maybe we should understand that Airwave collect metrics from all gateways.

C)

chapter "Dashboard Monitoring", p408, we can see "signal quality" metric for an user

D)

Both solutions give user and role information

B is the "less bad" answer

upvoted 1 times



An AP operates on channel 6. Which device causes the most significant and consistent interference with the signal?

- A. cellular phone
- B. AP operating on channel 11
- C. wireless security camera operating on channel 8
- D. weather radar

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Wifi emission in a channel is source of "co-channel interference".

You must have a gap of 5 channels between 2 emitters in the same area.

So channel 11 is Ok (answer B is false)

and channel 8 is to close.

Weather radar can cause intermitent interference, bot not "consistent"

Wifi and cellular phone use completely different frequency bands; there is no interference.

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times


What is a reason for a company to choose to deploy an Aruba 7024 Mobility Controller (MC) rather than an Aruba 7010 MC?

- A. to support a faster firewall throughput rate
- B. to support 802.11ac APs rather than only 802.11n APs
- C. to support more wireless users
- D. to support more POE devices directly connected to the MC

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **ACMPgogogo** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Right! The difference between the models is that the 7024 has 24 instead of 12 PoE ports.

7024 supports 24 PoE devices

7010 only 12 PoE devices

upvoted 11 times

  **hujinki** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

per datasheet

both 7010 and 7024 support 32 APs and 2k clients

7024 have 24 Poe Ports and 7010 have 12.

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

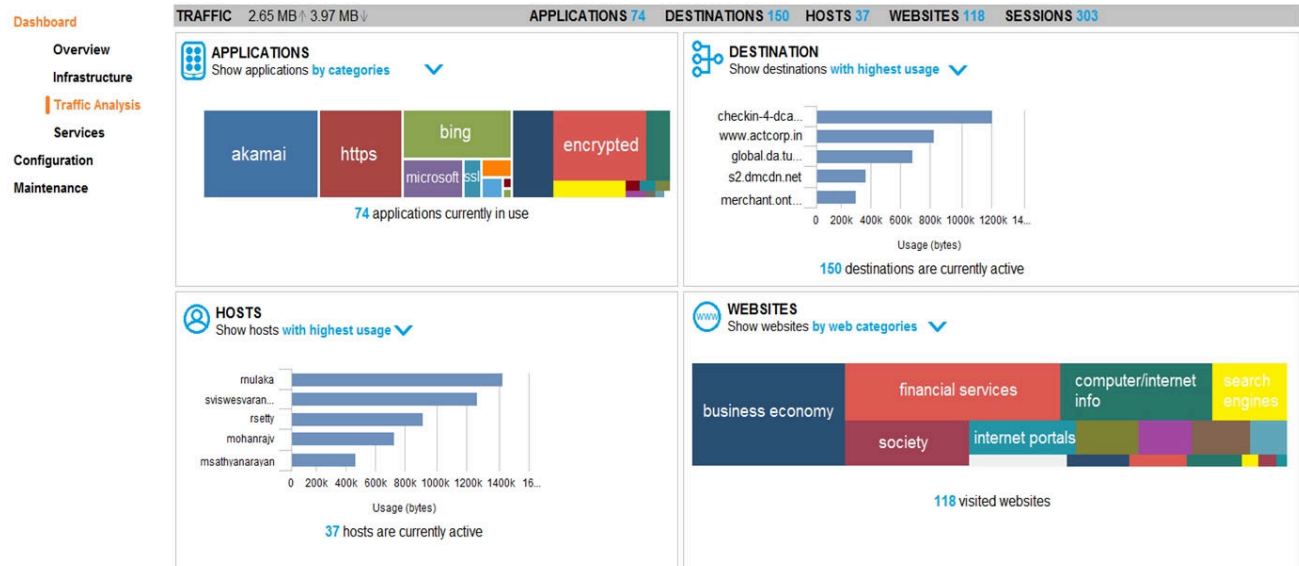
  **williamrodriguez** 2 years, 10 months ago

7024 support 450W (with PoE), 7010 support 190W (with PoE), with 24 and 16 ports 10/100/1000BASE-T

<https://support.hp.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=c05330564&page=GUID-58924207-A51F-4C22-BAA6-A6044A27CEE0.html>

upvoted 2 times

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows output from a Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. What is a valid reason for the administrator to click the akamai square under applications?

