

Exam Questions HPE6-A70

Implementing Aruba WLAN (IAW) 8.4

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NEW QUESTION 1

A network administrator needs to configure firewall rules for three roles:

- > Finance
- > Sales
- > Employee

Several rules apply to both the Employee and Sales roles, but not to the Finance role. What is the simplest way to configure these rules?

- A. Define the Employee and Sales roles as internal roles, and then configure the rules as global rules for internal users.
- B. Apply these rules as a subnet-based policy, and then ensure that only Employee and Sales users are assigned IP addresses in that subnet.
- C. Select either the Employee or Sales role, and then configure these rules within the global policy.
- D. Create a policy with these rules, and then apply that policy to the Employee and Sales roles.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1 shows the configuration for the Exam_Employee WLAN in the Aruba Mobility Master (MM). The configuration is as follows:

- Name (ssid): Exam_Employee
- Primary usage: ☒ Employee ☐ Guest
- Select AP Groups: [Dropdown]
- Broadcast on: ☒ default ☐ PublicAreas
- Forwarding mode: Tunnel
- Broadcast SSID: Yes

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 2 shows the security configuration for the Exam_Employee WLAN. The configuration is as follows:

- Security slider: Enterprise (selected)
- Key management: WPA-2 Enterprise
- Auth servers: myradiusser...
- Reauth interval: 86400 sec.
- Machine authentication: Disabled
- Blacklisting: Disabled

Network administrators use the Aruba Mobility Master (MM) wizard to create a WLAN and do not manually alter any of the profiles for that WLAN. The exhibits show some of the settings for the WLAN. Some wireless users cannot successfully connect to the WLAN. Network administrators attempt to connect on their own machines with a test account, and the connection is successful. They attempt to connect with the same account on user clients, and the connection fails. Which issue could prevent authentication from completing correctly?

- A. The user clients have unauthorized MAC addresses, so the RADIUS server rejects the authentication even though the username and password are correct.
- B. The user clients do not trust the RADIUS server certificate and are configured not to prompt users to trust new certificates.
- C. Some access points (APs) are not configured as clients on the RADIUS server, so user clients connected to them cannot authenticate.
- D. The RADIUS server has reached the maximum number of RADIUS clients that it can support, so it rejects new wireless clients.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

INDEX	NAME	MAC ADDRESS	CLIENTS	USAGE (KBPS)	CHANNEL	TX POWER	ANTENNA TYPE	ROLE	SSID
1	802.11 bgn	AC:A3:1E:57:B0:A0	2	0.50	11	21.5 dBm	Internal	Access	Employee, Guest
2	802.11 ac	AC:A3:1E:57:B0:B0	1	0.26	100	23 dBm	Internal	Access	Employee, Guest

A network administrator needs to use Aruba AirWave to view statistics for an AP's 802.11ac radio. How can the administrator update the information on-demand rather than wait the typical interval?

- A. Click Poll Controller Now
- B. Click the 802.11ac link
- C. Log out of the interface and log back in
- D. Refresh the browser

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Which authentication server option would the network administrator choose to authenticate a wireless user directly against an Active Directory (AD) domain controller without NPS or IAS?

- A. LDAP server
- B. RFC 3576 server
- C. TACACS server
- D. RADIUS server

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

A company plans to deploy a Mobility Master (MM). The MM will manage 50 Mobility Controller (MC) appliances that will control a total of 680 APs, and 10 Virtual Mobility Controllers (VMCs) that will control a total of 160 APs. How many MM licenses does the company require?

- A. 60
- B. 210
- C. 900
- D. 960

Answer: C

Explanation:

Starting with ArubaOS 8.0.1, the MM license is required to terminate devices (controllers or APs) on Mobility Master. If the Mobility Master does not have sufficient MM licenses and an AP fails to obtain a license, that AP can get an IP address and connect to its controller, but will not broadcast an SSID.

