"Please note that these files may not be up to date. However, the questions will help you understand the exam format and typical question patterns."

www.atmicnetworks .com

Warning: Keep connected with our support team for latest updates

Question: 1

What layer of the OSI model is responsible for establishing, managing, and terminating sessions?

A. Sol:Application
B. Sol:Session
C. Sol:Transport
D. Sol:Network

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Session layer establishes, manages, and terminates communication sessions between applications. It ensures proper synchronization and dialog control.

Question: 2

Which OSI layer is primarily concerned with ensuring data transmission is error-free and in sequence?

A. Sol:Data Link B. Sol:Transport C. Sol:Network D. Sol:Physical

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Transport layer ensures reliable data transmission through error detection, correction, and proper sequencing of data packets.

Question: 3

What type of cable is commonly used in Ethernet networks to connect devices within a short range?

A. Sol:Fiber optic
B. Sol:Coaxial
C. Sol:Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)
D. Sol:Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)

Answer: C
Explanation:

UTP cables are widely used in Ethernet LANs due to their low cost, flexibility, and support for high-speed data transfer over short distances.

Question: 4

What is the role of the MAC address at Layer 2 of the OSI model?

A. Sol:Identify the logical IP address of a device
B. Sol:Control access to the physical medium
C. Sol:Define the hardware address of a network interface
D. Sol:Route packets to their destination

Answer: C
Explanation:

MAC addresses are physical addresses unique to each network interface card, used for communication within the same broadcast domain at Layer 2.

Question: 5

What defines a broadcast domain in a Layer 2 network?

A. Sol:All devices reachable by a Layer 2 broadcast frame
B. Sol:Devices connected to the same router
C. Sol:Devices in the same subnet
D. Sol:All devices within a VLAN

Answer: A
Explanation:

A broadcast domain includes all devices that receive broadcast frames sent by any device within the same Layer 2 segment, often confined by switches or VLANs.

Question: 6

Which layer of the OSI model is primarily responsible for hardware transmission technologies?

A. Sol:Data Link
B. Sol:Network
C. Sol:Transport
D. Sol:Physical

Answer: D
Explanation:

The Physical layer manages hardware aspects of data transmission, such as cables, switches, and signal generation.

Question: 7

Which device operates at both Layer 2 and Layer 3 of the OSI model?

A. Sol:Hub
B. Sol:Switch
C. Sol:Router
D. Sol:Multilayer Switch

Answer: D
Explanation:

Multilayer switches combine the functionalities of Layer 2 switches and Layer 3 routers, capable of switching within VLANs and routing between them.

Question: 8

Which of the following are characteristics of the OSI model? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Provides a universal standard for networking
B. Sol:Consists of eight layers
C. Sol:Promotes interoperability between different vendors
D. Sol:Focuses exclusively on software protocols

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

The OSI model provides a standardized framework for networking, ensuring vendor interoperability and consistent communication protocols. It consists of seven layers, not eight.

Question: 9

What is the primary purpose of a switch in a network?

A. Sol:Route data between different networks
B. Sol:Forward packets based on IP addresses
C. Sol:Reduce collision domains
D. Sol:Provide internet connectivity

Answer: C
Explanation:

Switches segment a network into multiple collision domains, enhancing performance by isolating traffic at Layer 2.

Question: 10

Which type of cabling supports the longest distances for data transmission?

A. Sol:Coaxial cable
B. Sol:Single-mode fiber optic cable
C. Sol:Multi-mode fiber optic cable
D. Sol:Category 5e UTP

Answer: B
Explanation:

Single-mode fiber optic cables support the longest distances due to their ability to carry light signals with minimal attenuation over several kilometers.

Question: 11

What does STP prevent in a Layer 2 network?

A. Sol:Packet loss
B. Sol:Collision domains
C. Sol:Broadcast storms
D. Sol:VLAN mismatches

Answer: C
Explanation:

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) prevents broadcast storms by eliminating Layer 2 loops in the network topology.

Question: 12

What physical media is often used for high-speed backbone networks?

A. Sol:Coaxial cable
B. Sol:Fiber optic cable
C. Sol:Category 6 Ethernet cable
D. Sol:Powerline adapters

Answer: B
Explanation:

Fiber optic cables are commonly used in backbone networks due to their high bandwidth capacity and immunity to electromagnetic interference.

Question: 13

What characteristic of Layer 2 Ethernet reduces collisions in a network?

A. Sol:Full-duplex communication
B. Sol:VLAN tagging
C. Sol:MAC address filtering
D. Sol:Token-passing protocols

Answer: A
Explanation:

Full-duplex communication allows simultaneous data transmission and reception, eliminating collisions in switched Ethernet environments.

Question: 14

Which of the following are functions of the Data Link layer? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Logical addressing
B. Sol:Error detection
C. Sol:Frame sequencing
D. Sol:Signal encoding

Answer: B, C **Explanation:**

The Data Link layer provides error detection and frame sequencing to ensure reliable delivery of data across a single hop in the network.

Question: 15

How does a VLAN increase network efficiency?

A. Sol:By reducing the size of broadcast domains
B. Sol:By enabling direct routing between networks
C. Sol:By increasing collision domains
D. Sol:By enhancing wireless coverage

Answer: A
Explanation:

VLANs segment a network, reducing the size of broadcast domains, which minimizes unnecessary traffic and enhances performance.

Question: 16

Which OSI model layer handles error correction and flow control in Ethernet frames?

A. Sol:Application
B. Sol:Data Link
C. Sol:Transport
D. Sol:Physical

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Data Link layer manages error detection and correction for Ethernet frames, ensuring reliable communication over a single link.

Question: 17

What is the maximum theoretical bandwidth of a Category 6 cable?

A. Sol:100 Mbps
B. Sol:1 Gbps
C. Sol:10 Gbps
D. Sol:40 Gbps

Answer: C
Explanation:

Category 6 Ethernet cables can support speeds of up to 10 Gbps over short distances (up to 55 meters).

Question: 18

Which of the following are benefits of using switches in a network? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Improved bandwidth per device
B. Sol:Reduced broadcast domains
C. Sol:Reduced collision domains
D. Sol:Increased network redundancy

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Switches allocate dedicated bandwidth to each device, reducing collision domains and enhancing network performance. They do not reduce broadcast domains.

Question: 19

What type of VLAN is automatically configured on a switch and carries untagged traffic?

A. Sol:Management VLAN
B. Sol:Native VLAN
C. Sol:Default VLAN

D. Sol:Voice VLAN

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Native VLAN is configured by default to carry untagged traffic on a trunk link, ensuring backward compatibility with older devices.

Question: 20

What technology is commonly used to interconnect multiple switches and reduce the likelihood of loops?

A. Sol:VLAN tagging
B. Sol:Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
C. Sol:Link aggregation
D. Sol:MAC address tables

Answer: B
Explanation:

STP dynamically detects and disables redundant paths to prevent loops in a network with interconnected switches.

Question: 21

What is the primary function of ARP in a Layer 3 network?

A. Sol:Resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses
B. Sol:Assign IP addresses to devices dynamically
C. Sol:Forward packets to their destination
D. Sol:Encrypt data for secure transmission

Answer: A
Explanation:

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses, allowing devices to communicate within a Layer 2 broadcast domain.

Question: 22

What is the purpose of subnetting in IP addressing?

A. Sol:Increase the number of usable IP addresses
B. Sol:Improve broadcast domain efficiency
C. Sol:Enable dynamic IP assignment
D. Sol:Ensure Layer 2 redundancy

Answer: B
Explanation:

Subnetting divides a large network into smaller, more efficient broadcast domains, improving performance and managing IP address allocation effectively.

Question: 23

What is the CIDR notation for a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192?

A. Sol:/24
B. Sol:/26
C. Sol:/27
D. Sol:/28

Answer: B
Explanation:

A subnet mask of 255.255.255.192 corresponds to a /26 CIDR, providing 64 IP addresses (62 usable) in the subnet.

Question: 24

What transport protocol is typically used for real-time applications like VoIP?

A. Sol:TCP
B. Sol:UDP
C. Sol:FTP
D. Sol:ICMP

Answer: B
Explanation:

UDP is preferred for real-time applications like VoIP due to its low overhead and faster transmission, as it does not require acknowledgment or retransmission.

Question: 25

Which protocol is used to securely transfer files between a client and a server?

A. Sol:FTP
B. Sol:SFTP
C. Sol:TFTP
D. Sol:SNMP

Answer: B
Explanation:

SFTP provides secure file transfer by encrypting data during transmission, offering a more secure alternative to FTP.

Question: 26

Which of the following are features of TCP in Layer 4 communication? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Connection-oriented communication
B. Sol:Faster transmission without error checking
C. Sol:Reliable data delivery
D. Sol:Broadcast communication support

Answer: A, C **Explanation:**

TCP is a connection-oriented protocol that ensures reliable data delivery through mechanisms like acknowledgment and retransmission. It does not support broadcasting.

Question: 27

What is the role of SNMP in network management?

A. Sol:Encrypt data for secure transmission
B. Sol:Collect and manage device information
C. Sol:Resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses
D. Sol:Manage VLAN configurations

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMP is used to collect, organize, and manage information about network devices, enabling administrators to monitor and control their network.

Question: 28

What is the purpose of ICMP in a network?

A. Sol:Deliver email messages
B. Sol:Provide error reporting and diagnostics
C. Sol:Secure communication
D. Sol:Transfer large files

Answer: B
Explanation:

ICMP is used for network error reporting and diagnostics, such as in the "ping" utility, which tests connectivity between devices.

Question: 29

What layer of the OSI model handles IP addressing and routing?

A. Sol:Data Link B. Sol:Transport C. Sol:Network
D. Sol:Application

Answer: C
Explanation:

The Network layer is responsible for logical addressing (IP addresses) and routing packets between different networks.

Question: 30

What is the maximum number of hosts that can be supported in a subnet with a /28 mask?

A. Sol:14
B. Sol:30
C. Sol:62
D. Sol:126

Answer: A

Explanation:

A /28 subnet mask allows for 16 IP addresses, with 14 usable for hosts after reserving 1 for the network address and 1 for the broadcast address.

Question: 31

Which protocols operate at Layer 4 of the OSI model? (Choose two)

A. Sol:FTP
B. Sol:TCP
C. Sol:UDP
D. Sol:ARP

Answer: B, C
Explanation:

TCP and UDP are Layer 4 transport protocols responsible for data transmission. FTP operates at the Application layer, and ARP is a Layer 3 protocol.

Question: 32

What is the primary difference between Telnet and SSH?

A. Sol:SSH supports file transfers, but Telnet does not
B. Sol:Telnet operates over UDP, while SSH uses TCP
C. Sol:SSH encrypts data, while Telnet does not
D. Sol:Telnet is faster than SSH

Answer: C
Explanation:

SSH provides encrypted communication, ensuring secure remote access, whereas Telnet transmits data in plaintext, making it vulnerable to interception.

Question: 33

What is the function of NAT in a network?

A. Sol:Encrypt data for secure transmission
B. Sol:Resolve MAC addresses to IP addresses
C. Sol:Translate private IP addresses to public IP addresses
D. Sol:Improve wireless network performance

Answer: C
Explanation:

NAT translates private IP addresses into public IP addresses, allowing devices in a private network to communicate with external networks.

Question: 34

Which protocol provides a connectionless service and is commonly used for video streaming?

A. Sol:TCP
B. Sol:FTP
C. Sol:UDP
D. Sol:HTTP

Answer: C
Explanation:

UDP is a connectionless protocol suitable for video streaming and other applications where speed is prioritized over reliability.

Question: 35

What is the purpose of Quality of Service (QoS) in a network?

A. Sol:Encrypt sensitive data B. Sol:Prioritize critical traffic
C. Sol:Enable dynamic IP addressing D. Sol:Reduce broadcast domains

Answer: B
Explanation:

QoS prioritizes critical traffic, such as voice or video, ensuring that these services receive sufficient bandwidth and low latency in a converged network.

Question: 36

Which of the following are functions of ARP in a network? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Resolve MAC addresses to IP addresses
B. Sol:Resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses
C. Sol:Update device routing tables
D. Sol:Operate within a broadcast domain

Answer: B, D
Explanation:

ARP resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses and operates within the same broadcast domain, facilitating communication in Layer 2 networks.

Question: 37

What type of subnet mask would you use for a network requiring at least 50 hosts?

A. Sol:/25

B. Sol:/26
C. Sol:/27
D. Sol:/28

Answer: B
Explanation:

A /26 subnet mask provides 64 IP addresses, with 62 usable for hosts, meeting the requirement for at least 50 hosts in the subnet.

Question: 38

Which protocol uses port 69 for communication?

A. Sol:FTP
B. Sol:TFTP

C. Sol:SNMP
D. Sol:SFTP

Answer: B
Explanation:

TFTP uses port 69 for transferring files in a simple and connectionless manner. It is less secure and less feature-rich compared to FTP or SFTP.

Question: 39

Which statement about subnetting is true?

A. Sol:Subnetting increases the number of available IP addresses
B. Sol:Subnetting decreases the size of broadcast domains
C. Sol:Subnetting improves the redundancy of a network
D. Sol:Subnetting eliminates the need for routing

Answer: B
Explanation:

Subnetting reduces the size of broadcast domains, making the network more efficient by isolating broadcast traffic.

Question: 40

What is the function of the "ping" command in a network?

A. Sol:Encrypt data packets
B. Sol:Test connectivity between devices
C. Sol:Resolve domain names to IP addresses
D. Sol:Configure routing tables

Answer: B
Explanation:

The "ping" command uses ICMP to test connectivity between devices by sending echo request packets and waiting for echo replies.