- A. to see the break down for only the roles, destinations, WLANs, and devices that use this application
- B. to download a report about the usage of this application over time
- C. to create filter rules in order to control wireless user access to this application
- D. to set up bandwidth rule in order to control wireless user access to this application

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution



hujinki 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 425
 detailed information of individual application
 see picture and text, "roles, destinations, WLANs, and devices" are present in this dashboard

it is not said how to navigate from "Traffic Analysis" dashboard to "detailed information of individual application"

There is a way to create filtering rule from a dashboard, but it is from the "application" view.

Can someone try to click on an application ?

I think it's answer A
 upvoted 1 times

nando83 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.
 C isn't correct, you can't control anything in this section.
 upvoted 1 times

teledata_usr 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer is C:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_80_Web_Help/Content/ArubaFrameStyles/Dashboard_Monitoring/AppRF.htm
 You can click on any rectangle tile in a container and that filter is applied across all the containers.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Black777Eagle** 2 years, 10 months ago

For example: If you click on the Web rectangle in the App Categories container, application category = web filter is applied to all other containers (Roles, WLANs, Application, Destination and Devices)

So, still A.

C means you can control things, by clicking on it, you don't control anything. IMO

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **servellonjonathan** 3 years, 1 month ago

isn't A correct?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mksantu** 3 years, 3 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ACMPgogogo** 5 years, 5 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times


A company has an Aruba solution that supports an employee WLAN. How can network administrators control in which subnets user receive IP addresses?

- A. Assign switch ports connected to APs to VLANs associated with the desired subnets.
- B. Set the VLANs associated with desired subnets in the WLAN settings.
- C. Configure firewall policies that permit the desired subnet, and add them to the initial role for the WLAN.
- D. In the WLAN settings, configure User role rules with the desired subnet addresses as match criteria.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 535

"Configuring the Virtual AP Profile"

"From the All Profiles list, select Wireless LAN > Virtual AP."

parameter VLAN :

"

The VLAN(s) into which users are placed in order to obtain an IP address.

"

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

A network manager wants to implement an Aruba wireless solution that accommodates 802.1X with EAP-TLS. All wireless users will utilize Active Directory (AD) accounts to authenticate.

Which device will the authenticator forward the authentication requests to in this type of solution?

- A. Mobility Master (MM)
- B. Mobility Controller (MC)
- C. RADIUS server
- D. APs

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 261-263

"The authenticator is the gatekeeper to the network and permits or denies access to the supplicants.", it's the controller.

The authenticator forward the EAP packet to the authentication server, which is RADIUS server.

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamrodriguez** 2 years, 10 months ago

Rigth, User---802.1x---Wireless AP---Wireless controller---Radius Protocol--- Radius Server---AD Windows.

upvoted 1 times

A company wants to provide wireless access for guests with their Aruba solution. Which configuration feature requires the customer to purchase PEFNG licenses?

- A. redirection of guests to an external captive portal
- B. customization of the internal captive portal login page
- C. addition of custom rules to control access for authenticated guests
- D. provision of DHCP services to unauthenticated guests

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 321

"The Policy Enforcement Firewall Next Generation License (PEFNG) license provides identity-based security for wired and wireless users through user roles and firewall rules."

answer is C

upvoted 1 times


What does an Aruba Mobility Master (MM) do before it deploys a configuration to a Mobility Controller (MC)?