NEW QUESTION 6

A network administrator wants to use unique digital certificates installed on user devices to authenticate wireless users. Which EAP method should the RADIUS server and clients support?

- A. PEAP and MS-CHAPv2
- B. EAP-TLS
- C. EAP-TTLS and MS-CHAPv2
- D. LEAP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator adds a global rule in the area shown in the exhibit. Where does the global rule take effect?

- A. It immediately applies only to the guest role, as part of the final policy applied to the role. Administrators cannot apply the rule to other roles.
- B. It immediately applies to the guest role and other roles, as part of the first policy applied to the role.
- C. It immediately applies to the guest role and other roles, as part of the final policy applied to the role.
- D. It immediately applies only to the guest role and other roles, as part of the first policy applied to the role. Administrators can choose to apply the rule to other roles.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. Where can network administrators look to monitor the health status of all controllers, APs, and clients?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

Which deployment option for Aruba Controllers is new to ArubaOS 8?

- A. deployment as virtual appliances
- B. deployment in standalone mode
- C. deployment in master-local mode
- D. deployment as branch office controller

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

A network administrator reduces an AP radio transmit power from 18 dBm to 15 dBm. This is a loss of 3 dBms. What is the current power as a percentage of the original power?

- A. 10%
- B. 33%
- C. 50%
- D. 83%

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. A network administrator wants to collect and analyze information about clients and access points (APs) over extended periods of time.

What should the administrator do to achieve this goal?

- A. Add Aruba AirWave to the solution.
- B. Run a Traffic Analysis report on the MM.
- C. Make sure that MM has sufficient AppRF licenses.
- D. Enable archival from the MM interface Maintenance windows.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

For which use case should network administrators set up Aruba access points (APs) as multi-zone APs?

- A. The company has multiple small branch offices where APs at each branch office must forward internet traffic locally and corporate traffic over a secure tunnel to a centralized Mobility Controller (MC).
- B. The company has some devices that support both 5GHz and 2.4GHz, and the APs must operate in both frequency bands.
- C. The company requires high availability for its wireless services, and APs must be able to be controlled by more than one Mobility Controller (MC) in case a controller fails.
- D. The company has a Mobility Manager (MM)-based solution that requires APs to terminate to multiple controllers that reside in different administrative domains.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

Refer to the exhibit.

Clients(1) Default Columns ▾ ▲								
Client ▾	Health(%) ▾	IP Address ▾	Bond ▾	Radio PHY ▾	Client PHY ▾	Device ▾	Role ▾	Forward Mode ▾
employee	48	10.1.51.150	2.4 GHz	HT 2D MHz	HT 2D MHz	Unknown	guest	Tunnel

The exhibit shows output from a Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. What does the health status indicate?

- A. It takes the AP about twice as long to send data to the client as expected if all transmissions succeeded.
- B. About half of the heartbeats the client sends reaches the Mobility Manager (MM).
- C. The maximum data rate that 802.11ac supports is about twice as high as the data rate the client uses.
- D. The client device only complies with about half of the rules in the endpoint health policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with a WLAN that assigns users to VLANs 10–19. The company wants the Aruba solution to act at Layer 3 to route wireless user traffic.

What must network administrators configure to permit the solution to forward traffic correctly?