Question: 41

What is the primary purpose of Quality of Service (QoS) in a converged network?

A. Sol:Encrypt sensitive data
B. Sol:Prioritize time-sensitive traffic
C. Sol:Increase broadcast domains
D. Sol:Improve IP address allocation

Answer: B
Explanation:

QoS ensures that time-sensitive traffic, such as voice or video, receives priority over less critical data, reducing latency and packet loss in a converged network.

Question: 42

What is a common technique to implement QoS in a network?

A. Sol:VLAN tagging
B. Sol:Traffic shaping
C. Sol:Subnetting
D. Sol:Network Address Translation

Answer: B
Explanation:

Traffic shaping regulates data flow, ensuring that critical applications like VoIP or video streaming maintain consistent performance under varying network loads.

Question: 43

Which protocol is commonly used to manage network devices and monitor their performance?

A. Sol:FTP
B. Sol:SNMP
C. Sol:SSH
D. Sol:SFTP

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMP is a protocol for monitoring and managing network devices, providing metrics like bandwidth

usage, error rates, and device health.

Question: 44

What is the primary role of a firewall in network security?

A. Sol:Prevent broadcast storms
B. Sol:Control access based on policies
C. Sol:Encrypt traffic between devices
D. Sol:Assign IP addresses dynamically

Answer: B
Explanation:

Firewalls enforce access control policies by filtering incoming and outgoing traffic, protecting the network from unauthorized access and potential threats.

Question: 45

What type of attack does a VLAN hopping exploit target?

A. Sol:Layer 1 physical vulnerabilities
B. Sol:Layer 2 switch configuration weaknesses
C. Sol:Layer 3 routing protocols
D. Sol:Layer 4 transport protocols

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLAN hopping exploits vulnerabilities in Layer 2 switch configurations, allowing attackers to send traffic to unauthorized VLANs.

Question: 46

Which of the following are key elements of basic network security? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Disabling unused ports
B. Sol:Using default usernames and passwords
C. Sol:Implementing strong encryption protocols
D. Sol:Allowing unrestricted access to VLANs

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Disabling unused ports reduces the attack surface, and using strong encryption protects sensitive data. Default credentials and unrestricted VLAN access create security risks.

Question: 47

What is the purpose of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)?

A. Sol:Prioritize network traffic
B. Sol:Prevent loops in a Layer 2 network
C. Sol:Encrypt Layer 2 traffic
D. Sol:Allocate IP addresses to devices

Answer: B
Explanation:

STP prevents Layer 2 network loops by blocking redundant paths, ensuring a loop-free topology while maintaining redundancy for failover.

Question: 48

What is a key benefit of Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) compared to STP?

A. Sol:Provides VLAN tagging
B. Sol:Converges more quickly
C. Sol:Uses less bandwidth
D. Sol:Operates at Layer 3

Answer: B
Explanation:

RSTP significantly reduces the time required for network convergence after a topology change, minimizing downtime compared to standard STP.

Question: 49

What technology combines multiple physical links into a single logical link for increased bandwidth?

A. Sol:VLAN tagging
B. Sol:Link Aggregation
C. Sol:Spanning Tree Protocol
D. Sol:NAT

Answer: B
Explanation:

Link aggregation increases bandwidth and provides redundancy by bundling multiple physical connections into a single logical interface.

Question: 50

What is the primary benefit of enabling link aggregation on switches?

A. Sol:Reduced latency in the network
B. Sol:Increased redundancy and bandwidth
C. Sol:Elimination of the need for STP
D. Sol:Enhanced QoS prioritization

Answer: B
Explanation:

Link aggregation combines multiple links to enhance bandwidth and redundancy, improving overall network performance and reliability.

Question: 51

Which technologies are used for Layer 2 redundancy? (Choose two)

A. Sol:STP
B. Sol:VSF
C. Sol:OSPF
D. Sol:BGP

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

STP prevents loops and ensures redundancy at Layer 2, while VSF (Virtual Switching Framework) allows multiple switches to operate as a single logical device, enhancing redundancy.

Question: 52

Which command is typically used to enable link aggregation on an HPE Aruba switch?

A. Sol:vlan
B. Sol:trunk
C. Sol:lacp
D. Sol:aggregate-link

Answer: C
Explanation:

The lacp command enables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), which dynamically manages aggregated links between switches.

Question: 53

What type of VLAN is used for network management traffic?

A. Sol:Default VLAN
B. Sol:Native VLAN
C. Sol:Management VLAN
D. Sol:Voice VLAN

Answer: C
Explanation:

The Management VLAN is dedicated to network management traffic, ensuring administrative tasks are isolated from other types of traffic.

Question: 54

What is a key benefit of Virtual Switching Framework (VSF)?

A. Sol:Simplifies VLAN configuration
B. Sol:Increases redundancy and resiliency
C. Sol:Prioritizes real-time traffic
D. Sol:Reduces IP addressing complexity

Answer: B
Explanation:

VSF allows multiple switches to operate as a single logical device, enhancing network redundancy, resiliency, and simplified management.

Question: 55

Which feature of HPE Aruba switches enhances network security?

A. Sol:QoS tagging
B. Sol:Role-based access control
C. Sol:Multicast routing
D. Sol:VLAN tagging

Answer: B
Explanation:

Role-based access control enforces policies based on user roles, enhancing security by restricting access to sensitive resources.

Question: 56

What does enabling port security on a switch prevent?

A. Sol:Unauthorized VLAN tagging
B. Sol:Unauthorized devices from connecting
C. Sol:Broadcast storms
D. Sol:Routing loops

Answer: B
Explanation:

Port security limits the number of MAC addresses that can connect to a port, preventing unauthorized

devices from accessing the network.

Question: 57

Which benefits does link aggregation provide? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Increased bandwidth
C. Sol:Reduced VLAN configuration complexity

D. Sol:Improved redundancy
E. Sol:Faster network convergence

Answer: A, C **Explanation:**

Link aggregation increases total bandwidth by combining links and provides redundancy, allowing traffic to reroute if one link fails.

Question: 58

What is a primary characteristic of a VLAN?

A. Sol:Operates only at Layer 1
B. Sol:Segments a network into smaller broadcast domains
C. Sol:Encrypts network traffic
D. Sol:Enhances routing between subnets

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLANs segment networks into smaller broadcast domains, reducing broadcast traffic and improving efficiency.

Question: 59

What is a benefit of enabling QoS on an HPE Aruba switch?

A. Sol:Enhanced redundancy in Layer 2 networks
B. Sol:Prioritization of critical traffic
C. Sol:Simplified VLAN management
D. Sol:Improved Layer 3 routing

Answer: B
Explanation:

QoS prioritizes critical traffic, such as voice or video, ensuring optimal performance even during high network utilization.

Question: 60

Which protocol dynamically detects and disables redundant paths in a Layer 2 network?

A. Sol:LACP
B. Sol:STP
C. Sol:OSPF
D. Sol:NAT

Answer: B
Explanation:

STP dynamically detects redundant paths and disables them to prevent loops in Layer 2 networks, ensuring a stable topology.

Question: 61

What is the primary purpose of VLAN tagging in a network?

A. Sol:Encrypt network traffic
B. Sol:Identify VLANs on a trunk link
C. Sol:Prioritize traffic using QoS
D. Sol:Reduce routing complexity

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLAN tagging is used to identify VLAN membership for frames traversing a trunk link, allowing multiple VLANs to share a single physical link.

Question: 62

What is the range of VLAN IDs available in an Ethernet network?

A. Sol:1–256
B. Sol:1–4094
C. Sol:1–1024
D. Sol:0–4095

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLAN IDs range from 1 to 4094, with VLAN 0 reserved for priority tagging and VLAN 4095 reserved for internal use.

Question: 63

Which type of VLAN is configured by default on most switches?

A. Sol:Management VLAN
B. Sol:Default VLAN
C. Sol:Voice VLAN
D. Sol:Native VLAN

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Default VLAN is preconfigured on most switches and includes all ports until they are assigned to other VLANs.

Question: 64

What is the primary benefit of implementing VLANs in a network?

A. Sol:Reduced IP address consumption
B. Sol:Segmentation of broadcast domains
C. Sol:Simplified network redundancy
D. Sol:Increased routing efficiency

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLANs segment a network into smaller broadcast domains, reducing unnecessary traffic and improving overall network efficiency.

Question: 65

Which protocol is used to manage VLAN information across multiple switches?

A. Sol:STP
B. Sol:VTP
C. Sol:LACP
D. Sol:RSTP

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) manages VLAN information across multiple switches, simplifying the administration of VLAN configurations.

Question: 66

Which of the following are benefits of VLAN implementation? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Enhanced security by isolating traffic
B. Sol:Simplified IP address allocation
C. Sol:Improved broadcast domain control
D. Sol:Faster routing between VLANs

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

VLANs enhance security by isolating sensitive traffic and improve network efficiency by controlling broadcast domains.

Question: 67

What is the role of the root bridge in a Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) topology?

A. Sol:Forward all network traffic
B. Sol:Block redundant paths
C. Sol:Serve as the central reference point for path calculations
D. Sol:Manage VLAN configurations

Answer: C
Explanation:

The root bridge is the central reference point in STP, used to calculate the shortest paths and establish a loop-free topology.

Question: 68

How does Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) achieve faster convergence than traditional STP?

A. Sol:It eliminates the listening state
B. Sol:It disables redundant paths
C. Sol:It operates at Layer 3
D. Sol:It removes the need for VLANs

Answer: A
Explanation:

RSTP achieves faster convergence by eliminating the listening state and transitioning quickly to forwarding or blocking states after topology changes.

Question: 69

Which command would you use to configure a VLAN on an HPE Aruba switch?

A. Sol:vlan create
B. Sol:vlan assign
C. Sol:vlan
D. Sol:switchport vlan

Answer: C
Explanation:

The vlan command is commonly used to configure a VLAN on HPE Aruba switches by specifying the VLAN ID.

Question: 70

Which VLAN is typically untagged on a trunk link?

A. Sol:Default VLAN
B. Sol:Native VLAN
C. Sol:Management VLAN
D. Sol:Voice VLAN

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Native VLAN is untagged on a trunk link, enabling backward compatibility with devices that do not support VLAN tagging.

Question: 71

Which components are required for link aggregation? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Trunk links
B. Sol:Multiple physical connections
C. Sol:VLAN tagging
D. Sol:Logical aggregation configuration

Answer: B, D
Explanation:

Link aggregation requires multiple physical connections and logical aggregation configuration to bundle them into a single logical link.

Question: 72

What does the term "blocking state" in STP refer to?

A. Sol:A port actively forwarding traffic
B. Sol:A port disabled due to a configuration error
C. Sol:A port preventing loops by not forwarding traffic
D. Sol:A port assigned to the management VLAN

Answer: C
Explanation:

In STP, the blocking state prevents loops by disabling a port from forwarding traffic while still listening for BPDU messages.

Question: 73

Which command enables LACP on a trunk link?

A. Sol:lacp active
B. Sol:lacp enable
C. Sol:link aggregate
D. Sol:trunk lacp

Answer: A
Explanation:

The lacp active command enables LACP on a link, allowing dynamic negotiation of aggregated links between switches.

Question: 74

What is a key benefit of dividing a network into VLANs?

A. Sol:Elimination of Layer 3 devices
B. Sol:Reduced size of collision domains
C. Sol:Enhanced control over broadcast domains
D. Sol:Simplified routing configuration

Answer: C
Explanation:

VLANs reduce the size of broadcast domains, isolating traffic and enhancing network control and efficiency.

Question: 75

Which type of traffic is typically prioritized in QoS configurations?

A. Sol:Bulk data transfers
B. Sol:VoIP and video streaming
C. Sol:Network management protocols
D. Sol:File sharing

Answer: B
Explanation:

QoS prioritizes VoIP and video streaming traffic to ensure low latency and jitter, crucial for maintaining quality in real-time applications.

Question: 76

Which technologies support Layer 2 redundancy? (Choose two)

A. Sol:Link Aggregation
B. Sol:RSTP

C. Sol:BGP
D. Sol:VRRP

Answer: A, B Explanation:

Link Aggregation and RSTP both provide Layer 2 redundancy, ensuring improved availability and resiliency in Ethernet networks.

Question: 77

What is a primary characteristic of an access port?

A. Sol:Supports multiple VLANs
B. Sol:Handles untagged traffic
C. Sol:Configures link aggregation
D. Sol:Provides Layer 3 routing

Answer: B
Explanation:

Access ports handle untagged traffic and are assigned to a single VLAN, connecting end devices to the network.

Question: 78

Which protocol allows switches to bundle multiple physical links dynamically?

A. Sol:VTP
B. Sol:STP
C. Sol:LACP
D. Sol:SNMP

Answer: C
Explanation:

LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) dynamically manages the bundling of multiple physical links, improving bandwidth and redundancy.

Question: 79

What is the main advantage of using a voice VLAN?

A. Sol:Improved redundancy for VoIP traffic
B. Sol:Enhanced priority for voice traffic
C. Sol:Simplified QoS configuration
D. Sol:Increased VLAN ID range

Answer: B
Explanation:

Voice VLANs prioritize VoIP traffic by separating it from other data traffic, ensuring better performance and quality of voice communications.

Question: 80

What is the function of BPDU Guard in an STP environment?

