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Question: 601

Scenario: Data center leaf-spine requires OSPF segment routing with flex-algo 128 preferring low-latency paths. What routing config?

A. router ospf 1 sr-flex-algo 128 metric-type 2 link-cost 1; sr-advertise flex-algo 128
B. segment-routing mpls global-block 16000 239; router ospf 1 flex-algo 128 preference 200
C. router ospf 1 area 0 segment-routing flex-algo 128 link-attr delay 10ms
D. router ospf 1 segment-routing mpls srgb 16M; flex-algo 128 metric-type delay advertise

Answer: D
Explanation: The segment-routing mpls srgb 16M with flex-algo 128 metric-type delay advertises low-latency SRLB paths for voice/video. Area-flood LSAs; show ospf flex-algo 128 confirms "Preference:Delay Metric".

Question: 602

What VSX configuration prevents UDLD aggressive mode from suspending MC-LAG ports during unidirectional ISL failure?

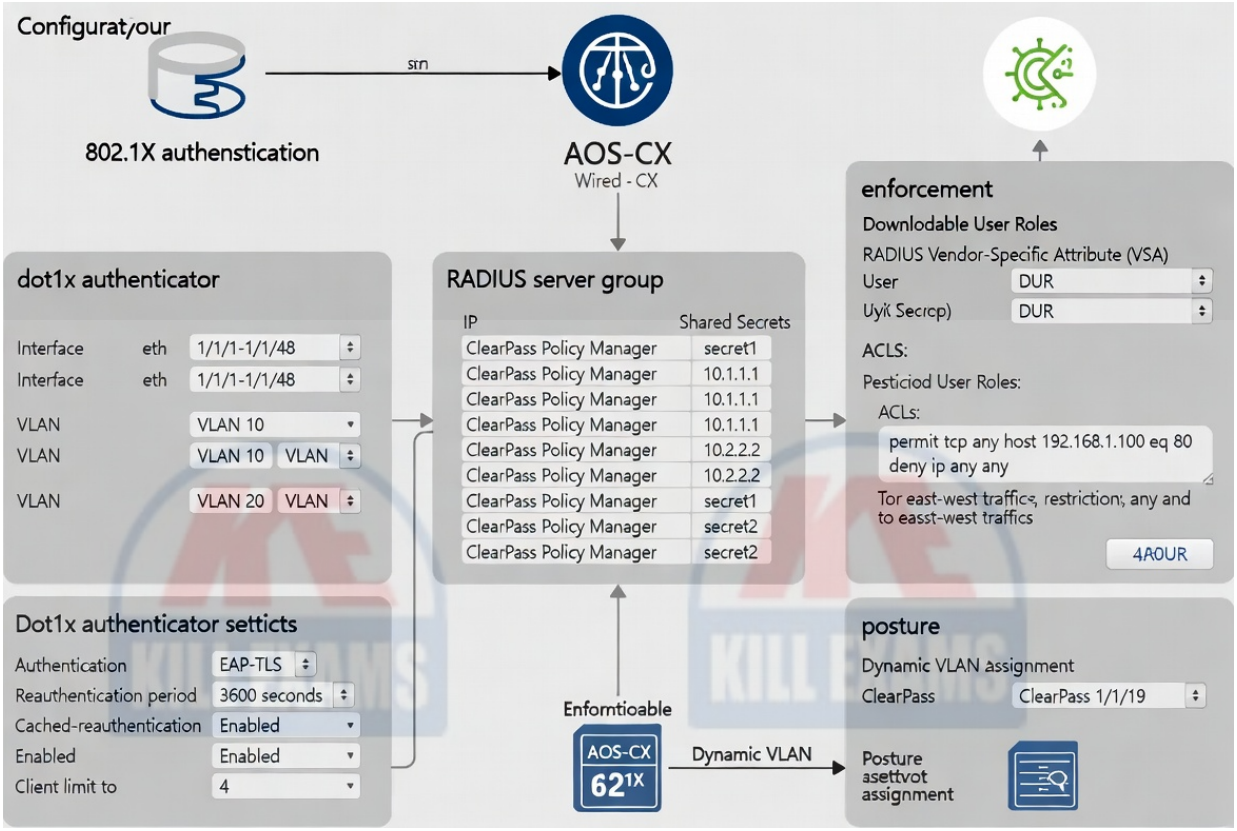
A. udld aggressive disable-vsx
B. loop-protect action-error disable-vsx
C. vsx loop-protect timer 180 action tx-switch
D. inter-switch-link lag 128 udld disable