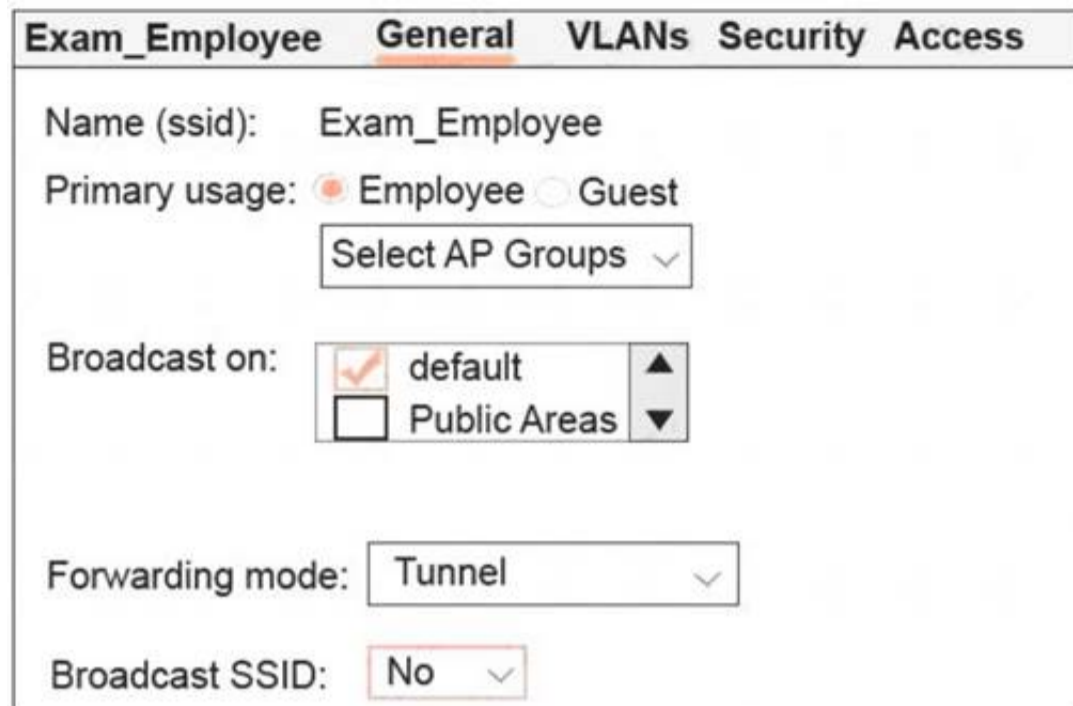
- A. VLAN 10–19 interfaces and proper IP settings on the MM nodes

- B. trunk ports that support VLANs 10–19 on the managed Mobility Controllers (MCs)
- C. VLAN 10–19 interfaces on the Mobility Controllers (MCs) as the default gateway for wireless users
- D. trunk ports that support VLANs 10-19 on the MM nodes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

Refer to the exhibit.



What describes the behavior for this WLAN?

- A. APs in the default group broadcast the SSI
- B. Clients can connect to the WLAN on APs in the default group only.
- C. No APs broadcast the SSI
- D. Clients cannot connect to the WLAN until administrators activate it.
- E. No APs broadcast the SSI
- F. Clients can connect to the WLAN on APs in the default group only.
- G. APs in the default group broadcast the SSI
- H. Clients can connect to the WLAN on APs in any group.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

A network administrator creates an employee WLAN on an Aruba solution that uses WLAN WPA2-Enterprise security and an external RADIUS server. When the administrator tests the WLAN, the test client receives limited connectivity and cannot access any resources, but the RADIUS server shows that the user authenticated successfully. What should the administrator check as a possible source of this issue?

- A. the connectivity between the AP that the client is associated to and the MC
- B. the firewall role and policy that apply to this user
- C. the certificate on the RADIUS server
- D. the connectivity between the Master Controller (MC) for the client and the RADIUS server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with an employee WLAN. Several users report that they can connect to the WLAN, but they cannot access all of the resources that they should.

Where should the network administrator look in the MM interface to find the roles to which these users are actually assigned?

- A. Configuration > Policies & Roles
- B. Dashboard > Security
- C. Dashboard > Clients
- D. Configuration > WLANs > Profiles > AAA Profile

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

What is required for a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security?

- A. a Web server to host a login portal
- B. a shared password to secure access to the WLAN
- C. RADIUS server or servers
- D. a policy to allow unauthenticated users to receive RADIUS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

What is one difference between an Aruba firewall access control rule and an application rule?