A. Sol:Prevents rogue switches from participating in STP
B. Sol:Enhances QoS performance
C. Sol:Improves VLAN tagging efficiency
D. Sol:Allocates bandwidth dynamically

Answer: A
Explanation:

BPDU Guard protects STP integrity by disabling ports that receive BPDUs unexpectedly, preventing potential disruptions from rogue devices.

Question: 81

Which HPE Aruba feature provides centralized cloud-based management for switches?

A. AirWave
B. Aruba Central
C. ClearPass
D. NetEdit

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Central is a cloud-based solution for managing Aruba wired and wireless devices, enabling centralized configuration, monitoring, and troubleshooting.

Question: 82

What is the purpose of Aruba NetEdit in wired network management?

A. Real-time performance monitoring
B. Automated configuration compliance
C. Traffic prioritization
D. Firmware upgrade management

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba NetEdit simplifies configuration compliance by providing tools for automated validation, compliance checks, and troubleshooting.

Question: 83

What benefit does PoE+ provide in HPE Aruba switches?

A. Improved redundancy
B. Support for high-power devices
C. Enhanced VLAN management
D. Faster data transfer speeds

Answer: B
Explanation:

PoE+ enables Aruba switches to provide power to high-demand devices like IP cameras and access points, reducing the need for external power supplies.

Question: 84

Which protocol is used for secure remote management of Aruba switches?

A. Telnet
B. SNMPv2
C. SSH
D. HTTP

Answer: C
Explanation:

SSH offers secure, encrypted communication for remote switch management, ensuring confidentiality and integrity of the data.

Question: 85

What feature of Aruba switches simplifies the management of multiple switches as one logical unit?

A. Dynamic Segmentation
B. Virtual Switching Framework (VSF)
C. Link Aggregation
D. Port Mirroring

Answer: B
Explanation:

VSF allows multiple switches to operate as a single logical unit, simplifying management and increasing redundancy and scalability.

Question: 86

Which features are offered by Aruba AirWave for wired network management? (Choose two)

A. Historical performance data
B. Dynamic VLAN creation
C. Real-time alerts
D. PoE device optimization

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave provides real-time alerts and historical performance data, allowing administrators to monitor and troubleshoot wired networks effectively.

Question: 87

Which Aruba feature ensures secure and role-based access to network devices?

A. AirWave
B. ClearPass
C. NetEdit
D. SSH

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba ClearPass enforces role-based access policies, providing fine-grained control over who can connect to the network and what they can access.

Question: 88

What is the role of SNMP in managing Aruba switches?

A. Encrypts switch configurations
B. Monitors and collects network device metrics
C. Allocates IP addresses dynamically
D. Provides remote SSH access

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMP collects and organizes data about network devices, such as usage metrics and performance, enabling centralized management.

Question: 89

What is a key benefit of using Aruba's REST APIs in AOS-CX switches?

A. Simplified graphical interface
B. Automated and customizable management
C. Reduced need for VLAN tagging
D. Enhanced security

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba's REST APIs enable programmatic automation of network configurations and management tasks, enhancing operational efficiency.

Question: 90

What differentiates the Aruba 5400R switch series?

A. Modular design for flexibility
B. Integration with AirWave only
C. Cloud-only management support
D. Lack of Layer 3 capabilities

Answer: A
Explanation:

The Aruba 5400R series offers a modular design, enabling flexibility and scalability for campus and enterprise networks.

Question: 91

What is the advantage of Aruba switches supporting Dynamic Segmentation?

A. Automatically adjusts switch bandwidth
B. Simplifies VLAN management by dynamically assigning users
C. Enhances wireless range
D. Reduces the need for STP

Answer: B
Explanation:

Dynamic Segmentation dynamically assigns users and devices to appropriate VLANs, simplifying management and enhancing security.

Question: 92

Which management options are supported by HPE Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Aruba Central
B. Microsoft SCCM
C. CLI-based scripting
D. Google Cloud Console

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Aruba switches support cloud-based management with Aruba Central and command-line interface (CLI) scripting for advanced configurations.

Question: 93

Which feature allows Aruba switches to prioritize voice and video traffic?

A. PoE+
B. QoS
C. VSF
D. VLAN tagging

Answer: B
Explanation:

Quality of Service (QoS) prioritizes voice and video traffic, ensuring optimal performance for timesensitive applications.

Question: 94

Which Aruba tool provides on-premises monitoring and reporting for wired and wireless networks?

A. Aruba AirWave
B. Aruba Central
C. Aruba Utilities
D. Aruba NetEdit

Answer: A
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave is an on-premises tool offering detailed monitoring and reporting for both wired and wireless networks.

Question: 95

What is the purpose of Aruba's Smart Rate ports?

A. Enhance redundancy for link aggregation
B. Provide faster speeds for high-bandwidth devices
C. Enable role-based access control

D. Improve QoS capabilities

Answer: B
Explanation:

Smart Rate ports support multi-gigabit speeds, accommodating high-bandwidth devices like Wi-Fi 6 access points.

Question: 96

What is the primary focus of Aruba's AOS-CX operating system?

A. Cloud-based Wi-Fi management
B. Advanced Layer 3 capabilities with automation
C. Encryption for wired networks
D. Dynamic IP allocation

Answer: B
Explanation:

AOS-CX is focused on advanced Layer 3 features, automation, and intelligent analytics, providing robust capabilities for enterprise networks.

Question: 97

Which Aruba solution simplifies the deployment of zero-touch provisioning?

A. Aruba AirWave B. Aruba Activate C. Aruba NetEdit D. Aruba ClearPass

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Activate enables zero-touch provisioning by automating device onboarding and initial configurations, simplifying deployments.

Question: 98

What is a key advantage of using Aruba NetEdit in managing multiple switches?

A. Provides detailed wireless reports
B. Enables automated VLAN tagging
C. Ensures compliance through configuration validation
D. Allows dynamic IP management

Answer: C
Explanation:

NetEdit simplifies network management by validating configurations, ensuring compliance, and reducing errors in large-scale deployments.

Question: 99

Which tool provides real-time insights into Aruba switch operations?

A. NetEdit
B. Aruba Central
C. AirWave
D. ClearPass

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Central provides real-time insights and monitoring for switches, helping administrators maintain optimal network performance.

Question: 100

Which capabilities differentiate Aruba's switching product line? (Choose two)

A. Role-based network segmentation
B. Lack of PoE support
C. Modular and fixed configurations
D. Inability to integrate with cloud management

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Aruba switches offer role-based segmentation for enhanced security and support both modular and fixed configurations for deployment flexibility.

Question: 101

Which software capability in HPE Aruba switches enhances traffic management and reduces congestion?

A. QoS
B. VLAN Trunking
C. RSTP
D. Port Aggregation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Quality of Service (QoS) allows Aruba switches to prioritize critical traffic such as voice and video, ensuring smooth performance in high-congestion scenarios.

Question: 102

What is the primary benefit of Aruba's VSX (Virtual Switching Extension)?

A. Dynamic VLAN creation
B. Improved redundancy and failover capabilities
C. Enhanced encryption for data in transit
D. Centralized cloud management

Answer: B
Explanation:

VSX enables high availability and redundancy by allowing two switches to operate as one system, providing seamless failover during network disruptions.

Question: 103

Which Aruba operating system is known for its advanced analytics and automation features?

A. AOS-S
B. AOS-CX
C. AOS-L
D. AOS-T

Answer: B
Explanation:

AOS-CX is designed for modern enterprise networks, offering advanced analytics, automation, and Layer 3 capabilities for intelligent network management.

Question: 104

What distinguishes Aruba 8400 series switches from other product lines?

A. Focused on small office networks
B. Designed for high-performance core and aggregation layers
C. Limited support for PoE+
D. Exclusively managed through CLI

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba 8400 series switches are high-performance solutions ideal for core and aggregation layers in large enterprise networks.

Question: 105

What is the role of modular switches in Aruba's product lineup?

A. Simplify routing between VLANs
B. Provide scalability and flexibility for large networks
C. Eliminate the need for access switches
D. Offer only Layer 2 functionality

Answer: B
Explanation:

Modular switches allow for scalability and flexibility by enabling network administrators to customize hardware configurations based on network requirements.

Question: 106

Which software capabilities are available in Aruba AOS-CX switches? (Choose two)

A. REST APIs for automation
B. On-premises-only management
C. Dynamic traffic analysis
D. Lack of PoE support

Answer: A, C **Explanation:**

AOS-CX switches support REST APIs for automation and dynamic traffic analysis, enabling intelligent decision-making and seamless management.

Question: 107

What is the primary function of Aruba's Zero Trust Security features?

A. Segment traffic dynamically based on roles
B. Encrypt data at Layer 2
C. Simplify IP address management
D. Automate firmware updates

Answer: A
Explanation:

Zero Trust Security in Aruba switches dynamically segments traffic based on roles, ensuring that only authorized users and devices access network resources.

Question: 108

Which Aruba switch series is best suited for edge access in enterprise networks?

A. Aruba 6000 Series

B. Aruba 8400 Series
C. Aruba 5400R Series
D. Aruba 8320 Series

Answer: A
Explanation:

The Aruba 6000 Series is designed for edge access in enterprise networks, offering essential features with cost-effective performance.

Question: 109

What is a key feature of Aruba's distributed architecture in switches?

A. Centralized management for all configurations
B. Elimination of redundant links
C. Increased scalability with no single point of failure
D. Exclusive compatibility with Aruba Central

Answer: C
Explanation:

Aruba's distributed architecture provides scalability and eliminates single points of failure, ensuring high availability in enterprise networks.

Question: 110

Which Aruba tool simplifies the management of PoE settings on switches?

A. AirWave
B. NetEdit
C. Central
D. CLI

Answer: B
Explanation:

NetEdit simplifies PoE management by automating configuration and providing real-time insights into power consumption and device requirements.

Question: 111

What are key differentiators of Aruba's switching hardware? (Choose two)

A. Smart Rate ports for multi-gigabit speeds
B. High latency for data-intensive applications
C. Modular and fixed configurations
D. Limited integration with other Aruba products

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Aruba switches support Smart Rate ports for high-speed connectivity and offer both modular and fixed configurations for deployment flexibility.

Question: 112

What hardware feature enhances Aruba switches' ability to handle high-bandwidth traffic?

A. Multi-core processors
B. Dynamic QoS tagging
C. Integrated firewall capabilities
D. VLAN pruning

Answer: A
Explanation:

Multi-core processors enable Aruba switches to efficiently handle high-bandwidth traffic, ensuring consistent performance in demanding environments.

Question: 113

What does Aruba's NAE (Network Analytics Engine) provide in AOS-CX switches?

A. On-premises device monitoring
B. Real-time network insights and diagnostics
C. Firmware deployment capabilities
D. Layer 2 encryption for VLANs

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Network Analytics Engine (NAE) in AOS-CX switches offers real-time insights and diagnostics, simplifying network troubleshooting and optimization.

Question: 114

What is a primary benefit of Aruba's redundant power supplies in switches?

A. Faster PoE provisioning
B. Enhanced network availability during failures
C. Reduced VLAN complexity
D. Simplified routing between subnets

Answer: B
Explanation:

Redundant power supplies in Aruba switches ensure continuous operation during power failures, enhancing network availability and reliability.

Question: 115

What differentiates Aruba's 8320 series switches?

A. Focus on wireless traffic only
B. High performance with integrated analytics
C. Limited Layer 3 capabilities
D. Designed for small office deployments

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba 8320 series switches provide high performance with integrated analytics, making them suitable for core and aggregation layers in enterprise networks.

Question: 116

Which tools are available for managing Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Aruba Utilities mobile app
B. Aruba Activate for zero-touch provisioning
C. Google Cloud Management Console
D. Microsoft Azure CLI

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Aruba Utilities offers mobile app-based monitoring, while Aruba Activate simplifies zero-touch provisioning, streamlining switch management.

Question: 117

Which Aruba switch feature supports advanced telemetry and troubleshooting?

A. REST APIs
B. NetEdit

C. Network Analytics Engine (NAE) D. ClearPass Policy Manager

Answer: C
Explanation:

The Network Analytics Engine (NAE) in Aruba switches provides advanced telemetry, enabling administrators to troubleshoot issues proactively.

Question: 118

What does the Aruba 2930F series primarily focus on?

A. Core network scalability
B. Layer 2 access switching with optional Layer 3 features
C. Dynamic VLAN pruning
D. Advanced routing capabilities

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Aruba 2930F series offers Layer 2 access switching with optional Layer 3 capabilities, making it ideal for midsize network deployments.

Question: 119

What capability makes Aruba's Smart Rate technology beneficial for IoT devices?

A. Integrated wireless support
B. High-speed and scalable connectivity
C. Role-based segmentation
D. Simplified PoE+ deployment

Answer: B
Explanation:

Smart Rate technology provides high-speed and scalable connectivity, ensuring seamless operation for IoT devices and high-bandwidth applications.

Question: 120

What feature in Aruba switches optimizes bandwidth usage across links?

A. Link Aggregation B. VLAN tagging C. PoE scheduling
E. Layer 2 encryption

Answer: A
Explanation:

Link Aggregation combines multiple physical links into one logical link, optimizing bandwidth usage and providing redundancy.

Question: 121

Which feature of Aruba Central makes it particularly useful for distributed networks?

A. CLI-based configuration
B. Centralized cloud management
C. On-premises-only deployment
D. Exclusive VLAN management

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Central provides centralized cloud-based management, making it ideal for distributed networks by enabling remote configuration and monitoring from a single interface.

Question: 122

What is a primary benefit of Aruba's REST APIs in AOS-CX switches?

