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Designing Aruba Solutions

HP HPE6-A47

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Gather and analyze data, and articulate customer requirements	14
Topic 2, Evaluate the current network and identify gaps	5
Topic 3, Design the wired and wireless network	101
Topic 4, Produce the network design	5
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QUESTION NO: 1

A customer deploys wireless voice clients that mark voice traffic with DSCP 46. The architect must design QoS so that voice receives appropriate priority across the WLAN and the wired network.

Which design practices should the architect recommend?

(Select two.)

A. Define an end-to-end policy to preserve or remark voice QoS markings

B. Map voice traffic to the WMM Voice category and an appropriate wired priority queue

C. Increase all AP transmit-power settings to the maximum value

D. Create a separate SSID for every voice codec

E. Disable DFS channels throughout the wireless network

ANSWER: A B

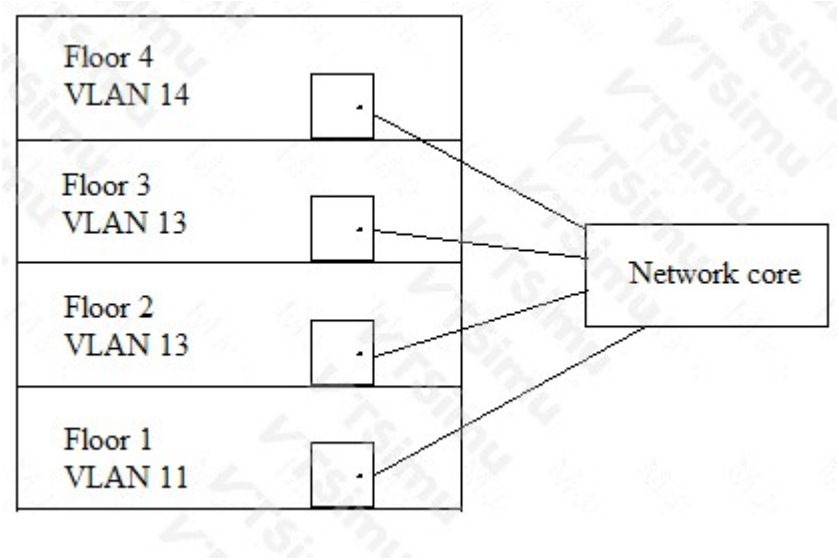
Explanation:

An end-to-end QoS policy is required so that voice traffic is classified, trusted or remarked as appropriate, and retains its intended priority through the wireless and wired portions of the network. QoS markings have limited value if they are removed or ignored at a network boundary.

The wireless design should also map voice traffic to the WMM Voice access category and ensure that the wired infrastructure provides an appropriate priority queue. This gives delay-sensitive voice traffic preferred contention and forwarding treatment during congestion.

QUESTION NO: 2

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer needs to upgrade the wireless network at their campus, which has a single large building. Employees use the wireless network to access the Internet and centralized services. The building has four floors.

These are the requirements:

30 APs on each floor

A Mobility Master (MM)-based architecture

Deployment of one Aruba 7030 Mobility Controller (MC) on each floor, with the MCs combined in a cluster for seamless client failover and roaming

What should the architect explain to the customer about the proposed solution?

A. MCs should be deployed centrally on the same VLAN to better meet these goals

B. MCs in a cluster must have additional AP licenses to support APs of a failed controller

C. The MC 7030 does not support enough APs for the requirements

D. The MC 7030 only supports clusters with up to three members

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

MCs in a cluster must have additional AP licenses to support APs of a failed controller. In this design, each controller normally terminates 30 APs. Clustered controllers provide resiliency by allowing APs from a failed member to re-establish their control-plane connections through surviving cluster members. Therefore, the surviving controllers must have sufficient licensed AP capacity, as well as sufficient platform capacity, for their normal AP load plus the APs redistributed after a member failure. With one controller unavailable, the 30 APs it served must be accommodated by the other three controllers. If the load is distributed evenly, each surviving controller would support approximately 40 APs. The architect should include this failure-state licensing requirement in the bill of materials rather than licensing each controller only for its normal 30-AP load. ArubaOS managed-device licensing is administered through the Mobility Master and must be planned to ensure that the required AP capacity remains available as APs move among controllers during failover. This supports the customer's stated goals of controller resilience and seamless AP/client recovery. Aruba's controller documentation describes the 7030 platform's AP capacity, while the ArubaOS licensing documentation describes centralized license administration and allocation through the Mobility Master. See the Aruba 7000 Series Mobility Controllers data sheet and the ArubaOS licensing documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A customer plans to connect building-management controllers, cameras, sensors, and printers to a new Aruba network. The customer requires segmentation and must keep the devices operational for their expected service life.

