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QUESTION 1

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. microwave oven
- D. AP operating on channel 11

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

A company has an Aruba solution. A network administrator wants to prevent wireless users from accessing shopping web sites with 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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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. Help to detect rogue APs in the environment.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 5

Assume that administrators accept the default forwarding mode for WLANs. How does wireless user traffic flow in a master-local architecture, and how does it flow in a Mobility Master (MM) architecture?

- A. In the master-local architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the master controller to handle. In a MM architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the MM to handle.
- B. In both architectures, APs forward corporate user traffic locally and tunnel guest user traffic to a Mobility Controller (MC) to handle.
- C. In both architectures, traffic is tunneled to a Mobility Controller (MC) to handle.
- D. In the master-local architecture, traffic is tunneled to a local Mobility Controller (MC) to handle. In a MM architecture, all traffic is tunneled to the MM to handle.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a WLAN named 'Exam_Employee'. The 'Access' tab is active, displaying 'Captive Portal Options'. On the left, a list of options includes 'Clearpass or other external captive portal' (highlighted in orange), 'Internal captive portal with authentication', 'Internal captive portal with email registration', 'Internal captive portal, no auth or registration', and 'No Captive Portal'. The 'Auth servers' section is currently empty, indicated by a blue plus sign. Below this, the 'CPPM host' is set to '10.10.10.10', the 'CPPM page' is '/guest/exam.html', and the 'Redirect URL' field is empty.

A network administrator creates a guest WLAN on an Aruba Mobility Master (MM). The exhibit shows some of the settings for the WLAN. How should the network administrator handle the Auth server settings?

- A. Add an authentication server with the LDAP type and the IP address of the company AD server.
- B. Add an authentication server with the LDAP type and IP address 10.10.10.10.
- C. Add an authentication server with the RADIUS type and IP address 10.10.10.10.
- D. Add an authentication server with the RADIUS type and the IP address of the company AD server.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 7**

A company deploys a wireless network in a typical office environment with many surfaces where the signal can bounce. Which 802. 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 8**

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 9**

A Mobility Controller (MC) runs ArubaOS 8. What is a valid reason for an administrator to set the MC to master-local mode?

- A. The company already has a partially hierarchical deployment based on the 6.x code and wants to keep the current architecture.
- B. The company needs to manage third-party network infrastructure devices with the use of the master controller interface.
- C. The company wants a deployment architecture that allows administrators to configure all MC settings from a single location.
- D. The company requires a centralized licensing architecture that provides global license pools.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

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



Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 12**

A network administrator needs to create an Aruba firewall rule that permits wireless users to receive DHCP settings when they first connect to the Aruba solution. What are the correct source and destination aliases for the rule?

- A. source = any and destination = user
- B. source = any and destination = any
- C. source = user and destination = user
- D. source = user and destination = any

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 13**

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 14**

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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

- Authenticate users to a network RADIUS server
 - Enforce different Aruba firewall rules based on the user department
- How can the administrator meet these criteria in the simplest way?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 18

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

A company plans to deploy a Mobility Master (MM). The MM will manage 50 Mobility Controller (MC) appliances that will control a total of 700 APs, and 10 Virtual Mobility Controllers (VMCs) that will control a total of 200 APs.

How many MM licenses does the company require?

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



Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

A WLAN in an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution enforces Enterprise-WPA2 security and uses the tunnel forwarding mode. The company has an external RADIUS server.

Which device exchanges RADIUS packets with the RADIUS server?

- A. Mobility Controller (MC)
- B. wireless client
- C. access point (AP)
- D. Mobility Master (MM)

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 23

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 24**

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 25**

A company has an Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution that runs ArubaOS 8 and uses the default AirMatch and Client Match settings. The ARM profile has been disabled for 5GHz radios. How are channel and transmit power settings managed for these radios?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 26**

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

An Aruba Mobility Master (MM)-based solution has a WLAN that uses WPA2-Enterprise security. A test login on a wireless client fails. How can a network administrator determine whether the RADIUS server rejected the credentials or another issue occurred?

- A. View Technical Support information for the MM.
- B. Ping the IP address configured as the RADIUS server.
- C. Use the MM AAA Server Test Diagnostic tool.
- D. Use the tools in the MM Dashboard > Security window.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)