A. Eliminates the need for SNMP
B. Allows custom automation and scripting
C. Simplifies VLAN tagging configuration
D. Reduces network bandwidth usage

Answer: B
Explanation:

REST APIs in AOS-CX switches enable developers to automate and customize network management tasks, improving operational efficiency.

Question: 123

Which Aruba tool is ideal for visualizing network data in real-time?

A. NetEdit
B. AirWave
C. Aruba Central
D. ClearPass

Answer: C
Explanation:

Aruba Central provides real-time data visualization and monitoring, helping administrators ensure optimal network performance across distributed environments.

Question: 124

What is the key purpose of Aruba NetEdit in switch management?

A. Automated configuration compliance and validation
B. Advanced VLAN pruning
C. Cloud-based device management
D. Layer 3 routing optimization

Answer: A
Explanation:

Aruba NetEdit simplifies network management by automating configuration compliance checks and validation, reducing errors during deployments.

Question: 125

What feature of Aruba AirWave makes it unique for network management?

A. Exclusively cloud-based operation
B. Detailed historical reporting and real-time monitoring
C. Integrated traffic prioritization
D. Automated firmware updates

Answer: B
Explanation:

AirWave provides detailed historical reporting and real-time monitoring, making it a powerful on-premises tool for managing Aruba networks.

Question: 126

Which benefits do Aruba's REST APIs provide? (Choose two)

A. Enable automation of network management tasks
B. Allow centralized VLAN pruning
C. Simplify scripting and customization
D. Replace the need for CLI-based management

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Aruba's REST APIs support automation and scripting, enabling efficient management and customization of network configurations.

Question: 127

What does the Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager primarily manage?

A. Automated firmware upgrades
B. Network access control based on roles
C. Multi-gigabit port configurations
D. Advanced telemetry and analytics

Answer: B
Explanation:

ClearPass Policy Manager provides role-based network access control, ensuring that only authorized users and devices can access network resources.

Question: 128

Which tool simplifies zero-touch provisioning of Aruba switches?

A. AirWave Activate NetEdit CLI
B.
C. **Answer: B**
D. **Explanation:**

Aruba Activate enables zero-touch provisioning by automating the initial configuration and deployment of Aruba switches.

Question: 129

What feature of Aruba switches supports dynamic VLAN assignments?

A. Role-based access control
B. Dynamic QoS
C. Smart Rate ports
D. Link Aggregation

Answer: A
Explanation:

Role-based access control dynamically assigns devices to VLANs based on their roles, simplifying network segmentation and improving security.

Question: 130

Which Aruba product is designed for mobile network management and troubleshooting?

A. Aruba Utilities
B. Aruba Central
C. Aruba NetEdit
D. AirWave

Answer: A
Explanation:

Aruba Utilities is a mobile app that provides tools for network management and troubleshooting, such as Wi-Fi analysis and client monitoring.

Question: 131

Which Aruba tools enable centralized management of switches? (Choose two)

A. Aruba Central
B. NetEdit
C. Microsoft SCCM
D. Google Cloud Console

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Aruba Central and NetEdit provide centralized management, enabling configuration, monitoring, and compliance validation of Aruba switches.

Question: 132

Which feature of Aruba switches provides high availability in case of link failure?

A. Link Aggregation
B. Dynamic VLAN pruning
C. REST APIs
D. PoE+ support

Answer: A
Explanation:

Link Aggregation combines multiple physical connections into one logical link, ensuring redundancy and high availability in case of link failure.

Question: 133

What does the Aruba Network Analytics Engine (NAE) provide?

A. Dynamic IP address allocation
B. Real-time analytics and troubleshooting insights
C. Automated firmware deployment
D. Role-based access control

Answer: B
Explanation:

The NAE provides real-time analytics and insights, helping administrators troubleshoot and optimize network performance efficiently.

Question: 134

What is the purpose of Aruba's Policy Enforcement Firewall (PEF)?

A. Simplify VLAN tagging
B. Enforce role-based traffic policies
C. Automate switch provisioning
D. Manage PoE device allocation

Answer: B
Explanation:

The Policy Enforcement Firewall (PEF) enforces role-based policies, controlling traffic flows based on user or device roles to enhance network security.

Question: 135

Which Aruba tool allows for network device configuration using a mobile app?

A. NetEdit
B. Aruba Utilities
C. AirWave
D. Central

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Utilities is a mobile app that offers tools for monitoring and configuring Aruba network devices, making it suitable for on-the-go network management.

Question: 136

What is the function of Smart Rate ports on Aruba switches?

A. Enhance security for VLANs
B. Support multi-gigabit connections for high-speed devices

C. Automate firmware updates
D. Prioritize traffic using QoS

Answer: B
Explanation:

Smart Rate ports support multi-gigabit speeds, making them ideal for high-bandwidth devices like Wi-Fi 6 access points and IoT devices.

Question: 137

Which features are supported by Aruba's AOS-CX operating system? (Choose two)

A. Embedded analytics
B. REST API integration
C. Role-based VLAN tagging
D. Exclusive PoE scheduling

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

AOS-CX supports embedded analytics for intelligent decision-making and REST APIs for automation and programmatic network management.

Question: 138

What is the primary purpose of Aruba's Dynamic Segmentation feature?

A. Automate firmware updates
B. Simplify network management through role-based policies
C. Provide high-speed connections to endpoints
D. Reduce Layer 2 congestion

Answer: B
Explanation:

Dynamic Segmentation assigns devices to appropriate VLANs based on policies, reducing manual configuration and enhancing security.

Question: 139

Which Aruba solution enables compliance validation for network configurations?

A. Aruba Central
B. NetEdit
C. AirWave
D. ClearPass

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba NetEdit provides tools for compliance validation, ensuring that switch configurations adhere to organizational and regulatory standards.

Question: 140

What differentiates Aruba's Activate from other management tools?

A. Real-time traffic monitoring
B. Zero-touch provisioning capabilities
C. Embedded analytics for troubleshooting
D. Advanced QoS management

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Activate simplifies the deployment process by enabling zero-touch provisioning, automating initial configuration for switches and other devices.

Question: 141

Which Aruba switch feature ensures continued operation during hardware failures?

A. Distributed architecture
B. Modular design
C. Redundant power supplies
D. Link Aggregation

Answer: C
Explanation:

Redundant power supplies in Aruba switches provide continuous operation in case of power failures, ensuring high availability in critical environments.

Question: 142

What is the primary purpose of Aruba's Intelligent Edge architecture?

A. Enable centralized control of all devices
B. Optimize data processing at the network edge
C. Provide high-speed inter-switch communication
D. Automate VLAN configurations

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba's Intelligent Edge architecture optimizes data processing at the network edge, enhancing performance for IoT and edge-computing applications.

Question: 143

Which Aruba switch series is tailored for small-to-midsize enterprises?

A. Aruba 6000 Series
B. Aruba 8400 Series
C. Aruba 8320 Series
D. Aruba 5400R Series

Answer: A
Explanation:

The Aruba 6000 Series is designed for small-to-midsize enterprises, offering cost-effective solutions with essential Layer 2 and Layer 3 capabilities.

Question: 144

What feature of Aruba Central simplifies device onboarding?

A. REST API integration
B. Zero-touch provisioning
C. Dynamic segmentation
D. Smart Rate ports

Answer: B
Explanation:

Zero-touch provisioning in Aruba Central automates device onboarding, reducing manual setup and deployment time.

Question: 145

What is the primary function of Aruba's Policy Enforcement Firewall (PEF)?

A. Prioritize traffic based on QoS settings
B. Dynamically assign VLANs
C. Control network traffic based on policies
D. Enable real-time device monitoring

Answer: C
Explanation:

The Policy Enforcement Firewall (PEF) controls network traffic using role-based policies, ensuring secure and efficient access management.

Question: 146

Which capabilities are supported by Aruba's AirWave management tool? (Choose two)

A. On-premises monitoring and reporting
B. Firmware compliance checks
C. Integration with Aruba Central
D. Role-based access policy enforcement

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave provides on-premises monitoring and reporting while enabling compliance checks for firmware and configurations.

Question: 147

Which Aruba feature helps ensure application performance during high network utilization?

A. Dynamic QoS
B. REST APIs
C. Smart Rate Technology
D. PoE+ optimization

Answer: A
Explanation:

Dynamic QoS prioritizes critical application traffic, ensuring consistent performance even during periods of high network utilization.

Question: 148

What is the key advantage of modular Aruba switches over fixed switches?

A. Higher throughput
B. Enhanced scalability and flexibility
C. Reduced power consumption
D. Exclusive VLAN support

Answer: B
Explanation:

Modular switches allow network administrators to add or replace components, providing greater scalability and flexibility for changing network needs.

Question: 149

Which Aruba solution enables dynamic role-based network segmentation?

A. Activate
B. ClearPass
C. AirWave
D. NetEdit

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba ClearPass enables role-based segmentation by dynamically assigning users and devices to VLANs or enforcing specific traffic policies.

Question: 150

What is the primary use of Smart Rate ports in Aruba switches?

A. Enable Layer 3 routing
B. Support multi-gigabit speeds for high-demand devices
C. Simplify VLAN tagging
D. Automate traffic prioritization

Answer: B
Explanation:

Smart Rate ports provide multi-gigabit speeds, ensuring optimal connectivity for high-demand devices such as Wi-Fi 6 access points.

Question: 151

What benefits does Aruba's distributed architecture offer? (Choose two)

A. Increased redundancy
B. Centralized VLAN tagging
C. Elimination of single points of failure
D. Exclusive support for fixed switches

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Aruba's distributed architecture enhances redundancy and eliminates single points of failure, improving reliability and scalability in enterprise networks.

Question: 152

What differentiates Aruba 8400 switches in the product line?

A. Focused on edge access
B. Designed for core and aggregation layers
C. Limited to on-premises management
D. Lack of Layer 3 capabilities

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba 8400 switches are high-performance devices designed for core and aggregation layers in large-scale enterprise networks.

Question: 153

Which Aruba tool is most suitable for real-time troubleshooting in distributed environments?

A. AirWave
B. Central ClearPass Activate
C.
D.

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Central offers real-time monitoring and troubleshooting, making it ideal for managing distributed networks across multiple sites.

Question: 154

What is a key feature of Aruba NetEdit for managing multiple switches?

A. Dynamic IP address allocation
B. Centralized configuration compliance validation
C. Built-in analytics for traffic optimization
D. Role-based policy enforcement

Answer: B
Explanation:

NetEdit centralizes configuration compliance validation, simplifying the management of multiple switches and ensuring consistency across deployments.

Question: 155

What does Aruba's NAE (Network Analytics Engine) provide?

A. Advanced telemetry and real-time diagnostics
B. Automated switch provisioning
C. VLAN tagging optimization D. Secure remote access

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Network Analytics Engine provides advanced telemetry and real-time diagnostics, helping administrators identify and resolve issues quickly.

Question: 156

Which features differentiate Aruba's AOS-CX operating system? (Choose two)

A. Embedded analytics
B. REST API integration
C. Lack of cloud management options
D. Limited Layer 2 capabilities

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

AOS-CX supports embedded analytics and REST APIs, enabling advanced automation and intelligent decision-making for enterprise networks.

Question: 157

What is the primary function of Link Aggregation in Aruba switches?

A. Increase network security
B. Combine multiple links for greater bandwidth and redundancy
C. Simplify VLAN management
D. Automate device onboarding

Answer: B
Explanation:

Link Aggregation combines multiple physical connections into one logical link, increasing bandwidth and providing redundancy for critical paths.

Question: 158

Which Aruba switch series is optimized for high-performance core routing?

A. Aruba 6000 Series
B. Aruba 2930F Series
C. Aruba 8320 Series
D. Aruba 5400R Series

Answer: C
Explanation:

Aruba 8320 Series switches are optimized for high-performance core routing, offering advanced analytics and high-speed connectivity.

Question: 159

What is the role of Aruba's ClearPass in securing network access?

A. Automates firmware updates
B. Provides secure role-based network access policies
C. Monitors traffic in real-time
D. Enables multi-gigabit port configurations

Answer: B
Explanation:

ClearPass enforces role-based network access policies, ensuring secure connections and appropriate resource access for users and devices.

Question: 160

Which feature of Aruba Central enables simplified firmware management?

A. Policy Enforcement Firewall (PEF)
B. Firmware compliance validation
C. Automated firmware updates
D. Real-time monitoring

Answer: C
Explanation:

Aruba Central simplifies firmware management through automated updates, ensuring devices remain secure and up to date with minimal effort.

Question: 161

What is the default IP address of an HPE Aruba switch for out-of-the-box access?

A. 192.168.0.1
B. 192.168.1.1
C. 10.0.0.1
D. 172.16.0.1

Answer: B
Explanation:

The default IP address for HPE Aruba switches is typically 192.168.1.1, allowing administrators to access the management interface directly for initial setup.

Question: 162

Which command is used to set the hostname on an Aruba switch?

A. switch hostname <name>
B. hostname <name>
C. system hostname <name>
D. set system name <name>

Answer: B
Explanation:

The hostname <name> command is used to set or change the switch's hostname, making identification easier in a network environment.

Question: 163

What is the primary purpose of enabling SSH on an Aruba switch?

A. Remote secure management B. Monitoring traffic in real-time C. Automatic VLAN tagging D. Link aggregation

Answer: A
Explanation:

Enabling SSH allows for secure, encrypted remote management, protecting administrative sessions from interception or unauthorized access.

Question: 164

What is the default username and password for HPE Aruba switches?