- A. It synchronizes the configuration with templates on Aruba AirWave.
- B. It removes any commands that are not supported on that MC or have dependency errors.
- C. It obtains the current configuration, encrypts it, and backs it up to a secure archive.
- D. It encrypts the configuration to be deployed and backs it up to a secure archive.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 32

"Validation Failures

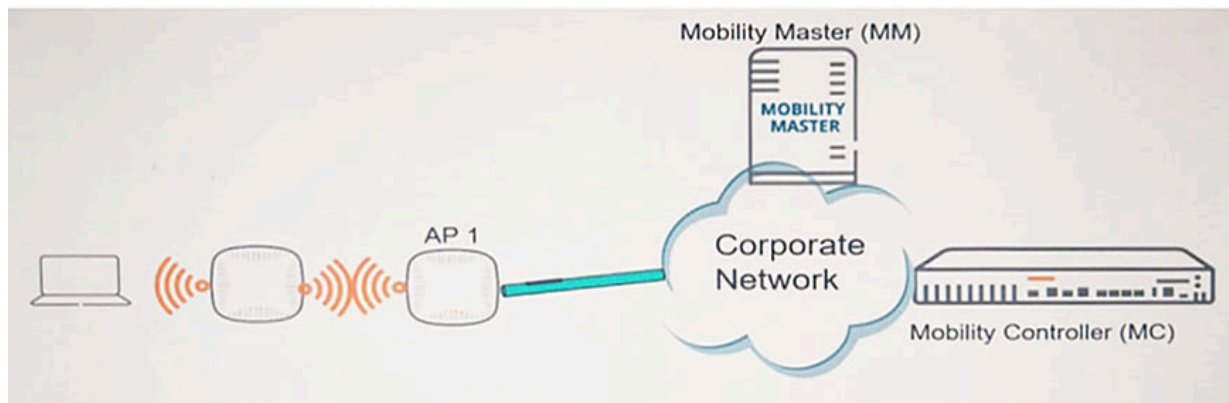
If a command does not pass validation, it is rejected and will not be included in the pending configuration for that node

"

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Refer to the exhibit.



Which role must AP 1 play?

- A. Remote AP (RAP)
- B. Mesh Portal AP
- C. Instant AP (IAP)
- D. Mesh Point AP

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

hujinki 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 731

"

The mesh portal is the gateway between the wireless mesh network and the enterprise wired LAN

"

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

A company has an Aruba solution. The company wants to host a guest login portal with this solution, and the login portal must give guests the option to create their own login accounts.

How can a network administrator help meet these criteria?

option for the guest WLAN.

option for the guest WLAN.

C. Make sure to create a guest provisioning account for the guest WLAN.

D. Disable authentication in the captive portal profile for the guest WLAN.

Suggested Answer: B

  **ucbu**  5 years, 5 months ago

(paste the wrong option in the previous post. This is the correct one)

Missing options A and B are:

A. Choose the Internal captive portal with email registration option for the guest WLAN.

B. Choose ClearPass or the other external captive portal option for the guest WLAN.

upvoted 7 times

  **Mani84**  5 years, 4 months ago

B is answer

upvoted 5 times

  **hujinki**  2 years, 8 months ago

B. Choose ClearPass or the other external captive portal option for the guest WLAN.

per aruba official forum :

<https://community.arubanetworks.com/community-home/digestviewer/viewthread?MID=26138>

<<

With only the controller, there are no checks on email registration. It is merely a formality. You would need ClearPass for the guest feature you are seeking.

>>

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **bstookey** 2 years, 8 months ago

this question and answer is set wrong. has not been updated... the first two answers are incomplete and the last two do not fit the question

upvoted 1 times

  **nando83** 2 years, 8 months ago

The correct answer is:

Choose ClearPass or the other external captive portal option for the guest WLAN.



upvoted 1 times

  **HenryKwl91** 3 years, 6 months ago

No answer in this question.

Should be Guest provisioning account?

upvoted 1 times

  **I_C_U** 4 years, 1 month ago

Different variation of the question (answer is still clearpass)

A company has an Aruba solution. The company wants to host a guest login portal with this solution, and the login portal must give guests the option to create their own login accounts. How can a network administrator help meet these criteria?