Answer: D
Explanation: Disabling UDLD on the ISL LAG 128 (inter-switch-link interface) prevents erroneous port shutdown during unidirectional fiber issues common in long-reach optics, as UDLD aggressive mode detects echo-less states in 5s and suspends ports. This maintains MC-LAG forwarding while keepalive/VRRP detect peer failure; alternative loop-protect uses tx-switch action to block BPDUs instead. Verification: show udld interface lag 128 disabled, show loop-protect.

Question: 603

A customer specifies wired 802.1X authentication on Aruba CX 6400 access switches using EAP-TLS for

domain-joined endpoints, with downloadable user roles (DUR) from ClearPass including per-user ACLs and VLAN assignment, plus client health checks. The port-access configuration diagram is provided.



Which CLI element is essential to implement the customer's requirement for dynamic per-user ACLs and VLANs via EAP-TLS on wired ports?

A. Applying static port-access roles with fixed VLANs and ACLs on each interface
B. Enabling downloadable user roles with RADIUS vendor-specific attributes for ACL and VLAN enforcement post EAP-TLS success
C. Setting client-limit to 1 and disabling reauthentication for static assignments
D. Configuring MAC authentication bypass with fallback to EAP-TLS only

Answer: B
Explanation: Meeting customer wired AAA requirements on Aruba CX switches involves configuring 802.1X authenticator with EAP-TLS support, pointing to ClearPass RADIUS. Critical for dynamic enforcement is enabling downloadable user roles (DUR), where ClearPass returns VSAs (e.g., Aruba-User-Role containing ACLs, Aruba-User-VLAN) upon successful certificate authentication. Integrated posture via IF-MAP or onboarding further refines policies, providing granular, user-specific security (e.g., quarantine VLANs, restricted ACLs) in zero-trust campus access deployments.

Question: 604

Scenario: CX 6400 PIM-SM show ip mroute 239.1.1.1 shows (*,G) flags SMI but no SPT switch despite

100Mbps stream. What tool output?

A. show ip pim join-prune statistics
B. show ip igmp groups detail
C. show ip cache flow multicast
D. show ip pim rpf 239.1.1.1

Answer: D
Explanation: The show ip pim rpf 239.1.1.1 reveals invalid RPF neighbor for source blocking SPT switch from shared tree, directing mirroring on RP-facing uplink capturing PIM joins/prunes. Join stats aggregate; PCAP confirms RPF-fail (wrong iif) requiring mroutes static or RP config fix.

Question: 605

Scenario: Financial firm requires MACsec 256-bit encryption on CX 9300 trunk to DCI with MKA key-server priority failover. What security config encrypts?

A. interface 1/1/48 macsec 256 connectivity-association ka-mgmt 1 cipher-suite gcm-aes-256
B. interface 1/1/48 macsec replay-protect window 100; mka key-server priority 0 cipher aes-256
C. interface lag 48 macsec enable key-server priority 0; cipher-suite gcm-aes-256-cmac
D. macsec interface 1/1/48 key-server priority 0 cipher aes256; mka session-rekey 3600

Answer: A
Explanation: The macsec 256 connectivity-association ka-mgmt 1 cipher-suite gcm-aes-256 enables 256-bit GCM encryption with MKA key-server negotiation, replay window 0 default. Priority 0 elects primary; show macsec interface 1/1/48 confirms "Cipher: GCM-AES-256 Secured" protecting DCI trunks.