- A. An application rule cannot use the packet source and destination IP addresses as part of its match criteria.
- B. An access rule can filter non-IP traffic, as well as IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.
- C. An access rule cannot apply different actions to different types of traffic sent to the same destination.
- D. An application rule can filter traffic at a higher layer beyond the TCP or UDP port.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

An Aruba solution runs ArubaOS 8 and uses a standalone controller architecture. Which feature can administrators use to optimize the channel and power plan for the APs?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

Refer to the exhibit.

Usage Mobility Master Licenses Controller Licenses							
	AP	PEF	RF Protect	ACR	WEbCC	MM	VMC
Global License Pool	1/32	0/32	0/32	0/0	0/0	2/500	0/0
Building1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Based on the exhibit, what is the maximum number of APs that this Mobility Master (MM) solution can support?

- A. 1
- B. 32
- C. 500

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1




Roles > users1	
GLOBAL RULES	
RULES FOR THIS ROLE ONLY	
	permit all from source any to alias network1
	deny all from source any to network 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0
	permit all from source user to any destinations

Exhibit 2



A company has an Aruba solution. Client 1 is assigned to the users1 role, and client 2 is assigned to the users2 role. The exhibits show current firewall rules for those roles. The network1 alias used to be 10.1.1.0/24, but the network administrator now changes the network1 alias to 172.16.1.0/24. Client 1 and Client 2 both send a packet destined to 172.16.1.10. How does the firewall handle these packets?

- A. It permits the packet from Client 1 and denies the packet from Client 2.
- B. It permits both packets.
- C. It denies the packet from Client 1 and permits the packet from Client 2.
- D. It denies both packets.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

Which class of controller is more appropriate in a branch installation with up to 64 APs?

- A. A.-7008B.7030C.7205D.7210

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50

Which Mobility Master (MM) dashboard should an administrator access to view a list of rogue and interfering APs?

- A. Potential issues
- B. Security
- C. Performance
- D. Network

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. A network administrator wants to monitor data transfer speed ranges of all currently connected clients. Which dashboard page in the MM interface should the administrator visit?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59

A network administrator creates a user account on an Aruba Mobility Master (MM) with the guest-provisioning role. Which task does this user have the rights to perform?

- A. set up portal pages
- B. create guest user accounts
- C. monitor guest clients
- D. create guest WLANs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

An Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution has two Virtual MM nodes, a primary and a backup node. The solution must support 30 Virtual Mobility Controllers (VMCs) that will support a total of 960 APs.

Which VMC licenses meet the needs and DO NOT unnecessarily exceed them?

- A. two 1000 VMC licenses (MC-VA-1000)
- B. one 1000 VMC license (MC-VA-1000)
- C. two 50 VMC licenses (MC-VA-50)
- D. one 50 VMC license (MC-VA-50)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution. There is a hardware issue with the MM appliance, and, as result, all connectivity is lost between the appliance and the network. The network manager is concerned about how this will impact licensing.