A. admin/admin
B. admin/password
C. manager/manager
D. admin/<blank>

Answer: D
Explanation:

By default, Aruba switches use "admin" as the username and no password (blank). Administrators are advised to change this during initial configuration for security.

Question: 165

Which protocol is recommended for secure remote management of an Aruba switch?

A. Telnet
B. FTP
C. SSH
D. HTTP

Answer: C
Explanation:

SSH is recommended for secure remote management as it encrypts communication, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of data exchanged during administrative sessions.

Question: 166

Which tasks are part of the initial configuration of an HPE Aruba switch? (Choose two)

A. Setting a hostname
B. Configuring VLANs
C. Enabling SSH access
D. Activating Link Aggregation

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Initial configuration tasks typically include setting a hostname and enabling SSH access for secure management. VLAN configuration and Link Aggregation are performed later based on network requirements.

Question: 167

Which command saves the running configuration to the startup configuration on an Aruba switch?

A. save config
B. write memory
C. copy run start
D. store config

Answer: B
Explanation:

The write memory command saves the current running configuration to the startup configuration, ensuring settings persist after a reboot.

Question: 168

Which command is used to display the IP address configuration of an Aruba switch?

A. show ip address
B. ip config
C. show run | include ip
D. show running-config

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip address command displays the switch's IP address configuration, including management and interface-specific settings.

Question: 169

What port number does SSH use by default for remote management?

A. 21
8. 22
C. 80
D. 443

Answer: B
Explanation:

SSH uses port 22 by default, providing encrypted communication for secure remote management of devices.

Question: 170

What is the purpose of assigning a management VLAN on an Aruba switch?

A. Separate administrative traffic from user traffic
B. Simplify IP address assignment
C. Automate VLAN creation
D. Increase VLAN tagging efficiency

Answer: A
Explanation:

Assigning a management VLAN separates administrative traffic from user traffic, enhancing security and preventing unauthorized access to the management interface.

Question: 171

Which command sets the default gateway for an Aruba switch?

A. ip gateway <IP>
B. default route <IP>
C. ip default-gateway <IP>
D. gateway set <IP>

Answer: C
Explanation:

The ip default-gateway <IP> command specifies the gateway used by the switch to communicate with devices outside its local subnet.

Question: 172

Which benefits does enabling HTTPS on an Aruba switch provide? (Choose two)

A. Secure web-based management
B. Increased VLAN tagging capabilities
C. Encrypted data transmission
D. Automated firmware updates

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Enabling HTTPS ensures secure web-based management and encrypts data transmission between the administrator's browser and the switch.

Question: 173

What command lists all active interfaces on an Aruba switch?

A. show interfaces
B. list ports
C. interface status
D. show ip interfaces

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces command displays all active interfaces, including their status, speed, and operational state.

Question: 174

What does enabling LLDP on an Aruba switch achieve?

A. Simplifies VLAN tagging
B. Improves link redundancy

C. Allows discovery of neighboring devices
D. Enhances Layer 3 routing

Answer: C
Explanation:

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) allows Aruba switches to discover and exchange information with neighboring devices, simplifying network topology mapping.

Question: 175

Which protocol is used for secure file transfers to and from an Aruba switch?

A. TFTP
B. FTP
C. SFTP

D. SCP

Answer: C
Explanation:

SFTP provides secure file transfer capabilities by encrypting data in transit, making it ideal for transferring configuration files and firmware updates.

Question: 176

Which command is used to view VLAN assignments on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlans
B. vlan info
C. show vlan status
D. vlan list

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlans command displays VLAN assignments, including VLAN IDs, names, and associated ports.

Question: 177

Which actions improve the security of an Aruba switch? (Choose two)

A. Changing the default password
B. Enabling SSH instead of Telnet
C. Activating Dynamic VLANs
D. Allowing unrestricted VLAN access

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Changing the default password and enabling SSH enhance security by protecting administrative access and encrypting management sessions.

Question: 178

What command is used to backup the configuration of an Aruba switch?

A. config save
B. backup config
C. copy running-config tftp
D. save config tftp

Answer: C
Explanation:

The copy running-config tftp command allows administrators to back up the current configuration to a TFTP server for safekeeping.

Question: 179

What does the show running-config command display?

A. Current startup configuration
B. Saved configurations
C. Active configuration currently in use
D. Historical configurations

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show running-config command displays the current active configuration, including interface settings and IP addresses.

Question: 180

Which protocol enables automatic negotiation of aggregation between switches?

A. STP
B. LACP
C. LLDP
D. RSTP

Answer: B
Explanation:

LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) automatically negotiates and configures link aggregation between switches, simplifying the setup process.

Question: 181

What is the primary purpose of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) in Layer 2 networks?

A. Enable dynamic VLAN creation
B. Prevent loops in the network
C. Increase routing efficiency
D. Simplify VLAN tagging

Answer: B
Explanation:

STP prevents network loops in Layer 2 topologies by disabling redundant paths, ensuring stable network operations.

Question: 182

What differentiates Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) from traditional STP?

A. Enhanced Layer 3 capabilities
B. Faster convergence after topology changes
C. Built-in VLAN tagging
D. Automatic link aggregation

Answer: B
Explanation:

RSTP improves upon STP by achieving faster convergence, significantly reducing downtime after a network topology change.

Question: 183

Which command enables RSTP on an Aruba switch?

A. spanning-tree enable rstp
B. enable rstp
C. spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
D. spanning-tree mode rstp

Answer: D
Explanation:

The spanning-tree mode rstp command configures the switch to use Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol for faster convergence.

Question: 184

What is the purpose of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) in Layer 2 networks?

A. Manage IP address allocation
B. Combine multiple links for increased bandwidth and redundancy
C. Encrypt inter-switch communication
D. Automate VLAN tagging

Answer: B
Explanation:

LACP allows multiple physical links to be combined into a single logical link, enhancing bandwidth and providing redundancy.

Question: 185

Which command is used to configure a VLAN on an Aruba switch?

A. vlan create <ID>
B. vlan <ID>
C. add vlan <ID>
D. set vlan <ID>

Answer: B
Explanation:

The vlan <ID> command creates or configures a VLAN with the specified ID, enabling network segmentation.

Question: 186

Which benefits does link aggregation provide? (Choose two)

A. Increased bandwidth for connected devices
B. Enhanced network redundancy
C. Reduced VLAN tagging complexity
D. Automated IP address allocation

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Link aggregation increases bandwidth by combining multiple links and enhances redundancy by providing failover capabilities.

Question: 187

Which protocol is commonly used to enable device discovery in Layer 2 networks?

A. LLDP
B. LACP
C. RSTP
D. VLAN

Answer: A
Explanation:

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) facilitates device discovery by exchanging information about neighboring devices in Layer 2 networks.

Question: 188

What is the primary function of VLANs in a Layer 2 network?

A. Improve routing between networks B. Reduce broadcast domains
C. Automate device discovery
D. Enable link redundancy

Answer: B

Explanation:

VLANs segment a network into smaller broadcast domains, reducing unnecessary traffic and improving overall network efficiency.

Question: 189

Which command verifies the status of all VLANs on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlan
B. vlan status
C. display vlans
D. vlan show

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan command displays the status and configuration details of all VLANs on the switch.

Question: 190

What is the default VLAN on most switches?
A. VLAN 0

B. VLAN 1
C. VLAN 10
D. VLAN 100

Answer: B
Explanation:

VLAN 1 is the default VLAN on most switches, and all ports are assigned to it by default until they are reassigned.

Question: 191

Which features of LLDP are useful in network management? (Choose two)

A. Neighbor discovery
B. Layer 3 IP routing
C. Simplified topology mapping
D. Automated VLAN creation

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

LLDP helps with neighbor discovery and topology mapping by exchanging information about connected devices and their configurations.

Question: 192

Which protocol prevents Layer 2 loops in a redundant network?

A. LACP B. STP C. LLDP
D. VLAN

Answer: B
Explanation:

STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) prevents loops in a redundant Layer 2 network by dynamically disabling redundant paths.

Question: 193

What is the benefit of enabling MSTP on an Aruba switch?

A. Faster Layer 3 routing
B. Enhanced VLAN tagging capabilities
C. Support for multiple spanning trees

D. Simplified VLAN configuration

Answer: C
Explanation:

MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) enables support for multiple spanning trees, allowing efficient traffic management across VLANs.

Question: 194

What does the show lldp neighbors command display?

A. VLAN assignment for neighboring devices
B. Redundant links detected by LLDP
C. Information about directly connected devices
D. Routing paths to neighboring switches

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show lldp neighbors command displays details about devices directly connected to the switch using LLDP.

Question: 195

Which feature allows multiple VLANs to share a single physical link?

A. VLAN tagging
B. Link Aggregation
C. Dynamic VLANs
D. Spanning Tree

Answer: A
Explanation:

VLAN tagging enables multiple VLANs to share a single physical link by appending VLAN-specific information to Ethernet frames.

Question: 196

Which command verifies active Link Aggregation groups on an Aruba switch?

A. show lacp
B. show lag
C. show link-aggregation
D. show interfaces aggregate

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show lacp command displays the status of active Link Aggregation groups configured on the switch.

Question: 197

Which technologies can operate simultaneously on a Layer 2 switch? (Choose two)

A. VLANs
B. RSTP
C. IP routing protocols
D. NAT

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

VLANs and RSTP can coexist on a Layer 2 switch, enabling network segmentation and loop prevention within the same infrastructure.

Question: 198

Which command enables VLAN tagging on a specific port?

A. tagged vlan <ID>
B. vlan <ID> enable tagging
C. tag vlan <ID>
D. vlan <ID> tagging

Answer: A

Explanation:

The tagged vlan <ID> command is used to enable VLAN tagging on a specific port, allowing it to handle traffic for multiple VLANs.

Question: 199

What is the purpose of the spanning-tree priority command?

A. Assign VLAN priority levels
B. Configure the root bridge priority
C. Enable LLDP discovery
D. Set LACP negotiation settings

Answer: B
Explanation:

The spanning-tree priority command adjusts the priority of a switch, influencing its selection as the root bridge in an STP topology.

Question: 200

Which protocol ensures a single logical connection for multiple links in Layer 2?

A. LACP LLDP MSTP STP
B.
C. **Answer: A**
D. **Explanation:**

LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) combines multiple physical links into a single logical connection, improving bandwidth and redundancy.

Question: 201

Which command configures an IP address on an Aruba switch interface?

A. set ip address <IP>
B. ip address <IP> <Subnet Mask>
C. interface ip address <IP>
D. configure ip address <IP>

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ip address <IP> <Subnet Mask> command assigns an IP address and subnet mask to a switch interface, enabling Layer 3 communication.

Question: 202

What is the purpose of a default gateway on a Layer 3 switch?

A. Handle inter-VLAN routing
B. Resolve domain names to IP addresses
C. Forward traffic to devices in other subnets
D. Configure VLAN tags dynamically

Answer: C
Explanation:

The default gateway allows the switch to forward traffic destined for devices outside its local subnet by routing through a specified gateway.

Question: 203

Which routing protocol is supported on Aruba Layer 3 switches?

A. BGP
B. RIP
C. OSPF
D. EIGRP

Answer: C
Explanation:

Aruba Layer 3 switches support OSPF, a dynamic routing protocol used to determine the best path for data packets in large and complex networks.

Question: 204

What is the function of the ip routing command on an Aruba switch?

A. Enable Layer 2 switching
B. Enable inter-VLAN routing
C. Assign IP addresses to VLANs
D. Create static routes

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ip routing command enables the switch to perform inter-VLAN routing, allowing communication between devices in different VLANs.

Question: 205

What is the purpose of ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) in a network?

A. Map domain names to IP addresses
B. Resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses
C. Encrypt network traffic
D. Configure routing tables

Answer: B
Explanation:

ARP resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses, enabling devices to communicate within the same Layer 2 broadcast domain.

Question: 206

Which benefits are provided by inter-VLAN routing on Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Communication between different VLANs
B. Increased broadcast domain size
C. Efficient use of Layer 3 routing capabilities
D. Simplified VLAN tagging

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Inter-VLAN routing enables communication between VLANs and leverages Layer 3 routing capabilities for efficient traffic management.

Question: 207

What is the role of a static route on an Aruba Layer 3 switch?

A. Enable dynamic routing between subnets
B. Provide a fixed path to a specific destination network
C. Automate VLAN configurations
D. Encrypt inter-VLAN traffic

Answer: B
Explanation:

Static routes define fixed paths to specific destination networks, ensuring predictable traffic flow in simpler network environments.

Question: 208

Which command displays the IP routing table on an Aruba switch?

A. show ip routing
B. display routes
C. show ip route
D. route table show

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show ip route command displays the IP routing table, including static and dynamically learned routes.

Question: 209

What is the primary benefit of using OSPF on an Aruba switch?

A. Simplifies VLAN management
B. Automates the discovery of neighboring devices
C. Provides efficient and dynamic routing updates
D. Reduces the need for a default gateway

Answer: C
Explanation:

OSPF dynamically updates routing information based on network topology changes, ensuring efficient

and reliable path selection.

Question: 210

Which command enables OSPF on an Aruba switch?

A. ospf enable
B. router ospf
C. ospf routing start
D. enable ospf

Answer: B
Explanation:

The router ospf command initiates the OSPF process on an Aruba switch, enabling dynamic routing functionality.

Question: 211

Which tasks are involved in configuring OSPF on an Aruba switch? (Choose two)

A. Defining OSPF areas
B. Assigning IP addresses to VLANs
C. Enabling LLDP for neighbor discovery
D. Specifying OSPF router ID

Answer: A, D
Explanation:

Configuring OSPF requires defining OSPF areas and specifying a unique router ID for the switch to participate in OSPF topology exchanges.