A. Choose the Internal captive portal with email registration option for the guest WLAN.

B. Make sure to create a guest provisioning account for the guest WLAN.

C. Disable authentication in the captive portal profile for the guest WLAN.

D. Choose ClearPass or the other external captive portal option for the guest WLAN.

upvoted 1 times

  **StudiosGuy** 4 years, 12 months ago

The very write answer is "D":

It's not A: An internal portal does not allow users to register themselves, an account needs to be created for them.

(https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/InstantWenger_Mobile/Advanced/Content/Internal%20Captive%20Portal.htm)



It's not B: "guest provisioning" access allows one user to create new guest accounts.

(https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_64_Web_Help/Content/ArubaFrameStyles/Management_Utility/Guest_Provisioning.htm)

It's not C: The captive portal is required for guests to register



It is D: ClearPass allows users to register themselves and can be manually or automatically approved based on policy

upvoted 4 times

  **leewing** 5 years, 4 months ago

A, ClearPass still not required as local-CP with email auth can fulfill the requirements

upvoted 2 times

  **ucbu** 5 years, 5 months ago

Missing options A and B are:

A. Upgrade Client Match as part of a global software upgrade, and upgrade AirMatch separately as a loadable service module (LSM).

B. Upgrade Client Match and AirMatch separately as loadable service modules (LSMs).

upvoted 2 times

  **jcastle008** 5 years, 5 months ago

error in the answers to this question

upvoted 1 times

How can network administrators upgrade AirMatch on an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)?

- A. Upgrade Client Match as part of a global software upgrade, and upgrade AirMatch separately as a loadable service module (LSM).
- B. Upgrade Client Match and AirMatch separately as loadable service modules (LSMs).
- C. Upgrade AirMatch and Client Match through a global software upgrade.
- D. Upgrade AirMatch as part of a global software upgrade, and upgrade Client Match separately as a loadable service module (LSM).

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (67%)

A (33%)

 **RichardIzarra** 2 years, 5 months ago


Selected Answer: B

Cuando ejecutas: show packages, muestra los módulos LSM: arm_cm (default_arm_cm_pkg), el cual permite actualizar ARM Y CM (Client Match).
upvoted 1 times

 **RichardIzarra** 2 years, 5 months ago

Referencia: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/CLI-Bank/Content/aos8/sh-packages.htm>

upvoted 1 times

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago


Selected Answer: A

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 1060

- Airmatch is in the service modules list.
- Client Match is not

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Choose ClearPass or the other external captive portal option for the guest WLAN.

per aruba official forum :

<https://community.arubanetworks.com/community-home/digestviewer/viewthread?MID=26138>

<<

With only the controller, there are no checks on email registration. It is merely a formality. You would need ClearPass for the guest feature you are seeking.

>>

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Specialdork** 2 years, 9 months ago

Best answer is A- Client Match is not an LSM but Air Match IS! Client Match is upgraded through an OS upgrade and Air Match is upgraded through a separate LSM. Even though the question does not mention Client Match A is really the best answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Black777Eagle** 2 years, 10 months ago

ACMA Official Certification Study Guide (HPE-A42)

Page 58/59: Shows that AirMatch is LSM.

Page 232/233: Client Match is one of the LSM in the MM. Legacy CM is only 6.x, but there is also CM on the MM and RBCM on the MM and then it is a LSM module.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HenryKw191** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer A. Airmatch is LSM, Client Match global software.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **SnakeF0ng** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer B is correct. AirMatch and ARM (Client Match is part of ARM) are in the list of LSM.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Silchas** 4 years ago

Answer A - here is the list of LSM modules:

AirGroup

AppRF

ARM

AirMatch

Northbound API

Unified communications manager

WebCC

WLAN management system

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RichardIzarra** 2 years, 5 months ago

Para el paquete ARM incluye tambien CM: arm_cm

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kiran04** 4 years, 1 month ago