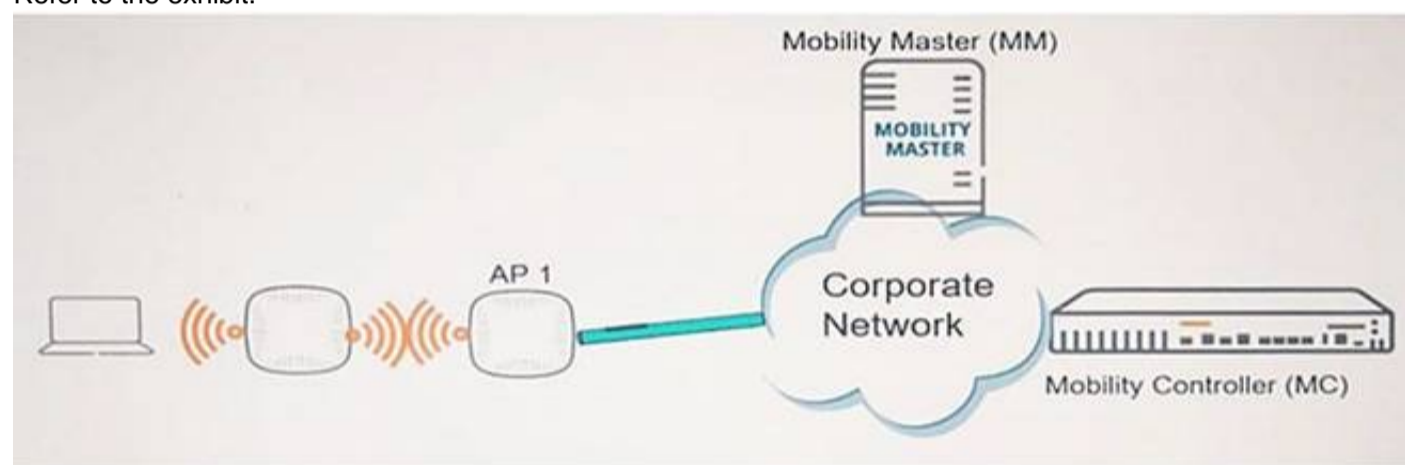
How will the Mobility Controller (MC) be affected?

- A. The MC maintains its current licenses for 30 days.
- B. The MC maintains only licenses that have been locally installed on it.
- C. The MC contacts Aruba Activate and uses the licensing limits defined there.
- D. The MC loses all licenses and cannot support APs or clients.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66

Refer to the exhibit.



Which role must AP 1 play?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68

Which Aruba controller supports a maximum of 512 APs?

- A. Aruba 7010
- B. Aruba 7030
- C. Aruba 7210
- D. Aruba 7240

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 72

A network administrator examines a list of 2.4GHz clients with low performance in the Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. Which property for a client should pose a concern as a potential performance issue?

- A. Radio PHY of HT 20MHz
- B. Max speed of 72Mbps
- C. Goodput data rate of 12 Mbps
- D. Usage of 10 MB

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

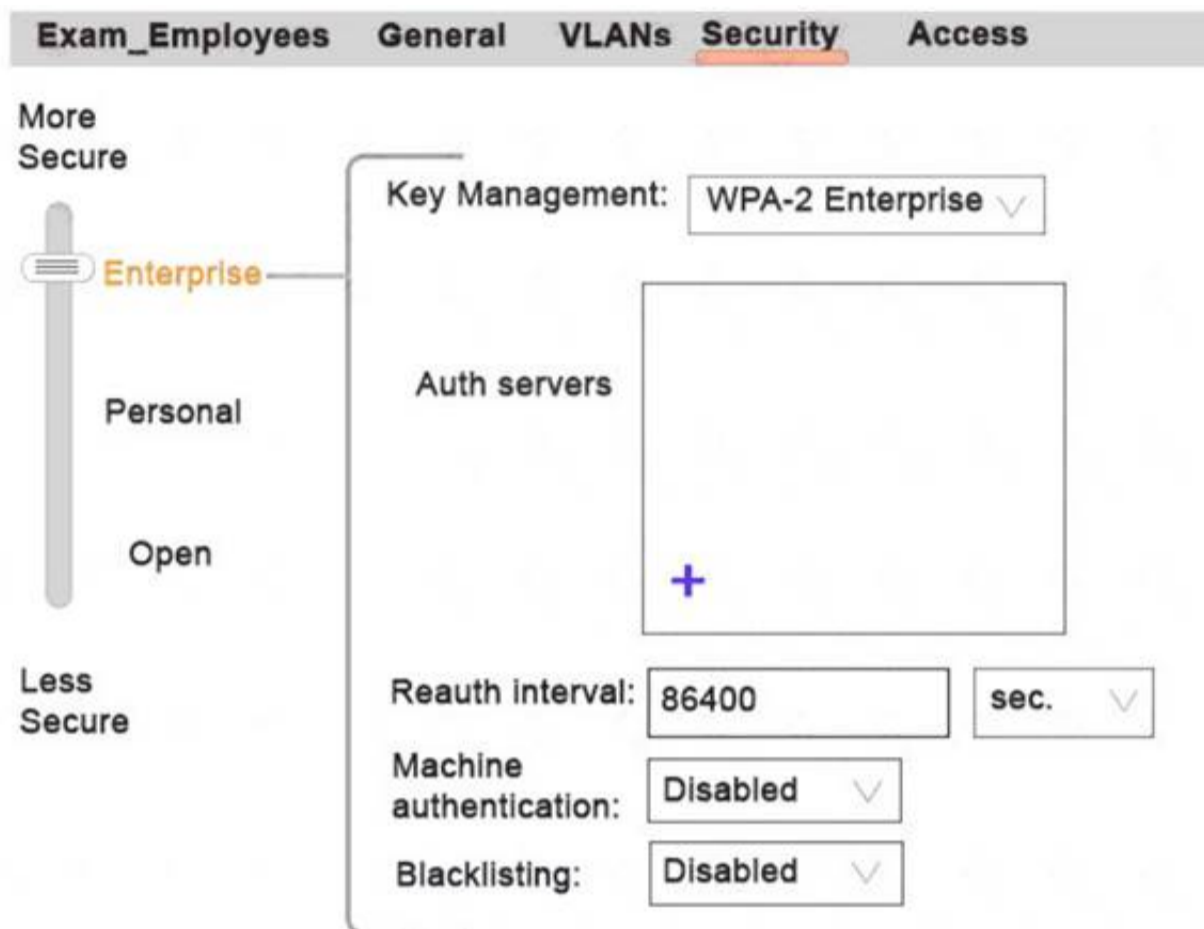
What is one setting that a network administrator can configure for user roles in an Aruba solution?