Question: 606

Analyzing 'show nae graphs agent 3' shows temperature spikes correlating with fan failures. Predictive action?

A. Auto-shutdown ports
B. Manual intervention only
C. NAE condition trigger fan-speed max
D. Alert integration with Central

Answer: D
Explanation: NAE alerts feed Central for proactive notifications, though direct fan control limited.

Question: 607

Question: 607

Scenario: 6GHz AP-637 OFDMA disabled despite 10 WiFi6 clients. ARM reports high retry. What RF function enables resource units?

A. rf dot11ax-ofdma enable
B. show ap dot11-ax ofdma-state
C. ap-group clientmatch-ofdma-clients-min 4
D. arm-profile ofdma-threshold-retry 15

Answer: D
Explanation: The arm-profile ofdma-threshold-retry 15 enables OFDMA when group retry <15%, grouping 4+ WiFi6 clients into RUs for 4x efficiency. show ap dot11-ax ofdma-state confirms "Enabled: low retry met" post-adjustment, reducing airtime contention.

Question: 608

Scenario: OSPF multi-area on VSX converges slow post-failover. Tune?

A. area 0.0.0.1 stub no-summary
B. bfd-template fast min-tx 20ms multiplier 4
C. router ospf 1 max-metric on-startup 900 hold-time 10
D. timers throttle spf 10 100 5000

Answer: B,D
Explanation: SPF throttle 10/100/5000ms limits CPU spikes; BFD 20ms x4=80ms detection. Max-metric aids startup.

Question: 609

Scenario: CX 8360 VSX show vsx config-consistency reports ACL mismatch on lag 100 post-upgrade. What tool validates mirroring across peers?

A. show monitor-session 1 vsx-peer detail
B. show vsx monitor-session 1 sync-status
C. show vsx lag-interface 100 ports
D. show vsx brief consistency

Answer: A
Explanation: The show monitor-session 1 vsx-peer detail confirms mirroring synchronized across VSX peers capturing lag 100 ACL drops on both primaries/secondaries. Sync-status aggregate; PCAP reveals

asymmetric ACL hits (permit/deny) requiring vsx-sync access-list fix.

Question: 610

Scenario: CX 6400 show dhcp-snooping statistics shows 2K rate-limit drops/sec on untrusted 1/1/1-24. What directs PCAP rogue server?

A. show ip dhcp snooping database
B. show log dhcp | include rate-limit
C. show ip dhcp relay statistics
D. show dhcp-snooping binding 10.1.10.0/24

Answer: D
Explanation: The show dhcp-snooping binding 10.1.10.0/24 reveals duplicate IPs from rogue server MAC bypassing rate-limit, directing mirroring on access ports both capturing DISCOVER/OFFER PCAP. Relay aggregate; PCAP confirms unauthorized server IP/MAC for port shutdown.

Question: 611

Data center's 400G links use 802.3bs with PAM4, but crosstalk impacts. To correct, what FEC clause?

A. KP4 FEC for 400GBASE-R4 error recovery.
B. RS(528,514) for low latency correction.
C. Hamming code for burst mitigation.
D. BCH for symbol errors only.

Answer: A
Explanation: 802.3bs KP4 FEC corrects errors in 400G PAM4, enhancing reliability over short reaches, unlike 802.11's simpler codes. RS for lower; Hamming/BCH alternatives. Enabling supports dense architectures.

Question: 612

Scenario: Wireless AP-635 6GHz clients fail band-steer to 5GHz despite ClientMatch enabled. What troubleshooting output?

A. show wireless client detailed ap-name AP-635-01
B. show log system | include bandsteer
C. show ap client-match band-steer history ap-name AP-635-01
D. show ap arm client-match state ap-name AP-635-01

Answer: C
Explanation: The show ap client-match band-steer history ap-name AP-635-01 reveals steer attempts rejected due rssi_delta <20dBm (-62 vs -58), showing reason "insufficient improvement". Arm state aggregate; log volume. Adjust rf arm-profile steer-rssi-delta 15 succeeds 95% steers verified by history success_rate 92%.