CORRECT ANSWER IS B. BOTH ARE LSM. PLEASE REFER ACMA GUIDE.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **dordonezmx** 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer should be B. I'm reading aruba mobility fundamentals and module 8-36 it say that client match is part of LSM. I know module 2 does not show it, but page 434 yes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Linares1234** 4 years, 5 months ago

The Loadable Service Module (LSM) provides an infrastructure that allows users to dynamically upgrade or downgrade individual service modules without requiring an entire system reboot. Services are delivered as individual service packages containing the version and instructions for loading and running the service. LSM is introduced in ArubaOS 8.0.0.0.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JosVan** 4 years, 6 months ago

The question specifically asks about upgrading AirMatch in Mobility Master. It does not mention master controller mode. Mobility Master does support LSM.

Client Match is not an LSM while AirMatch is an LSM. Therefore, the answer cannot be B or D because Client Match is not an LSM.

The answer should be A (specific to upgrading AirMatch). It can also be C but that answer is more generic.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **recca89** 4 years, 6 months ago

Since MM does not support LSM, the AirMatch will be upgraded in the bundle of the global software upgrade.

So, the Correct Answer is "C".

ArubaOS 8.x.x.x does not support LSM in master controller mode.

Reference:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_81_Web_Help/Content/ArubaFrameStyles/LSM/LSM_overview.htm#:~:text=The%20Loadable%20Service

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **onaicul** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B - Module 8 - 19 acma student guide

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **ahmedsoror** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Brioxet** 5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct. Client Match is one of the Loadable Service Modules (LSM) in the Mobility Master, and so can be upgraded independently. (Chapter 8 Dynamic RF MAnagement, page 233 6th paragraph
upvoted 2 times

  **leewing** 5 years, 4 months ago

A, AirMatch features are contained in LSM.
upvoted 1 times


How does WPA2 protect wireless user traffic in the air?

- A. It provides both data integrity and privacy with AES.
- B. It provides data integrity with TKIP and data privacy with AES.
- C. It provides data privacy with TKIP and no data integrity.
- D. It provides data integrity with AES and no data privacy.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

per wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi_Protected_Access

"


The protocol used by WPA2, based on the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) cipher along with strong message authenticity and integrity checking is significantly stronger in protection for both privacy and integrity

"

answer is A

.

upvoted 2 times

 **tirou** 3 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

a is correct

upvoted 1 times


Which settings can a Mobility Master (MM) deploy to Mobility Controllers (MCs) but master controllers CANNOT deploy to local controllers?

- A. radio profiles
- B. WLAN settings
- C. Interface settings
- D. AAA profiles

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **james06** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

C is correct. Master controller can push profiles and various other settings down to MCs but not interface config
upvoted 6 times

 **hujinki** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

no clear answer

I think interfaces settings are "local config" settings.

And local configuration can be downloaded on the MM, not on MCs.

i think answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **guts** 4 years, 9 months ago

In partial configuration model MM cannot push the L2 and L3 configuration like

VLANs, interface config and IP routing etc. on the other way in Hierarchical config model Mobility master can push full config including VLAN, Interface

config, IP routing etc. to all the managed devices, so C may be correct or not idk.


Source: Aruba Mobility Fundamentals Study Guide 20.11

upvoted 1 times

 **Granitt** 5 years, 3 months ago

I find different answers to this depending on where i check. Anyone have the correct answer here?

upvoted 3 times

 **poris27** 4 years, 10 months ago

Yes. In exam it not show interface settings

upvoted 2 times

Exhibit 1 -

Exhibit 2 -

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution and needs a new WLAN for the corporate campus. A network administrator completes the creation of this WLAN, as shown in Exhibit 1. When the administrator tries to test a connection to the WLAN in various locations, the WLAN sometimes shows up in the list of WLANs on the client but sometimes does not. The administrator can see the WLAN in the list, as shown in Exhibit 2.

What is the error?