What information should the architect collect before selecting the access-control design?

(Select two.)

A. the authentication methods supported by each device class

B. the applications and network destinations required by each device class

C. the preferred desktop operating system for building administrators

D. the number of employee SSIDs used by wireless clients

E. the color and mounting height of each endpoint

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The architect should determine the authentication capabilities of each device class and the applications, services, and destinations that each class must reach. Many IoT devices cannot use 802.1X or certificate-based authentication, which affects whether the design uses MAC authentication, device profiling, static assignment, or another approved onboarding method.

Understanding required communications is equally important. A camera may need access only to a video-management system, while a building controller might require specific protocols to a limited set of automation servers. These requirements allow ClearPass roles, gateway policies, or switch ACLs to enforce least-privilege access. Aruba describes role-based policy concepts in the Aruba Central roles documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer plans to use EAP-TLS for employee access to the wired and wireless network. The customer wants mutual certificate-based authentication and does not want users to enter passwords when they connect.

Which requirements should the architect identify for this design?

(Select two.)

A. Client devices support EAP-TLS and can receive client certificates

B. A trusted certificate authority is available for the client and RADIUS certificates

C. All employee devices support captive portal authentication

D. The employee SSID uses open authentication

E. All APs use the same 5 GHz channel

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

EAP-TLS requires managed client devices to have valid client certificates and requires the authentication infrastructure to trust the certificate authority that issued those certificates. During EAP-TLS authentication, the client presents its certificate and validates the RADIUS server certificate. This provides strong mutual authentication without requiring users to enter passwords.

The architect should therefore confirm the customer has a public key infrastructure or another supported certificate-management process, including certificate issuance, renewal, revocation, and trusted CA certificate deployment to clients and authentication servers.

QUESTION NO: 5

An architect is planning ClearPass Policy Manager for wired and wireless employee access. The customer wants users to receive network access based on their department and the security posture of their managed device.

Which ClearPass capabilities are required to implement this design?

(Select two.)

A. an authentication source for validating user identity

B. an enforcement policy for returning network-access attributes

C. a Mobility Master acting as the RADIUS server

D. a dedicated Air Monitor for every access switch

E. a separate SSID for every employee department

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

ClearPass needs an authentication source to validate the user identity, such as Microsoft Active Directory or another directory service. It also needs enforcement policies that evaluate authorization attributes and return an appropriate role, VLAN, downloadable user role, or other network-access attributes to the authenticator.

Endpoint profiling and posture information can be used as additional authorization inputs, but identity validation and enforcement policy are the core elements that map an authenticated user and device context to an access decision. Aruba documents these policy components in the ClearPass Policy Manager documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

An architect plans to deploy a Mobility Controller (MC) at one building in subnet 10.23.01.0/24 and another MC in another building in subnet 10.44.12.0/24. The MCs need to provide redundancy for each other. What must the architect take into account in the redundancy plan?

A. The MCs cannot provide any level of redundancy for each other unless one is moved into the other's subnet.

B. The MCs cannot be in a cluster, and they must use Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) to provide redundancy for each other.

C. The MCs can be in a cluster, but the cluster will not support features such as stateful failover.

D. Each MC can be the backup LMS for the other MCs' APs, but it cannot be in a cluster with the other MC.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Each MC can be the backup LMS for the other MCs' APs, but it cannot be in a cluster with the other MC. This is the appropriate design consideration because ArubaOS controller clustering requires participating Mobility Controllers to be deployed in the same Layer-2 subnet. The proposed controllers are in distinct IP subnets, so they cannot satisfy that cluster membership requirement. Consequently, the architect should not design for clustered functions between these two devices, such as cluster-based state synchronization and seamless stateful failover.

Backup LMS is a separate AP redundancy mechanism. An AP can be configured with a primary LMS and a backup LMS, and the backup controller can be reached across Layer 3. This permits APs normally terminated on one controller to establish control connectivity to the controller at the other building if the primary LMS becomes unavailable. The redundancy plan must account for IP reachability, AP discovery/provisioning, and appropriate primary and backup LMS assignments for the AP groups at both sites. Because backup-LMS recovery is not the same as a same-subnet controller cluster, client sessions are expected to be re-established following an AP failover.