Question: 212

What is the purpose of the VLAN interface (SVI) on a Layer 3 switch?

A. Assign MAC addresses to VLANs
B. Enable VLAN-specific routing
C. Encrypt inter-VLAN traffic
D. Configure LACP on VLANs

Answer: B
Explanation:

A VLAN interface (SVI) provides a Layer 3 interface for VLANs, enabling routing for devices within the VLAN.

Question: 213

Which command verifies ARP entries on an Aruba switch?

A. show ip arp
B. arp list
C. show arp table
D. ip show arp

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip arp command displays the ARP table, including mappings between IP addresses and MAC addresses.

Question: 214

What is a key advantage of dynamic routing over static routing?

A. Simplified VLAN tagging
B. Automatic updates to routing tables
C. Reduced Layer 2 broadcast domains
D. Increased encryption for routing traffic

Answer: B
Explanation:

Dynamic routing protocols automatically update routing tables in response to network topology changes, reducing the need for manual reconfiguration.

Question: 215

Which protocol is used by OSPF for neighbor discovery?

A. ICMP
B. LLDP
C. Hello Protocol
D. ARP

Answer: C
Explanation:

OSPF uses the Hello Protocol to discover and establish neighbor relationships, ensuring routers can exchange topology information.

Question: 216

Which elements are required to configure a static route? (Choose two)

A. Destination network

B. OSPF area ID
C. Next-hop IP address
D. VLAN tagging

Answer: A, C **Explanation:**

Configuring a static route requires specifying the destination network and the next-hop IP address to forward traffic to the intended destination.

Question: 217

What is the role of the ping command in network troubleshooting?

A. Display routing table entries
B. Test connectivity between devices
C. Resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses
D. Verify VLAN assignments

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ping command tests connectivity by sending ICMP echo requests to a destination and measuring the response time.

Question: 218

Which command displays detailed interface statistics on an Aruba switch?

A. show interface
B. interface details
C. show interfaces extensive
D. display interface stats

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show interfaces extensive command provides detailed statistics for each interface, including error counts and bandwidth utilization.

Question: 219

Which Layer 3 feature is necessary for devices in different VLANs to communicate?

A. Link Aggregation
B. Inter-VLAN routing
C. VLAN tagging
D. LLDP

Answer: B
Explanation:

Inter-VLAN routing enables communication between devices in different VLANs by routing traffic through Layer 3 interfaces.

Question: 220

Which protocol dynamically updates routing information between switches?

A. OSPF
B. LACP
C. LLDP
D. STP

Answer: A
Explanation:

OSPF dynamically updates routing tables between switches and routers, ensuring optimal path selection based on real-time network conditions.

Question: 221

Which command displays the current configuration of all VLANs on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlan
B. vlan display
C. show running-config vlan
D. vlan summary

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan command provides details about all VLANs configured on the switch, including VLAN IDs, names, and associated ports.

Question: 222

Which command is used to verify active Link Aggregation groups on an Aruba switch?

A. show lacp
B. show interfaces link-aggregation
C. lacp status
D. display lacp summary

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show lacp command displays details about Link Aggregation groups, including the status of aggregated links and partner devices.

Question: 223

Which command checks the status of all interfaces on an Aruba switch?

A. show interfaces status
B. interface summary
C. show ip interfaces
D. list ports

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces status command provides an overview of all interfaces, including their operational state, speed, and VLAN assignments.

Question: 224

What does the show ip route command display on an Aruba switch?

A. The active VLAN assignments
B. The current routing table
C. LLDP neighbor information
D. Inter-VLAN traffic statistics

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show ip route command displays the routing table, including static and dynamic routes, along with next-hop information.

Question: 225

Which command provides detailed information about Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on an Aruba switch?

A. show spanning-tree
B. stp details
C. display spanning-tree
D. spanning-tree status

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command provides details about STP, including root bridge information, port roles, and priorities.

Question: 226

Which details are included in the output of the show interfaces command? (Choose two)

A. Port operational status
B. VLAN ID for each port
C. Device model information
D. Layer 3 routing table

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

The show interfaces command includes operational status (e.g., up or down) and VLAN assignments for each port.

Question: 227

What is the purpose of the show arp command on an Aruba switch?

A. Display interface statistics
B. View MAC address to IP address mappings
C. Check VLAN assignments
D. Display routing protocol status

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show arp command displays the ARP table, which maps MAC addresses to IP addresses for devices within the local broadcast domain.

Question: 228

Which command validates LLDP neighbors on an Aruba switch?

A. show lldp
B. lldp neighbors
C. show lldp neighbors
D. display lldp

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show lldp neighbors command displays information about devices directly connected to the switch using LLDP.

Question: 229

What does the ping command test in a network?

A. Bandwidth usage between two devices
B. Connectivity between devices
C. VLAN assignment accuracy
D. Redundancy of aggregated links

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ping command tests connectivity between devices by sending ICMP echo requests and measuring the response.

Question: 230

Which command displays the current spanning tree topology on an Aruba switch?

A. show spanning-tree topology
B. display spanning-tree
C. show spanning-tree
D. spanning-tree status

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command provides details about the current spanning tree topology, including active paths and blocked ports.

Question: 231

Which benefits does the show ip route command provide? (Choose two)

A. Displays static routes
B. Validates routing table updates
C. Lists VLAN configurations
D. Enables dynamic VLAN creation

Answer: A, B **Explanation:**

The show ip route command lists static and dynamic routes and helps validate routing table updates during troubleshooting.

Question: 232

Which command provides information about PoE status on an Aruba switch?

A. show poe
B. poe status
C. display power-over-ethernet
D. show interfaces poe

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show poe command provides information about the power-over-Ethernet status of ports, including

power allocation and consumption.

Question: 233

Which command verifies the VLAN tagging configuration on a trunk port?

A. show interfaces trunk
B. display vlan tagging
C. show vlan tagging
D. show vlan port

Answer: A

Explanation:

The show interfaces trunk command verifies the VLAN tagging configuration on trunk ports, including allowed VLANs.

Question: 234

What is the purpose of the traceroute command in network troubleshooting?

A. Verify IP address mappings
B. Determine the path packets take to a destination
C. Validate VLAN configurations
D. Enable inter-VLAN routing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The traceroute command identifies the path packets take to a destination, helping diagnose routing issues or delays.

Question: 235

Which command displays details about the status of aggregated links?

A. show link-aggregation
B. show lacp
C. link aggregation status
D. show interfaces aggregate

Answer: B

Explanation:

The show lacp command provides details about aggregated links, including active ports and partner device information.

Question: 236

Which metrics are included in the output of the show interfaces extensive command? (Choose two)

A. Bandwidth utilization
B. Error counts
C. VLAN tagging status
D. IP routing table

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

The show interfaces extensive command includes bandwidth utilization and error counts, helping administrators identify performance issues.

Question: 237

What does the show running-config command display?

A. The saved configuration on the switch
B. The active configuration currently in use
C. Historical configuration changes
D. Default factory settings

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show running-config command displays the active configuration, including interface settings, VLANs, and IP addresses.

Question: 238

Which command validates IP address assignments on all interfaces?

A. show ip interface
B. display ip configuration
C. show ip addresses
D. ip show interfaces

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip interface command provides details about IP address assignments and configurations on all interfaces.

Question: 239

Which command checks for routing protocol information on an Aruba switch?

A. show ip protocol
B. show routing protocols
C. show ip ospf
D. display protocols

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show ip ospf command displays information specific to the OSPF routing protocol, including neighbor relationships and area configurations.

Question: 240

What does the show logging command provide on an Aruba switch?

A. Device performance statistics B. Historical event and error logs C. VLAN and interface status D. Routing table updates

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show logging command provides access to historical event and error logs, aiding in troubleshooting and auditing.

Question: 241

Which command is used to verify connectivity between two devices in a network?

A. traceroute
B. ping
C. show ip route
D. debug

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ping command sends ICMP echo requests to a destination device to test connectivity and measure response times, helping to identify basic network issues.

Question: 242

Which issue does a broadcast storm typically indicate in a switched network?

A. IP address conflict
B. Spanning Tree Protocol misconfiguration
C. Link Aggregation failure
D. VLAN misassignment

Answer: B
Explanation:

A broadcast storm often results from a Spanning Tree Protocol misconfiguration, causing loops in the Layer 2 topology and overwhelming the network with broadcast traffic.

Question: 243

Which command provides detailed statistics about a specific switch interface?

A. show interfaces extensive
B. display interface
C. show ip interface
D. interface status

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces extensive command provides detailed statistics, such as bandwidth usage, error counts, and packet details, aiding in performance troubleshooting.

Question: 244

What does the show ip route command display?

A. Static and dynamic routes on the switch
B. VLAN and interface status
C. ARP table entries
D. LLDP neighbor details

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip route command displays static and dynamically learned routes, allowing administrators to verify and troubleshoot routing paths.

Question: 245

Which protocol is commonly used to identify and troubleshoot device neighbor relationships in Layer 2?

A. ARP
B. LLDP
C. STP
D. OSPF

Answer: B
Explanation:

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) identifies connected devices, sharing information such as device type, IP addresses, and port details for easier troubleshooting.

Question: 246

Which symptoms indicate a potential Spanning Tree Protocol issue? (Choose two)

A. Frequent packet drops
B. Redundant link loops
C. Intermittent connectivity issues
D. Inability to assign VLANs

Answer: B, C
Explanation:

Redundant link loops and intermittent connectivity often indicate Spanning Tree Protocol problems, requiring verification of the topology and root bridge roles.

Question: 247

What is the purpose of the show arp command during troubleshooting?

A. Validate IP address to MAC address mappings
B. Verify dynamic routing configurations
C. Identify connected VLANs
D. Measure traffic throughput

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show arp command displays the ARP table, which maps IP addresses to MAC addresses, helping resolve connectivity issues within the local subnet.

Question: 248

What does the traceroute command help identify?

A. Layer 2 VLAN assignments
B. The path packets take through a network
C. Inter-VLAN routing errors
D. Broadcast domain conflicts

Answer: B
Explanation:

The traceroute command identifies the path packets take to reach a destination, helping locate bottlenecks or points of failure in the network.

Question: 249

Which command validates the current root bridge in a Spanning Tree Protocol topology?

A. show spanning-tree
B. spanning-tree root
C. display spanning-tree
D. show stp root

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command displays details about the Spanning Tree Protocol, including the current root bridge and port roles.

Question: 250

What is the likely cause of a routing loop in a Layer 3 network?

A. Static route misconfiguration
B. VLAN assignment error

C. STP failure
D. LLDP misalignment

Answer: A
Explanation:

Routing loops can occur if static routes are misconfigured or if dynamic routing protocols fail to synchronize topology updates.

Question: 251

Which command provides a summary of all active VLANs on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlan
B. vlan status
C. display vlan summary
D. vlan show

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan command provides details about all configured VLANs, including VLAN IDs, names, and associated ports.

Question: 252

Which tools help troubleshoot connectivity in a routed network? (Choose two)

A. ping
B. debug ip route
C. lldp show

D. traceroute

Answer: A, D
Explanation:

ping tests connectivity between devices, while traceroute identifies the path packets take, helping pinpoint connectivity or routing issues.

Question: 253

Which protocol dynamically updates routing information in a network?

A. RIP
B. LLDP
C. OSPF
D. STP

Answer: C
Explanation:

OSPF dynamically exchanges routing information, ensuring that the routing table reflects changes in the network topology.

Question: 254

Which command displays the status of all Layer 3 interfaces on an Aruba switch?

A. show ip interfaces
B. interface status
C. show interfaces
D. ip route table

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip interfaces command displays the status of all Layer 3 interfaces, including IP addresses, operational state, and packet statistics.

Question: 255

What does the show logging command provide during troubleshooting?

A. Live traffic monitoring
B. Historical event logs and error details
C. VLAN tagging information
D. Link aggregation configuration

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show logging command displays historical event logs and error messages, helping administrators identify and troubleshoot network issues.

Question: 256

Which command validates OSPF neighbor relationships?

A. show ospf neighbors
B. ospf show
C. display ospf
D. show ip ospf neighbor

Answer: D
Explanation:

The show ip ospf neighbor command provides details about OSPF neighbor relationships, ensuring proper communication between routers.

Question: 257

What are common causes of VLAN misconfiguration? (Choose two)

A. Incorrect VLAN tagging on ports
B. Inconsistent VLAN assignments across switches
C. Misconfigured OSPF settings
D. Unused IP address conflicts

Answer: A, B **Explanation:**

VLAN misconfigurations often arise from incorrect tagging or inconsistent assignments across switches, leading to communication breakdowns.

Question: 258

Which command helps diagnose PoE issues on an Aruba switch?

A. show poe
B. poe diagnostics
C. power-over-ethernet status
D. display poe summary

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show poe command provides details about power-over-Ethernet status, helping diagnose insufficient power allocation or device compatibility issues.

Question: 259

What is a likely cause of an ARP entry mismatch in a network?

A. VLAN misassignment
B. Duplicate IP addresses
C. OSPF area misconfiguration
D. LLDP failure

Answer: B
Explanation:

Duplicate IP addresses can cause ARP entry mismatches, leading to incorrect mappings and connectivity issues.

Question: 260

Which command verifies the routes learned through OSPF?