- A. The WLAN is configured at a lower level in the Managed Network hierarchy.
- B. The configuration is not deployed to the Mobility Controller (MC).
- C. The Mobility Master (MM) does not have an active PEFNG license.
- D. The WLAN is configured as a hidden SSID.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Peter_Birtles 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The configuration has been completed on the single Managed Device not on the wider Managed Network which is where Global changes are made.
upvoted 1 times

hujinki 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I believe the new WLAN should be configured at the "Building 1" level.

In the exhibit we can see it is configured at the controller level, and that can explain why the network does not show at some places. WLAN is only broadcasted by APs configured by controller "Aruba7030_12"

answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **Specialdork** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

If you want to test the configuration in other places it needs to be configured at a higher level ,

upvoted 1 times


A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. Where can a network administrator look to find a list of alerts about a variety of issues on the MM or managed devices?

- A. the top banner
- B. the MM Maintenance pages
- C. the Performance dashboard
- D. the Potential issues dashboard

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

not sure

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 34

"Each page of the Mobility Master UI is divided into the following sections:

Header, which includes the following:

...

Network Status Counters: Counters for reachable and unreachable controllers, reachable and unreachable access points, clients, and alerts.

"

i think answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Startingtohaveaclue** 2 years, 7 months ago

I agree with you. Its the one that makes sense. My current Mobility Master does not have Performance, or Potential Issues as dashboard options. So that rules out C, and D.

Then the MM Maintenance page is for doing things like code upgrades. Not a place to quickly find info.

The top shows Controllers, Access Points, Clients, and Alerts as options. Which are reachable or unreachable.

upvoted 1 times

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. A network administrator wants to monitor the types of applications in use in the wireless network.

Which dashboard page in the MM interface should the administrator visit?

- A. Performance
- B. Network
- C. Traffic Analysis
- D. Security

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 422

"The Traffic Analysis page provides the summary of APPLICATIONS, DESTINATIONS, HOSTS, and WEBSITES features."

answer is C

upvoted 2 times

What is one difference between captive portal authentication and 802.1X authentication?

- A. 802.1X authentication always authenticates the wireless client, while captive portal authentication always authenticates the wireless user.
- B. 802.1X authentication is typically implemented without encryption, while captive authentication is often combined with WPA or WPA2.
- C. 802.1X authentication occurs at Layer 2, while captive portal authentication occurs at Layer 3.
- D. 802.1X authentication must use an LDAP server, while captive portal authentication can use a RADIUS server or an LDAP server.

Suggested Answer: C

 **Linares1234** 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer C is a correct
upvoted 3 times


 **Freddy_fna** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer A is nonsense. 802.1x can authenticate both users and clients.
Answer B is even more nonsense as it says that 802.1x never uses encryption which it always does.
Answer C is correct. 802.1x always uses EAP (authenticating either a user or client, can be either one of them). EAP is a layer 2 protocol.
upvoted 4 times


 **StudiosGuy** 4 years, 12 months ago

Answer is B:

In case of 802.1X Authentication , Client is authenticated before getting IP address.
In case of Captive Portal Authentication , Client is authenticated after getting IP address so that he can access the web Page (Captive Web Portal) for authenticating
upvoted 1 times

 **DGriff** 5 years, 1 month ago

If you look at the MM, it shows the selection L2 and L3 authentication
upvoted 2 times

 **dandyrandy** 5 years, 1 month ago

The answer should be A, that 802.1x will authenticate the client, and captive portal will authenticate the user
upvoted 2 times

Refer to the exhibit.

Create new server

RADIUS LDAP

Name:
IP address:
Auth port:
Accounting port:
Shared key:
Retype key:
Timeout:


A network administrator needs to specify a RADIUS server for an employee WLAN on an Aruba solution. What must the administrator enter in the Shared key field?

- A. the password defined for authorized wireless clients on the RADIUS server and also distributed to authorized wireless clients
- B. the password defined as the preshared key for the WLAN on the Mobility Master (MM) and on authorized wireless clients
- C. the password configured in a user account with administrative rights on the RADIUS server
- D. the password configured for RADIUS clients on the RADIUS server

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 189

This key is only related to communications between the controller and the RADIUS server.