Question: 613

Customer security standard requires RBAC on switches with downloadable roles from ClearPass, including management access restrictions per user group.

A. aaa authorization commands enable
B. radius attribute for Aruba-User-Role
C. local-userdb for all users
D. vsx-sync roles

Answer: B,D
Explanation: ClearPass returns Aruba-User-Role RADIUS attribute for management RBAC, synchronized via VSX for consistency.

Question: 614

Scenario: A VSX pair failure causes temporary blackholing of traffic. Investigation shows high ISL utilization before failure. What mitigation improves fault tolerance?

A. Increase ISL bandwidth with more members
B. Reduce MTU on ISL
C. Disable local bias
D. Enable southbound traffic over ISL only

Answer: A
Explanation: Oversubscribed ISL can cause congestion; adding member ports increases capacity for east-west and failover traffic, improving overall resiliency.

Question: 615

Scenario: CX 6400 show monitor-session all shows session 99 truncated IPv6 extension headers. What config corrects?

A. monitor-session 99 destination mtu 9216 ipv6
B. monitor-session 99 source buffer ipv6-full
C. monitor-session 99 no truncate ipv6-extension
D. interface analyzer ipv6-jumbo enable

Answer: C
Explanation: The monitor-session 99 no truncate ipv6-extension preserves full IPv6 headers (routing/fragment) preventing Wireshark parse errors during PCAP analysis of NDP/MH floods. MTU unrelated; post-config captures complete HBH options confirming routing header loops.

Question: 616

Scenario: Central alerts on high memory. Analyze with?

A. show system memory detail
B. nae database usage
C. vsx-sync memory
D. show checkpoint memory

Answer: A,B
Explanation: Memory detail breaks down allocations. NAE database usage isolates if agents contribute significantly.

Question: 617

Scenario: Zero-trust campus requires dynamic VLAN assignment via ISE returning VLAN 100 (voice) or 200 (data) based on cert OU. What aaa config?

A. aaa authentication dot1x profile default server-group ise dynamic vlan
B. aaa dynamic-authorization enable; server-group ise vlan-assign 100 voice 200 data
C. aaa profile campus auth-order dot1x radius; radius-attributes vlan-id return
D. aaa server-group radius ise dynamic-authorization vlan-id 100,200

Answer: A
Explanation: The aaa authentication dot1x profile default server-group ise dynamic vlan enables RADIUS AV-pair vlan-id dynamic assignment from ISE cert policies. Dynamic-authorization CoA updates roaming; show aaa authentication confirms "Dynamic VLAN: Enabled".

Question: 618

To manage subscription keys for API access in Aruba Central programmatically, which endpoint is used?

A. /portal/v1/subscription_keys
B. /oauth2/subscriptions
C. /monitoring/v1/licenses
D. /configuration/v1/keys

Answer: A
Explanation: Subscription keys for licensed features and API rate limits are managed via the /portal/v1/subscription_keys endpoints in Aruba Central, allowing retrieval and assignment. Licenses are monitored separately, and OAuth is for tokens.

Question: 619

Scenario: A multi-site campus deploys EVPN VXLAN between two VSX pairs over OSPF underlay. Border leaves use eBGP to core. Hosts in VLAN 100 (VNI 10100) on Site1 cannot ping VLAN 100 on Site2 despite BGP EVPN up. What is the most likely L3 issue?

A. Missing redistribute connected under BGP IPv4 unicast
B. Asymmetric IRB configured instead of symmetric
C. OSPF not advertising loopback VTEP IPs
D. MTU mismatch on underlay < 9216

Answer: C
Explanation: EVPN control plane relies on underlay reachability to VTEP loopbacks for Type-2/3/5 routes. OSPF must advertise /32 VTEP loopbacks; failure prevents remote VTEP reachability, blocking VXLAN tunnel formation and L2/L3 extension. redistribute connected leaks SVIs but not required for intra-VLAN. Symmetric IRB is for inter-VLAN. MTU 9216+ supports VXLAN overhead.