A. show ip route ospf B. ospf route table C. display ospf routes D. show ospf routes

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip route ospf command displays routes learned via OSPF, allowing administrators to verify the accuracy of routing updates.

Question: 261

Which command displays detailed statistics for all interfaces on an Aruba switch?

A. show interfaces extensive
B. display all interfaces
C. show ip interfaces
D. interface summary

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces extensive command provides detailed statistics such as errors, packet counters, and bandwidth utilization, assisting in pinpointing performance issues.

Question: 262

Which troubleshooting tool is most commonly used to test network connectivity?

A. Traceroute
B. Ping
C. Show Commands

D. NetEdit

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ping command tests network connectivity by sending ICMP echo requests to a destination and measuring the response, helping identify basic network issues.

Question: 263

Which command can help determine the path packets take to a destination?

A. ping
B. show ip route
C. traceroute
D. show interfaces

Answer: C
Explanation:

The traceroute command identifies the sequence of hops packets take to reach their destination, highlighting bottlenecks or unreachable devices.

Question: 264

What is the purpose of the show logging command during troubleshooting?

A. Monitor traffic flow in real-time
C. Display historical logs and error messages
C. Automate VLAN creation
D. Identify active OSPF neighbors

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show logging command provides historical event logs and error messages, aiding in identifying and resolving network anomalies.

Question: 265

What issue does a "Port in Blocking State" typically indicate in an STP configuration?

A. VLAN misassignment
B. A redundant link prevented from forwarding traffic
C. IP routing error
D. Spanning Tree Protocol failure

Answer: B
Explanation:

In STP, a port in the blocking state prevents redundant links from causing loops while maintaining the link as a backup path.

Question: 266

Which tools are commonly used for general network troubleshooting? (Choose two)

A. Wireshark
B. Ping
C. VLAN tagging configuration
D. Traceroute

Answer: B, D
Explanation:

Ping tests connectivity, and traceroute identifies the path packets take, making them essential tools for diagnosing network issues.

Question: 267

What information does the show ip route command provide?

A. Current VLAN assignments
B. Static and dynamically learned routes
C. Power-over-Ethernet status
D. LLDP neighbor details

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show ip route command displays static and dynamic routing entries, helping administrators verify routing configurations and paths.

Question: 268

Which tool can capture and analyze packet data for detailed troubleshooting?

A. Ping
B. Wireshark
C. Traceroute
D. LLDP

Answer: B
Explanation:

Wireshark captures and analyzes packet data, providing detailed insights into traffic patterns, protocols, and potential network issues.

Question: 269

What is the purpose of the show spanning-tree command?

A. Validate Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) topology and configurations
B. Display OSPF area details

C. Monitor interface bandwidth utilization
D. View ARP table entries

Answer: A

Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command displays STP topology details, such as root bridge information and port roles, helping troubleshoot loop-related issues.

Question: 270

What is the primary use of the show arp command in troubleshooting?

A. Test device connectivity
B. Resolve IP address to MAC address mappings
C. Validate VLAN tagging configurations
D. Identify STP misconfigurations

Answer: B

Explanation:

The show arp command maps IP addresses to MAC addresses, aiding in troubleshooting connectivity within the same Layer 2 domain.

Question: 271

Which steps are recommended to troubleshoot an unreachable network? (Choose two)

A. Verify routing table entries
B. Check for duplicate IP addresses
C. Configure VLANs dynamically
D. Enable debugging for all traffic

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Verifying the routing table and checking for duplicate IP addresses are critical steps in resolving network reachability issues.

Question: 272

Which command verifies the operational status of a specific port?

A. show interfaces show port status display port details port info
B.
C.
D.

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces command provides the operational status of ports, including their administrative state, speed, and errors.

Question: 273

Which protocol dynamically discovers neighboring devices in Layer 2 networks?

A. STP LLDP ARP OSPF
B.
C. **Answer: B**
D. **Explanation:**

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) dynamically discovers neighboring devices and exchanges details about their configurations, simplifying troubleshooting.

Question: 274

What does the show lldp neighbors command display?

A. Routing protocol information
B. MAC to IP address mappings
C. Details about directly connected devices
D. VLAN tagging configurations

Answer: C
Explanation:

The show lldp neighbors command provides details about devices directly connected to the switch, including device type and interface information.

Question: 275

Which command displays details about aggregated links on an Aruba switch?

A. show lacp
B. show interfaces aggregate
C. show link aggregation
D. lacp status

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show lacp command displays details about aggregated links, including active ports and LACP partner information.

Question: 276

What is the purpose of the debug command on an Aruba switch?

A. Capture packet data for external analysis
B. Enable real-time monitoring of system events
C. Display IP address assignments
D. Verify VLAN configurations

Answer: B
Explanation:

The debug command enables real-time monitoring of system events, providing detailed output for advanced troubleshooting.

Question: 277

Which scenarios may require the use of packet capture tools? (Choose two)

A. Identifying packet loss causes
B. Monitoring PoE status
C. Verifying protocol behavior
D. Diagnosing VLAN tagging issues

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

Packet capture tools like Wireshark help identify packet loss and verify protocol behavior, offering detailed insights into traffic flow.

Question: 278

Which issue does a high number of interface errors typically indicate?

A. VLAN misassignment
B. Routing table corruption
C. Physical or link-layer problems
D. Redundant STP paths

Answer: C
Explanation:

A high number of interface errors often points to physical or link-layer issues, such as faulty cables or mismatched duplex settings.

Question: 279

What does the show interfaces extensive command display?

A. VLAN assignments
B. Detailed statistics for interface performance
C. Routing table updates
D. OSPF neighbor relationships

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show interfaces extensive command provides detailed performance statistics, including error counts, bandwidth usage, and packet counters.

Question: 280

Which command verifies the status of all Layer 3 interfaces on an Aruba switch?

A. show ip interfaces
B. interface ip status
C. ip config
D. display interface routing

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip interfaces command provides the status of all Layer 3 interfaces, including their IP configurations and operational states.

Question: 281

Which command validates the current running configuration on an Aruba switch?

A. show running-config
B. display config
C. running-config view
D. show startup-config

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show running-config command displays the current active configuration on the switch, including interface and VLAN settings.

Question: 282

What is the purpose of the show logging command during network maintenance?

A. Display real-time traffic statistics
B. Provide historical logs of system events and errors
C. Configure VLAN assignments
D. Analyze packet flows

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show logging command displays historical system logs, enabling administrators to review errors and events that can assist in diagnosing issues.

Question: 283

Which command helps ensure that VLAN assignments are consistent across trunk links?

A. show vlan
B. show interfaces trunk
C. display vlan trunk
D. vlan tagging summary

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show interfaces trunk command displays VLANs allowed on trunk links and validates tagging configurations.

Question: 284

What is the primary benefit of configuring SNMP on an Aruba switch?

A. Automates VLAN assignments
B. Enables network monitoring and management
C. Improves inter-VLAN routing performance
D. Ensures secure remote access

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMP allows administrators to monitor and manage network devices, providing detailed insights into performance and operational status.

Question: 285

Which command displays details about ARP table entries on an Aruba switch?

A. show arp
B. display arp
C. arp table summary
D. show ip neighbors

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show arp command displays the ARP table, showing mappings between IP and MAC addresses for

devices in the local network.

Question: 286

Which benefits does the show interfaces command provide? (Choose two)

A. Displays port status and operational state
B. Lists VLAN assignments for each port
C. Provides IP routing details
D. Configures LLDP settings

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

The show interfaces command provides information on port status and operational state, along with VLAN assignments for each port.

Question: 287

Which issue might cause a port to be in an "Error-Disabled" state?

A. VLAN misconfiguration
B. Spanning Tree Protocol error
C. Security violation such as MAC address flooding
D. OSPF area mismatch

Answer: C
Explanation:

Ports enter an "Error-Disabled" state due to security violations, such as MAC address flooding, requiring administrator intervention to resolve.

Question: 288

What is the purpose of the traceroute command in network troubleshooting?

A. Display the routing table
B. Test VLAN tagging configurations
C. Identify the path packets take to a destination
D. Enable dynamic VLANs

Answer: C
Explanation:

The traceroute command shows the path packets take to a destination, helping locate delays or broken links in the network.

Question: 289

Which command validates link aggregation configurations?

A. show lacp
B. link aggregation view
C. display link status
D. lacp group summary

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show lacp command provides information about Link Aggregation groups, including active links and partner device details.

Question: 290

What does the show ip route command display?

A. VLAN and interface status
B. Routing table with static and dynamic routes
C. ARP mappings
D. Link aggregation status

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show ip route command displays the routing table, which includes static routes and dynamically learned paths for data forwarding.

Question: 291

Which factors can cause high interface error counts? (Choose two)

A. Mismatched duplex settings
B. Faulty network cables
C. Incorrect VLAN tagging
D. Misconfigured OSPF areas

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

High interface error counts often indicate physical issues like faulty cables or mismatched duplex settings, impacting link performance.

Question: 292

Which command verifies active OSPF neighbor relationships?

A. show ip ospf neighbors
B. ospf view neighbors
C. display ospf neighbors
D. ospf neighbors status

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip ospf neighbors command provides details about OSPF neighbor relationships, ensuring proper connectivity between routers.

Question: 293

What does the show spanning-tree command help validate?

A. VLAN tagging accuracy
B. Spanning Tree Protocol topology and root bridge details
C. IP routing table updates
D. LLDP neighbor discovery

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command displays Spanning Tree Protocol information, including root bridge status and port roles, helping prevent loops.

Question: 294

Which tool is used to analyze packet captures for troubleshooting?

A. NetEdit
B. Wireshark
C. SNMP Manager
D. LLDP Viewer

Answer: B
Explanation:

Wireshark captures and analyzes packets, providing detailed insights into traffic patterns and network issues for advanced troubleshooting.

Question: 295

What is the purpose of the debug command on an Aruba switch?

A. Display historical event logs
B. Enable real-time monitoring of specific processes
C. Verify VLAN configurations
D. Test link aggregation groups

Answer: B
Explanation:

The debug command enables real-time monitoring of processes, providing detailed insights for diagnosing complex network issues.

Question: 296

Which details can be obtained using the show interfaces extensive command? (Choose two)

A. Error counters on specific interfaces
B. VLAN assignments
C. Bandwidth utilization
D. ARP table mappings

Answer: A, C
Explanation:

The show interfaces extensive command provides detailed information, including error counts and bandwidth utilization for specific interfaces.

Question: 297

Which command provides details about VLANs assigned to a specific port?

A. show vlan port
B. vlan port details
C. display vlan assignments
D. port vlan view

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan port command displays VLAN assignments for a specific port, helping administrators verify configurations.

Question: 298

What is the purpose of the show ip ospf command?

A. View routing table entries
B. Display OSPF-specific details, such as areas and neighbors
C. Validate VLAN configurations
D. Analyze interface errors

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show ip ospf command provides details about OSPF configurations, including area IDs and neighbor relationships.

Question: 299

Which command checks the PoE status on an Aruba switch?

A. show poe
B. poe status display
C. display power over ethernet
D. show poe devices

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show poe command provides information about power-over-Ethernet status, such as power allocation and consumption for connected devices.

Question: 300

Which command identifies directly connected devices using LLDP?

A. show lldp neighbors
B. lldp device status
C. display lldp devices
D. lldp neighbors view

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show lldp neighbors command displays details about devices directly connected to the switch, including their interface and capabilities.

Question: 301

What is the recommended best practice for securing remote access to an Aruba switch?

A. Use Telnet with password authentication
B. Enable SSH with a strong password policy
C. Enable HTTP management access
D. Use default administrative credentials

Answer: B
Explanation:

SSH provides encrypted communication for remote management, and enforcing a strong password policy ensures that unauthorized access is minimized.

Question: 302

What is a primary advantage of using role-based access control (RBAC) for network management?

A. Simplifies VLAN assignments
B. Restricts administrative privileges to authorized users
C. Automates firmware updates
D. Enhances link redundancy

Answer: B
Explanation:

RBAC limits access based on user roles, ensuring that only authorized personnel can perform sensitive administrative tasks, enhancing security.

Question: 303

Which Aruba tool enables centralized management and monitoring of network devices?

A. Aruba AirWave
B. LLDP Viewer
C. VLAN Manager
D. NetEdit

Answer: A
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave offers centralized monitoring and management of wired and wireless devices, providing detailed analytics and historical reports.

Question: 304

What is the purpose of setting up SNMP on an Aruba switch?

A. Enable VLAN tagging
B. Monitor and manage network devices
C. Automate device provisioning
D. Reduce routing table updates

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMP allows administrators to monitor and manage Aruba devices remotely, providing key performance metrics and alerts for efficient network operation.

Question: 305

What is the recommended best practice for managing configuration changes on Aruba switches?

A. Apply changes directly without saving
B. Save changes immediately to startup configuration
C. Rely on dynamic routing for automatic updates
D. Use the factory default settings

Answer: B
Explanation:

Best practices recommend saving changes to the startup configuration using the write memory command to ensure they persist after a reboot.

Question: 306

Which tasks are part of managing an Aruba switch? (Choose two)

A. Performing regular configuration backups
B. Monitoring PoE status for connected devices
C. Configuring redundant root bridges
D. Automating VLAN tagging

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Configuration backups and monitoring PoE status ensure that network settings and power delivery are consistent, reliable, and easily restorable.

Question: 307

What is the purpose of Aruba Central in network management?

A. Enable VLAN tagging across switches
B. Provide cloud-based centralized management
C. Configure OSPF routing
D. Reduce physical hardware dependencies

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba Central provides cloud-based management, allowing administrators to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot devices from a single interface.