"Shared key :

Shared secret between the managed device and the authentication server."

answer is D

upvoted 2 times

Exhibit 1 -

Server not found

Firefox can't find the server at www.google.com.

- Check the address for typing errors such as **ww**.example.com instead of **www**.example.com
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access the Web.

Try Again

Exhibit 2 -

Clients (1)

Client	Health(%)	IP Address	Band	Radio PHY	Client PHY	Device	Role	Forward Mode
d8:50:e60:f3:6e:bd	98	192.168.99.2	5GHz	VHT 80 MHz	VHT 80 MHz	Unknown	exam_g...t-logon	Tunnel

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with a guest WLAN. Users can connect to the WLAN, but they receive the error shown in the Exhibit 1 then they open their browser rather than see login page. Exhibit 2 shows the status for one of the guest clients.

What is one issue that could cause the errors described?

- The firewall blocks DHCP traffic between the guest clients and the DHCP server.
- The Captive Portal is not enabled for the role to which these clients are assigned.
- The DHCP pool for guests does not assign users a DNS server address.
- The MM and Mobility Controllers (MCs) have invalid certificates.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **james06** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

The error displayed indicates a DNS failure.

Client has an IP address suggesting DHCP IP assignment was successful (eliminates option a).

You can see client is assigned Pre-auth Guest-logon role, which would redirect it to the Captive Portal page when they access a web browser (This is not clear, but most likely not related to the error displayed Option B).

However client cannot resolve the URL in the web browser, suggesting DNS issue (suggests option C is correct).

A certificate error returns a different error to what is displayed here (eliminates option D.)


upvoted 7 times

 **nando83** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C because you have IP address but you cannot resolve URL

upvoted 1 times

 **jrrolong** 4 years, 5 months ago

The answer is C because you have IP address but you cannot resolve URL

upvoted 2 times



 **recca89** 4 years, 6 months ago

The user is able to acquire DHCP leased IP address, Pre-auth Guest-login role assigned and no certificate warning issues were observed. And the error message shows that the browser unable to resolve DNS.

Hence, it is either DNS server settings were not assigned by DHCP or the DNS servers assigned are not valid/down.



The correct answer should be "C".

upvoted 1 times

  **BillyG** 5 years, 3 months ago

Unless I'm missing something, there's not enough information to answer this question. Can someone shed light on why the answer is D?

upvoted 1 times

  **BillyG** 5 years, 3 months ago

I mean C

upvoted 1 times


How can network administrator provide high availability for APs deployed in an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based architecture?

- A. Deploy all licenses locally to APs, so that they can continue to function if they lose contact with their controller.
- B. Configure APs to convert to controller-less Instant AP mode during controller failure.
- C. Establish clusters of Mobility Controllers (MCs).
- D. Configure MM to provide backup AP tunnel termination in case of controller failure.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 366

"The goal of a cluster is to provide full redundancy to APs and wireless clients alike in case of a malfunction of one or more of its cluster members."

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **ambassador** 2 years, 9 months ago

APs can load balance on multiple controllers. so establishing a controller cluster is the answer

upvoted 1 times

. What should the administrator conclude?

- A. AirWave has a communication issue with the controller and cannot check the configuration.
- B. AirWave detects a mismatch with the controller configuration and software version.
- C. AirWave determines that the controller configuration does not match the template for its group.
- D. AirWave checks the controller configuration and detects a syntax error.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **leewing** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

A network administrator monitors an Aruba Mobility Controller with Aruba Mobility Controller with Aruba AirWave and sees the configuration status is Error.

What should the administrator conclude?

upvoted 13 times

  **nghd** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

This question would be helpful if we weren't trying to conclude an empty question.

upvoted 5 times

  **bstookey** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

question is incomplete

upvoted 1 times

  **nando83** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The question correct is

A network administrator monitors an Aruba Mobility Controller with Aruba AirWave and sees the configuration status is ERROR. What should the administrator conclude?