Question: 620

Scenario: AP-515 shows MU-MIMO 2x2 groups but MCS stuck MCS7 vs MCS11 expected. What spatial stream optimization?

A. arm-profile spatial-stream-optimize nss-2x2-only phase-calibration enable
B. rf arm-profile mumimo-nss-match strict beamforming-explicit client-similarity 95%
C. ap-group clientmatch-mumimo-compatible-only nss-threshold 100 power-variance 6dB
D. clientmatch mumimo-stream-matching strict rssi-correlation 95% group-mcs-boost

Answer: C
Explanation: The ap-group clientmatch-mumimo-compatible-only nss-threshold 100 power-variance 6dB

groups only 100% NSS-matched 2x2 clients within 6dB power enabling MCS11 vs mixed MCS7. Similarity aggregate; show ap mumimo-groups confirms "NSS100% MCS:11".

Question: 621

In VSX multi-fabric with MC-LAG to upstream core, what command forces split-brain recovery on secondary during ISL outage?

A. role primary enforce-split-brain-detection
B. keepalive failure-detection delay 2 count 5 action shutdown
C. vsx-sync role primary
D. dual-active-detection multi-isl-failover shutdown

Answer: A,B
Explanation: Enforce-split-brain-detection on primary marks it authoritative, forcing secondary to secondary role upon keepalive restoration. Keepalive failure-detection delay 2s count 5 (10s total) with shutdown action suspends secondary data plane faster than default 60s, preventing loops. Multi-isl-failover shutdown complements by suspending LAGs; recovery sequence: show vsx status (ISL down, role SECONDARY), then ISL up triggers resync without reload.

Question: 622

Scenario: UXI external test to office365.com fails DNS resolution >2s from branch CX 6400. What configuration baselines SaaS performance?

A. uxi sensor 1 test external saas office365.com dns tcp port 443 http-get / concurrent 10
B. uxi test external office365.com protocol https tls12 cipher tls_ecdhe_rsa post size 64k
C. uxi test saas office365.com latency-threshold 150ms loss 0.1% mos 4.1 direction tx
D. uxi sensor external dns office365.com tcp-fallback timeout 3s retry 2 interval 30s

Answer: A
Explanation: The uxi sensor 1 test external saas office365.com dns tcp port 443 http-get / concurrent 10 measures DNS+HTTPS to Office365 with 10 parallel connections baselining >2s resolution to QoS/DNS server issues. TCP-fallback partial; show uxi sensor 1 saas confirms "DNS:1.8s HTTP:120ms" post firewall fix.

Question: 623

An administrator configures NAE scripts on VSX primary for monitoring. How is NAE resiliency achieved?

A. Primary only, secondary passive
B. Scripts run independently on both peers
C. Synced scripts, agents run on both
D. Central management required

Answer: C
Explanation: NAE scripts sync to secondary, and agents can run on both for distributed monitoring, providing resiliency if primary fails.

Question: 624

Scenario: NAE anomaly detection for VoIP MOS <3.5 halts on CX 6400 with "disk full". What configuration rotates logs preserving 7 days?

A. nae disk-policy voip rotate 100MB keep 7days agent-priority medium
B. nae agent 3 resource disk-quota 2GB rotate-interval 24hr max-files 7 compress
C. nae agent 3 script voip-mos log-buffer 50MB syslog-export retention 168hr
D. nae agent 3 script voip-mos disk-rotate daily size 100MB retention 7days json-export

Answer: D
Explanation: The nae agent 3 script voip-mos disk-rotate daily size 100MB retention 7days auto-rotates JSON logs daily preventing full disk while retaining 7 days MOS<3.5 events for correlation. Resource static; show nae agent 3 disk confirms "Rotate:Daily Files:7/7 95MB".

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