Aruba's controller-cluster documentation describes the cluster architecture and its network requirements: ArubaOS Cluster Overview. Aruba also documents LMS and backup-LMS AP assignment concepts in the ArubaOS LMS configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit 1.

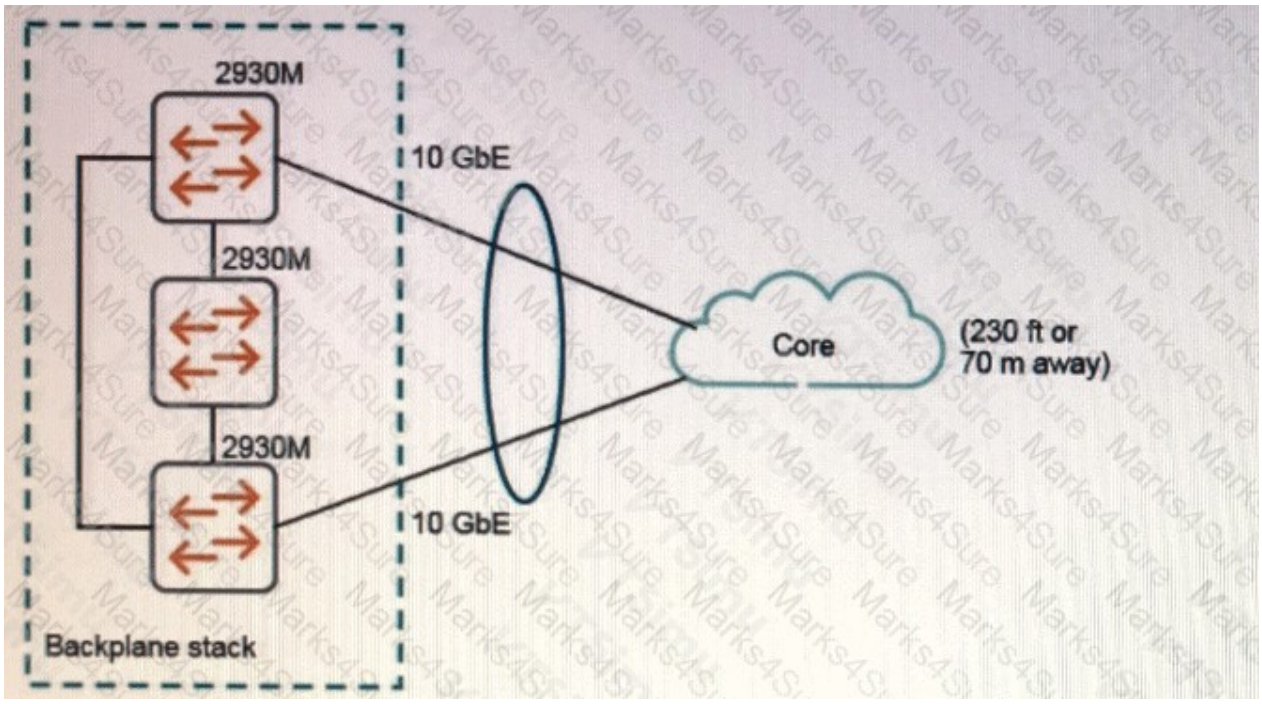


Exhibit 2.

Line#	Part Number		Description	Manufacturer	Unit Price	Quantity	Total	Price List
1.00	JL321A		Aruba 2930M 48G 1-slot Switch	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$5,419.00	3	$16,257.00	USA Price List (USD)
1.01	H2BR5E		HPE 3Y FC 4H Exch A 2930M 48G Swt SVC [for JL321A]	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,635.00	3	$4,905.00	USA Price List (USD)
1.02	U4830E		HPE Networks Stackable Leg Startup SVC [for JL321A]	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,325.00	3	$3,975.00	USA Price List (USD)
1.03	JL085A		Aruba X371 12VDC 250W Power Supply	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$439.00	3	$1,317.00	USA Price List (USD)
1.04	JL085A	ABA	INCLUDED: Power Cord - U.S. localization	Hewlett Packard Enter...	incl.	3		
1.05	JL083A		Aruba 3810M/2930M 4SFP+ MACsec Module	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,259.00	2	$2,518.00	USA Price List (USD)
1.06	J9150A		HPE X132 10G SFP+ LC SR Transceiver	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,040.00	2	$2,080.00	USA Price List (USD)
			Quote Total				$31,052.00	

Exhibit 1 shows the logical plan, and Exhibit 2 shows the BOM that the administrator has made in Iris. What is missing from the IRIS BOM?