The answer is A

upvoted 2 times

  **Linares1234** 4 years, 5 months ago

The question correct is

A network administrator monitors an Aruba Mobility Controller with Aruba AirWave and sees the configuration status is ERROR. What should the administrator conclude?

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **StudiosGuy** 5 years ago

**** The Full question might is:****

A network administrator monitors an Aruba Mobility Controller with Aruba AirWave and sees the configuration status is ERROR. What should the administrator conclude?

upvoted 2 times


An Aruba Remote AP (RAP) operates in split-tunnel mode. How does the AP forward traffic?

- A. It sends all user traffic in a GRE tunnel to a central Mobility Controller (MC), and it sends control traffic in an IPsec tunnel to the controller.
- B. It sends user and control traffic in two separate IPsec tunnels to the Mobility Controller (MC).
- C. It sends all employee and control traffic in a GRE tunnel to a central Mobility Controller (MC), and it bridges all guest traffic locally.
- D. It sends traffic destined to the corporate network in an IPsec tunnel to a central Mobility Controller (MC), and it bridges other traffic locally.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **hujinki** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 865

"Understanding Split Tunneling

The split tunneling feature allows you to optimize traffic flow by directing only corporate traffic back to the Managed Device, while local application traffic remains local."


answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **ambassador** 2 years, 9 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Emy2291994** 3 years, 12 months ago

d is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Phanna** 4 years, 1 month ago

Most RAP/VIA deployments use a "Split-tunnel" forwarding mode. Using this mode, corporate traffic is forwarded back to the controller via an IPsec VPN tunnel. Non-corporate traffic is locally bridged directly to local resources or the Internet.

upvoted 1 times

Refer to the exhibit.

New WLAN

The screenshot shows the 'New WLAN' configuration wizard. The 'General' tab is active. On the left, a vertical slider indicates security levels: 'More Secure' at the top, 'Enterprise' (selected), 'Personal', 'Open', and 'Less Secure' at the bottom. The configuration fields on the right are: 'Key management' set to 'WPA3-Enterprise'; 'Use CNSA suite' is an unchecked checkbox; 'Auth servers' is an empty list with a '+' icon; 'Reauth interval' is '1440' with a 'min.' dropdown; 'Machine authentication' is 'Disabled'; and 'Blacklisting' is an unchecked toggle switch.

Network administrators need to set up a WLAN that uses WPA2 encryption and authenticates users with a preshared key (PSK) that is the same for all users.

Administrators do not see where they should specify the option for the preshared key.

What should the administrator do?

- A. Click the + icon in the Authentication server section.
- B. Return to the first page in the wizard, and select the guest option.
- C. Click Personal in the side bar.
- D. Configure an L3 authentication profile after the WLAN wizard is complete.

Suggested Answer: C

hujinki 2 years, 8 months ago

per ArubaOS 8.7.1.0 user guide, p 529
 Creating a WLAN using the WLAN Wizard
 > Personal > Passphrase

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

ambassador 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is C
 upvoted 1 times

Emy2291994 3 years, 12 months ago

c is correct because personal combines between pre-shared and mac authentication and you can use only pre-shared if you want or combine them to increase security

upvoted 1 times

Exhibit 1 -

Exhibit 2 -

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution and needs a new WLAN for the corporate campus. A network administrator completes the creation of this WLAN, as shown in Exhibit 1. When administrators try to test a connection to the WLAN, the WLAN does not show up in the list of WLANs on the client.

The administrator can see the WLAN in the list, as shown in Exhibit 2.

What is the error?

- A. The configuration is not deployed.
- B. The WLAN is configured at a lower level in the Managed Network hierarchy.
- C. The Mobility Master (MM) does not have an active PEFNG license.
- D. The WLAN is configured as a hidden SSID.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

gabogola Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago
the configuration is not displayed(pending changes)
upvoted 20 times

Sayedasm Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago
correct answer A
upvoted 9 times

Gentle_Taxes Most Recent 2 years, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: A

Management Network is selected in the hierarchy, but pending config shows in top right corner of screen. Correct answer is A
upvoted 1 times