Question: 308

Which protocol ensures encrypted administrative access to an Aruba switch?

A. FTP
B. Telnet
C. SSH
D. SNMPv1

Answer: C
Explanation:

SSH encrypts administrative sessions, providing secure communication and protecting sensitive configuration data during remote access.

Question: 309

Which command saves the running configuration on an Aruba switch to non-volatile memory?

A. save config
B. write memory
C. copy running-config startup-config
D. store configuration

Answer: B
Explanation:

The write memory command saves the running configuration to the startup configuration, ensuring that changes persist after a reboot.

Question: 310

What is the recommended practice for managing firmware updates on Aruba switches?

A. Automate updates using Aruba Central
B. Update firmware only during peak traffic hours
C. Skip versions to reduce downtime
D. Perform manual updates without documentation

Answer: A
Explanation:

Automating updates using Aruba Central ensures that devices run the latest secure firmware versions while minimizing manual intervention and downtime.

Question: 311

What is a benefit of enabling logging on Aruba switches?

A. Automates VLAN assignments
B. Provides historical data for troubleshooting
C. Simplifies link aggregation configuration
D. Eliminates the need for SNMP monitoring

Answer: B
Explanation:

Logging provides detailed historical data about system events and errors, assisting administrators in diagnosing and resolving network issues.

Question: 312

Which features enhance secure management on Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Enabling HTTPS for web-based management
B. Using SNMPv3 for monitoring
C. Disabling Spanning Tree Protocol
D. Using static VLAN assignments

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Enabling HTTPS encrypts web-based management sessions, while SNMPv3 provides secure monitoring with authentication and encryption.

Question: 313

What is the role of NetEdit in managing Aruba switches?

A. Enable inter-VLAN routing
B. Provide automated configuration validation
C. Monitor traffic flow in real-time
D. Manage dynamic OSPF areas

Answer: B
Explanation:

NetEdit automates configuration validation and compliance, ensuring network settings align with best practices and reducing manual errors.

Question: 314

Which command lists all configured VLANs on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlan
B. display vlan
C. vlan list
D. vlan show

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan command displays all VLANs configured on the switch, along with details like VLAN IDs, names, and port assignments.

Question: 315

What is the benefit of centralized logging in Aruba network management?

A. Automates firmware updates
B. Consolidates event data from multiple devices
C. Reduces configuration complexity
D. Enables role-based access control

Answer: B
Explanation:

Centralized logging consolidates event logs from multiple devices, providing a unified view for troubleshooting and compliance auditing.

Question: 316

What does enabling LLDP on Aruba switches achieve?

A. Simplifies VLAN tagging
B. Facilitates device discovery and topology mapping
C. Automates IP address allocation
D. Enhances Spanning Tree Protocol functionality

Answer: B
Explanation:

Enabling LLDP allows devices to share configuration and connection details, simplifying network topology mapping and troubleshooting.

Question: 317

Which best practices improve network security for Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Changing default credentials
B. Disabling unused interfaces
C. Configuring redundant OSPF areas
D. Assigning VLANs dynamically

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Changing default credentials prevents unauthorized access, while disabling unused interfaces minimizes attack surfaces, enhancing network security.

Question: 318

Which feature of Aruba AirWave aids in proactive network management?

A. Real-time traffic analysis
B. Historical trend reporting
C. Automated firmware deployment
D. Dynamic VLAN assignments

Answer: B
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave provides historical trend reporting, allowing administrators to analyze network performance and proactively address potential issues.

Question: 319

What is the purpose of scheduling backups for switch configurations?

A. Simplify VLAN tagging
B. Ensure quick recovery during system failure
C. Enhance routing table updates
D. Automate device provisioning

Answer: B
Explanation:

Scheduled backups ensure that configuration data is readily available for restoration in case of hardware failure or misconfiguration.

Question: 320

What is the primary advantage of role-based access control (RBAC) in Aruba network management?

A. Enhances link redundancy
B. Assigns VLANs dynamically
C. Limits administrative access based on roles
D. Automates firmware updates

Answer: C
Explanation:

RBAC ensures that users have appropriate privileges based on their roles, restricting access to sensitive management tasks and improving security.

Question: 321

Which command provides an overview of the current operational status of all interfaces on an Aruba switch?

A. show interfaces status
B. display interface summary
C. show ip interfaces
D. interface check

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces status command displays the operational status of all interfaces, including their

speed, state, and assigned VLANs.

Question: 322

What is the purpose of using SNMP traps in Aruba switches?

A. Monitor VLAN traffic
B. Alert administrators to specific events or thresholds
C. Automate IP address assignments
D. Configure dynamic routing

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMP traps notify administrators of predefined events, such as threshold breaches or device failures, enabling proactive network management.

Question: 323

Which Aruba tool is best suited for automating switch configuration compliance checks?

A. NetEdit
B. Aruba Central
C. AirWave
D. LLDP Viewer

Answer: A
Explanation:

NetEdit automates compliance validation by analyzing switch configurations for deviations from best practices and organizational standards.

Question: 324

What is the benefit of configuring management access through a dedicated VLAN?

A. Simplifies VLAN tagging
B. Segregates administrative traffic for added security
C. Reduces the number of broadcast domains
D. Automates VLAN provisioning

Answer: B
Explanation:

Configuring management access on a dedicated VLAN segregates administrative traffic from user traffic, improving security and preventing unauthorized access.

Question: 325

What is a best practice for documenting changes in network configurations?

A. Apply changes directly to production devices
B. Maintain a change log for auditing and troubleshooting
C. Use factory default configurations
D. Perform updates without backup

Answer: B
Explanation:

Maintaining a change log helps track updates, identify issues, and ensure accountability, which is essential for effective network management.

Question: 326

Which benefits does Aruba Central provide for network administrators? (Choose two)

A. Real-time device monitoring
B. Cloud-based centralized management

C. Automated VLAN tagging
D. Local OSPF area configuration

Answer: A, B **Explanation:**

Aruba Central offers cloud-based centralized management and real-time monitoring, enabling administrators to oversee and troubleshoot networks remotely.

Question: 327

Which command shows the VLAN configuration of a specific port on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlan port
B. vlan port details
C. display port vlan
D. vlan assignment summary

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan port command provides detailed information about VLAN assignments for a specific port, helping verify configurations.

Question: 328

What is a key advantage of using HTTPS for web-based management of Aruba switches?

A. Automates routing updates
B. Encrypts management traffic for security
C. Simplifies VLAN configuration
D. Enables dynamic VLAN assignments

Answer: B
Explanation:

HTTPS encrypts management traffic, ensuring secure communication between the administrator's browser and the switch.

Question: 329

Which protocol provides detailed information about neighboring devices in an Aruba network?

A. LLDP
B. STP
C. OSPF
D. ARP

Answer: A
Explanation:

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) facilitates the discovery of neighboring devices and provides details such as port configurations and device roles.

Question: 330

What does the show running-config command display on an Aruba switch?

A. Saved configurations in startup memory
B. The current active configuration
C. VLAN tagging information
D. SNMP trap settings

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show running-config command displays the current configuration that is actively running on the switch.

Question: 331

Which administrative tasks improve Aruba switch performance? (Choose two)

A. Upgrading firmware regularly
B. Scheduling periodic configuration backups
C. Disabling LLDP on all ports
D. Increasing VLAN tagging thresholds

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Regular firmware upgrades ensure the switch has the latest features and security patches, while configuration backups provide a fail-safe for recovery.

Question: 332

Which tool allows administrators to generate historical reports on network performance?

A. Aruba AirWave
B. NetEdit
C. LLDP Viewer
D. Spanning Tree Monitor

Answer: A
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave generates detailed historical reports, helping administrators analyze trends and proactively address performance bottlenecks.

Question: 333

What is the purpose of enabling SNMPv3 on Aruba devices?

A. Automate VLAN configuration
B. Provide secure monitoring with authentication and encryption
C. Increase inter-VLAN routing efficiency
D. Simplify LLDP neighbor discovery

Answer: B
Explanation:

SNMPv3 secures monitoring by providing authentication and encryption, ensuring sensitive management data is protected during transmission.

Question: 334

What is the purpose of the show lldp neighbors command?

A. Display VLAN assignments for LLDP ports
B. Provide details about connected LLDP-compliant devices
C. Configure neighbor discovery settings
D. Automate link aggregation

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show lldp neighbors command displays details about LLDP-compliant devices directly connected to the switch, such as device name and port information.

Question: 335

Which command verifies the operational state of all active interfaces?

A. show interfaces status
B. interface diagnostics
C. display active interfaces
D. interfaces show all

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show interfaces status command provides an overview of all active interfaces, including their operational states and VLAN assignments.

Question: 336

Which features enhance secure management of Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Role-based access control (RBAC)
B. Enabling SSH for remote management
C. Disabling VLAN tagging on trunk ports
D. Using factory default settings

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

RBAC restricts administrative privileges to authorized users, and enabling SSH ensures secure remote access with encrypted communication.

Question: 337

Which protocol is used to monitor network device performance in Aruba solutions?

A. SNMP
B. LLDP
C. ARP
D. HTTPS

Answer: A
Explanation:

SNMP is used to monitor device performance, providing metrics like CPU usage, memory utilization, and interface statistics.

Question: 338

What is the benefit of enabling logging on Aruba switches?

A. Reduces VLAN tagging complexity
B. Records system events for troubleshooting
C. Eliminates the need for manual backups
D. Enhances LLDP neighbor discovery

Answer: B
Explanation:

Logging records system events, helping administrators review and diagnose issues by analyzing historical data.

Question: 339

Which feature of Aruba Central simplifies large-scale device provisioning?

A. Zero-touch provisioning
B. Automated VLAN configuration
C. Real-time traffic monitoring
D. Dynamic link aggregation

Answer: A
Explanation:

Zero-touch provisioning in Aruba Central automates the initial setup of devices, streamlining deployments in large-scale environments.

Question: 340

Which command displays a summary of all VLANs on an Aruba switch?

A. show vlan
B. vlan summary
C. display vlan info
D. vlan show

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show vlan command displays a summary of all VLANs, including IDs, names, and assigned ports.

Question: 341

What is the purpose of role-based access control (RBAC) in Aruba network management?

A. Automates firmware upgrades
B. Ensures only authorized users access management features
C. Enhances VLAN tagging capabilities
D. Simplifies inter-VLAN routing

Answer: B
Explanation:

RBAC ensures that only authorized users can access specific management features, reducing the risk of unauthorized changes to network configurations.

Question: 342

Which command displays detailed information about PoE status on Aruba switches?

A. show poe

B. poe diagnostics
C. display power
D. poe status

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show poe command provides detailed information about power-over-Ethernet (PoE) settings, including power allocation and consumption for connected devices.

Question: 343

What is the benefit of enabling SNMP traps in Aruba network management?

A. Configure VLAN tagging dynamically
B. Automate IP address provisioning
C. Notify administrators about events or threshold breaches
D. Monitor real-time traffic

Answer: C
Explanation:

SNMP traps alert administrators to critical events, such as device failures or threshold breaches, enabling quicker responses to potential issues.

Question: 344

Which feature of Aruba AirWave helps in visualizing historical network performance?

A. Real-time traffic monitoring
B. Centralized firmware updates
C. Trend analysis and reporting
D. Dynamic VLAN creation

Answer: C
Explanation:

Aruba AirWave offers trend analysis and reporting, helping administrators understand historical

performance trends and identify recurring issues.

Question: 345

What is the recommended way to perform firmware updates on Aruba switches?

A. Use Aruba Central for automated updates
B. Upload manually via FTP during peak hours
C. Skip minor updates to reduce downtime

D. Reset switches to factory defaults before updating

Answer: A
Explanation:

Aruba Central simplifies firmware updates by automating the process, ensuring devices remain secure and up to date without manual intervention.

Question: 346

Which tasks should administrators perform regularly to maintain Aruba switches? (Choose two)

A. Back up configurations
B. Monitor SNMP alerts
C. Disable all unused VLANs
D. Configure dynamic OSPF areas

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Regular backups ensure quick recovery in case of failure, and monitoring SNMP alerts allows proactive identification and resolution of issues.

Question: 347

What does the show ip route command display?

A. VLAN tagging details
B. The current routing table, including static and dynamic routes
C. LLDP neighbor information
D. Port-specific traffic statistics

Answer: B
Explanation:

The show ip route command shows the routing table, detailing static and dynamically learned routes for troubleshooting connectivity issues.

Question: 348

Which command verifies OSPF neighbor relationships on Aruba switches?

A. show ip ospf neighbors
B. ospf summary
C. display ospf neighbors
D. ospf neighbors show

Answer: A
Explanation:

The show ip ospf neighbors command provides details about OSPF neighbors, ensuring proper routing communication between devices.

Question: 349

What is the benefit of using centralized logging in Aruba Central?

A. Automates VLAN configuration
B. Consolidates event logs for simplified troubleshooting
C. Reduces link aggregation complexity
D. Simplifies LLDP neighbor discovery

Answer: B
Explanation:

Centralized logging consolidates logs from multiple devices into a unified system, making it easier to identify and troubleshoot issues.

Question: 350

Which actions improve the security of Aruba network management? (Choose two)

A. Enable HTTPS for web-based management
B. Use SNMPv3 for secure monitoring
C. Configure VLAN tagging dynamically
D. Allow unrestricted Telnet access

Answer: A, B
Explanation:

Enabling HTTPS encrypts web management sessions, and SNMPv3 secures monitoring with authentication and encryption, protecting sensitive data.