A. stacking modules and cables

B. stacking licenses

C. 10 GbE direct attach cables

D. an uplink module for one of the switches

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

stacking modules and cables is correct. The design calls for the Aruba 2930M switches in each Building 2 wiring closet to operate as a Virtual Switching Framework fabric. VSF lets multiple physical switches act as one logical switch, which simplifies access-layer management and enables resilient upstream connectivity without requiring the access design to be recabled around an individual-switch failure. To build that fabric on the 2930M platform, the switches require the appropriate VSF stacking interface modules and physical stacking cables. These components create the dedicated inter-switch connections that carry VSF control and forwarding traffic and allow the fabric to remain operational when a member or stack link fails, subject to the selected topology. The relevant 2930M hardware includes the Aruba two-port 40 GbE QSFP+ stacking module, part number JL325A, and compatible QSFP+ stacking cables, such as J9735A. Since these physical components are absent from the bill of materials, the proposed VSF implementation cannot be deployed as designed. Aruba identifies the 2930M as a modular-access switch family with VSF support and specifies the associated stacking hardware in its product documentation. See the Aruba 2930M Switch Series data sheet and the AOS-S Virtual Switching Framework documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

What is one important guideline for antenna selection?

A. Ensure that the beam-width exceeds 100 degrees.

B. Ensure that the H-plane and E-plane values are within 45 degrees of each other.

C. Ensure that the antenna is rated for 802.11ac usage.

D. Ensure that the antenna is designed for the frequency used by the radio.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Ensure that the antenna is designed for the frequency used by the radio. An antenna must support the radio's intended operating band or bands—for example, 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, or 6 GHz—so it can efficiently transmit and receive RF energy. Antennas are tuned electrical components: using one outside its specified frequency range can produce a poor impedance match, increasing reflected power and reducing the effectiveness of the wireless link. Frequency support is therefore a foundational compatibility requirement before considering deployment-specific characteristics such as gain, azimuth and elevation coverage, polarization, mounting location, and cable loss. In Aruba WLAN designs, the selected external antenna should be listed as compatible with the applicable access point and should cover every band that the AP is expected to serve. For dual-band or tri-band deployments, this commonly means selecting an antenna designed for all required WLAN bands rather than one intended only for a single band. Aruba's antenna documentation provides antenna frequency ranges, gain, and radiation-pattern information to use during this selection process. See the Aruba Antenna Documentation and Aruba's antenna deployment guidance.

QUESTION NO: 9

A customer requires APs that meet these minimal criteria:

- Support for MU-MIMO
- Support for up to four spatial streams, both when MU-MIMO is used and when it is not used
- Support for transmissions to up to three MU-MIMO clients at the same time

The architect finds these specifications for the two models under consideration:

AP-335 = 4x4:4:4:3

AP-325 = 4x4:4:3:3

What should the architect determine from these specifications?

A. The AP 335 and the AP 325 do not meet the customer requirements, so consider a different model.

B. The AP 325 meets the customer requirements, but the AP 335 does not.

C. Either the AP 335 or the AP 325 meet the customer requirements.

D. The AP 335 meets the customer requirements, but the AP 325 does not.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The AP 335 meets the customer requirements, but the AP 325 does not. Aruba's compact radio-capability notation expresses the number of transmit and receive chains, the maximum number of spatial streams for single-user MIMO, the maximum number of spatial streams for multi-user MIMO, and the number of simultaneous MU-MIMO clients. Thus, the AP-335 specification of 4x4:4:4:3 indicates four transmit/receive chains, support for four spatial streams in both SU-MIMO and MU-MIMO operation, and concurrent downlink MU-MIMO transmissions to as many as three clients. This exactly satisfies all stated minimum requirements.