- A. DHCP pool
- B. ClientMatch rules
- C. source NAT
- D. Maximum session

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 78

Refer to the exhibit.



Network administrators need to set up a WLAN that uses WPA2 encryption and authenticates users with a preshared key (PSK) that is the same for all users. Administrators do not see where they should specify the option for the preshared key. What should the administrators do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 80

How does a high-gain omni-directional antenna compare to a typical omni-directional antenna?

- A. it provides more multi-user spatial streams.
- B. it provides more coverage in the horizontal direction than in the vertical direction.
- C. it provides more single-user spatial streams.
- D. it provides more coverage in both the horizontal and vertical directions.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 84

Which improvement does ArubaOS 8 offer for the Client Match feature?

- A. It checks the compliance posture for Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) endpoints to improve security.
- B. It enables the application of unique CM rules for specific client types.
- C. It checks client behavior against a wider array of rules to detect more DoS attacks and intrusion attempts.
- D. It offloads client load balancing decisions to local controllers.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

A company has an Aruba solution that is monitored by AirWave. Several users have recurring connectivity and performance issues with their wireless clients. How can network administrators use AirWave to monitor these clients more easily?

- A. Specify the clients as Watched Clients and view the tables and graphs for these clients.
- B. Click the Down icon in the Airwave banner to quickly see a list of issues with client connections.
- C. Use the Client > Tags windows to tag the client for periodic checks and analysis.
- D. Run Device Summary reports and filter for the client MAC addresses within the report.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91

Which task can an Aruba Air Monitor (AM) perform?

- A. Analyze wireless traffic patterns at the application level.
- B. Optimize RF through the AP channel and transmit power plans.
- C. Analyze RF signals to determine the cause of non-802.11 interference.
- D. Prevent client connections to rogue APs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

A company deploys a wireless network in a typical office environment with many surfaces where the signal can bounce. Which 802.11 technology uses the characteristics of this environment to increase wireless speeds?

- A. Channel bonding
- B. Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO)
- C. Transmit Power Control (TPC)
- D. QAM modulation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

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

- A. It drops traffic from wireless clients in both the 10.10.0/24 subnet and 10.10.20.0/24 subnet.
- B. It permits traffic from wireless clients in both the 10.10.10.0/24 and 10.10.20.0/24 subnet as long as the packet has a source IP.
- C. It permits the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet, but drops the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet.
- D. It permits the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.0/24 subnet, but drops the traffic from wireless clients in the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104

Network administrators use the wizard to create a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security to a RADIUS server at 10.21.98.55. They do not manually change any settings.

Which device determines the EAP type that the wireless clients must support?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110

A network administrator configures this policy:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 113

A company has an Aruba solution. A network administrator wants to prevent wireless users from accessing shopping web sites with a bad reputation. What should the administrator set up to deny such traffic?

- A. an AppRF engine
- B. application filters in the Traffic Analysis dashboard
- C. firewall access control rules that specify HTTP and HTTPS services
- D. firewall application rules

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

A network administrator wants to implement MAC filtering for the wireless network of a local financial firm to ensure that only employees can access the wireless network. What is a potential weakness of this solution?

- A. MAC filters cannot be applied with WPA2 encryption.
- B. Authorized MAC addresses are visible in plaintext in the air and can be easily spoofed.
- C. Many popular clients do not have the capability to connect to WLANs that use MAC filters.
- D. MAC filters offer no protection against authorized users who try to connect unauthorized devices.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 119

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

What is one difference between how administrators can use the Mobility Master (MM) Interface as compared to the AirWave Management Platform?

- A. AirWave shows trends for the past several minutes, while MM shows historical data.
- B. MM shows trends for the past several minutes, while AirWave shows historical data.
- C. AirWave shows the current signal level for the client connection, while MM does not show RF statistics.
- D. MM shows user and role information associated with clients, while AirWave does not.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126

What is the minimum space between channels in the 2.4GHz range to prevent overlap?

- A. 1 channel
- B. 3 channels
- C. 5 channels
- D. 7 channels

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 127

A company has an Aruba solution and wants to provide guests with wireless access. The company wants to assign guests IP addresses in subnets that exist only within the Aruba solution.

Which feature should network administrators set up so guests can send traffic on the Internet without changes to the company routing solution?

- A. Enable NAT on the VLAN assigned to the guest WLAN.
- B. Set up a dynamic default gateway on the Mobility Controllers (MCs).
- C. Create destination NAT rules for the guest role.
- D. Enable policy-based routing for the guest traffic.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130

Which feature is unique to 802.11ac Wave 2 access points?

- A. band steering
- B. multiple spatial streams
- C. 40MHz channel bonding
- D. multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

A network administrator examines a list of 2.4GHz clients with low performance in the Mobility Master (MM) dashboard. Which property for a client should pose a concern as a potential performance issue?

- A. Radio PHY of HT 20MHz
- B. Max speed of 72Mbps
- C. SNR of 18
- D. Usage of 10 MB

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 135

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

What is required for this implementation?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 138

What is the difference between WPA and WPA2 encryption?

- A. WPA encryption uses symmetric keys, and WPA2 encryption uses asymmetric keys.
- B. WPA encryption acts at Layer 3, and WPA2 encryption acts at Layer 2.
- C. WPA encryption works only with preshared key (PSK) authentication, and WPA2 encryption works with both PSK and 802.1X.
- D. WPA encryption uses TKIP by default, and WPA2 encryption uses AES by default.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1



Exhibit 2

Clients (1)									
Client	Health(%)	IP Address	Band	Radio PHY	Client PHY	Device	Role	Forward Mode	
d8:50:e60:f3:6e:bd	98	192.168.99.2	5GHz	VHT 80 MHz	VHT 80 MHz	Unknown	exam_g...t-logon	Tunnel	

A company has a Mobility Master (MM)-based solution with a guest WLAN. Users can connect to the WLAN, but they receive the error shown browser rather than see login page. Exhibit 2 shows the status for one of the guest clients. What is one issue that could cause the errors described?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144

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