The distinction between the two specifications is particularly important in a design review: an access point can have four radio chains and support four spatial streams for conventional single-user operation while supporting fewer spatial streams when operating in MU-MIMO mode. The AP-335 retains four spatial streams in MU-MIMO mode, making it the appropriate choice where four-stream capability is required regardless of whether transmissions are single-user or multi-user. Aruba identifies the AP-335 as a 4x4:4 MU-MIMO access point supporting up to three simultaneous MU-MIMO clients in its AP-330 Series data sheet. Aruba's AP-320 Series data sheet documents the corresponding AP-325 radio capability.

QUESTION NO: 10

A customer needs a wireless solution upgrade. Among the devices that need wireless access are printers. What information about the printers does the architect need to plan the wireless solution? (Select two.)

A. whether the printers are physically locked down

B. the identify of users who need to access printers

C. whether the printers support Power over Ethernet (PoE)

D. whether the printers support 802.1X

E. the 802.11 standards supported by the printer

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Whether the printers support 802.1X is essential because it establishes how the printers can authenticate to the enterprise WLAN. IEEE 802.1X provides port-based network-access control and is commonly used with EAP methods and a RADIUS server to authenticate wired and wireless clients. Knowing that capability lets the architect determine whether the printer can join an enterprise-authenticated SSID directly and what identity, certificate, or credential-management process is required. This is particularly important for unattended infrastructure devices such as printers, which may have limited supplicant or certificate capabilities. IEEE describes the standard and its scope at IEEE 802.1X.

The 802.11 standards supported by the printer are equally necessary because the client radio determines the bands and PHY features it can use. For example, a printer limited to 2.4 GHz or to legacy 802.11 operation may require continued coverage and compatibility support in that band, while a printer supporting newer 5 GHz or 6 GHz-capable Wi-Fi generations can use the corresponding WLAN design where available. This information affects RF coverage validation, SSID and band availability, and capacity expectations. The Wi-Fi Alliance provides an overview of modern Wi-Fi generations and capabilities at Wi-Fi CERTIFIED 6.

QUESTION NO: 11

A customer wants to secure shared wired office ports. Corporate laptops should use certificate-based authentication, approved printers should receive restricted access, and unknown devices should not receive production-network access.

Which design elements should the architect recommend?

(Select three.)

A. Use EAP-TLS for corporate laptops.

B. Use MAC authentication for approved printers that cannot perform 802.1X.

C. Apply a restricted role or segment to printer devices.

D. Place all authenticated and unauthenticated devices in the employee VLAN.

E. Assign failed authentications to the employee role for user convenience.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

802.1X with EAP-TLS provides strong certificate-based authentication for managed corporate laptops. MAC authentication can provide controlled access for printers that cannot perform 802.1X, although it should be supplemented with endpoint profiling and restrictive policy because a MAC address alone is not a strong identity. An enforcement policy should assign printer devices to a restricted role or segment that permits only their required services.

Placing every device on an unrestricted production VLAN would defeat the access-control requirement. Similarly, permitting a failed authentication attempt to fall automatically into the employee role would allow untrusted devices inappropriate access. Aruba ClearPass and AOS-CX support these identity- and role-based access designs; see the AOS-CX 802.1X documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

An architect needs to deliver an upgrade to an 802.11ac-based solution for a customer. The customer requires an active site survey for the new deployment. Which deliverable should the architect provide to the customer?

A. a heat map with proposed AP locations and actual tested coverage

B. a heat map with existing AP locations and actual tested coverage

C. a heat map with sources of RF interface, both 802.11 and non-802.11

D. the heat map with proposed AP locations and predictive coverage

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An active site survey produces measured, real-world RF results for the proposed wireless design. Therefore, *a heat map with proposed AP locations and actual tested coverage* is the appropriate customer deliverable. During an active survey, the survey engineer places temporary access points at the intended installation locations, configures them to represent the planned WLAN as closely as possible, and collects measurements while moving through the facility. The collected data validates coverage and service behavior in the actual RF environment rather than relying solely on modeling assumptions.

The resulting heat map clearly documents where the proposed APs are to be installed and demonstrates the measured coverage achieved by that placement. It gives the customer an understandable visual record that design targets can be validated before final deployment, including intended signal coverage and the effects of building materials, attenuation, and the physical layout. The architect can also use these findings to refine the design before installation, such as adjusting AP placement, antenna selection, power levels, or channel planning. Aruba's campus design guidance describes site surveys as a key validation activity for WLAN designs; see the Aruba Validated Solution Guide: Site Surveys and the Aruba Central Site Survey documentation.