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Title : Aruba Certified Mobility

Expert 6.4

Version: DEMO

1.Refer to the exhibit.

Master (10.10.1.1)	Local 1 (10.10.1.2)	Local 2 (10.10.1.3)
ap system-profile "local" lms-ip 10.10.1.1 bkup-lms-ip 10.10.1.3 lms-preemption lms-hold-down-period 30 ! ha group-profile "Cluster-A" pre-shared-key aruba2hpe state-sync controller 10.10.1.1 role active controller 10.10.1.2 role dual ! ap-group "Cluster-A" ap-system-profile "local" ! ha-group-membership Cluster-A	ha group-membership Cluster-A	ha group-membership Cluster-A

A network engineer reviews the HA redundancy configuration of the Master and Local controllers shown in the exhibit. The engineer notices HA preemption is not enabled.

Which statement are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The RAPs in the ap-group of Cluster-A can failover to 10.10.1.2 and will start to failback to 10.10.1.1 after 10.10.1.1 is up for 30 seconds.

- B. The CPAs in the ap group of Cluster-A can failover to 10.10.1.2 and will start to failback to 10.10.1.1 after 10.10.1.1 is up for 30 seconds.
- C. The RAPs in the ap-group of Cluster-A can failover to 10.10.1.3 and will start to failback to 10.10.1.1 after 10.10.1.1 is up for 30 seconds.
- D. The CPAs in the ap group of Cluster-A can failover to 10.10.1.2 and will not failback the original controller after 10.10.1.1 is up.

Answer: AC

2.Refer to the exhibits on the tabs.

Exhibit 1

(local-1) #show trunk

Trunk Port Table

Port	Vlans Allowed	Vlans Active	Native Vlan
GE0/0/0	20-21,130-131,135,1140	20-21,130-131,135,1140	20

Exhibit 2

```
Guest
           Hash
                        1000
H-Emp
           Hash
                        130-131
MB-Emp
           Hash
                        135
Management Hash
                        20
           Hash
                        21
Remp
           Hash
                        1140
Voice
(Local-1) #show ip interface brief
                 IP Address / IP Netmask
Interface
                                                Admin
                                                            Protocol
vlan 20
                10.1.20.100 / 255.255.255.0
                                                up
                                                            up
               172.16.0.254 / 255.255.255.0
                                                            down
vlan 1
                                                up
vlan 130
            172.16.131.254 / 255.255.255.0
                                                up
                                                            up
            172.16.135.254 / 255.255.255.0
vlan 131
                                                            up
                                                up
vlan 135
             172.16.135.254 / 255.255.255.0
                                                up
                                                            up
              192.168.2.254 / 255.255.255.0
vlan 1000
                                                            up
                                                up
              172.16.40.254 / 255.255.255.0
vlan 1140
                                                up
                                                            up
vlan 21
              172.16.31.254 / 255.255.255.0
                                                up
                                                            up
loopback
              172.16.31.254 / 255.255.255.0
                                                up
                                                            up
(Local-1) #show ip dhcp database
DHCP enabled
#Guest
subnet 192.168.22.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
        option vendor-class-identifier "ArubaAP";
        option vendor-encapsulated-options "10.1.20.100";
        option domain-name-servers 192.168.22.254
        option routers 192.168.22.1 192.168.22.254;
        authoritative;
}
```

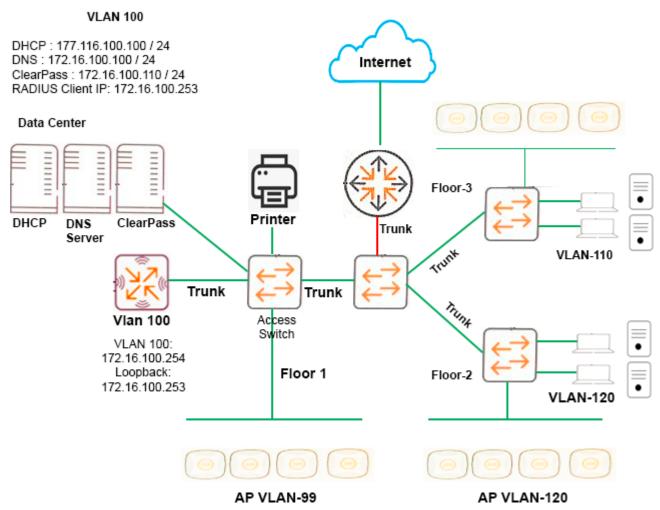
A network support engineer tests the DHCP scopes design for a wireless network. The engineer finds that clients connected to the Guest SSID do not get the IP address from the local controllers DHCP. As per the company policy, guests cannot get the IP from the corporate DHCP.

Based on the information shown in the exhibit, what does the engineer need to do to connect this?

- A. Change the VLAN 1000 subnet mask.
- B. Change port GE0/0/0 to allow VLAN 1000.
- C. Change the VLAN 1000 IP address.
- D. Change the VLAN 1000 name and DHCP pool name so they are the same.

Answer: C

3.Refer to the exhibit.



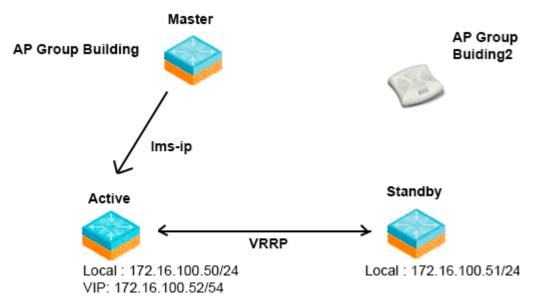
In Aruba architect plans to design a network for a school with a single controller. Wired clients and APs on each floor are mapped to different VLANs. The VLAN mapping is shown in the exhibit. Dot1x authentication is enabled for all the wireless clients, except guests, staff, and student users are mapped to VLAN 200 and 201, respectively. Controller up-link and all other inter switch links are trunk links and allow all necessary VLANs. APs and wired clients are able to get the IP address and other necessary IP parameters. The core switch is doing the inter VLAN routing for the network.

Based on the setup shown in the exhibit, which IP configuration does the controller need? (Choose two.)

- A. RADIUS source interface
- B. IP helper address only on virtual interfaces of VLAN 200 and VLAN 201
- C. Virtual interfaces for all VLAN 101.102.103.200 and 201.
- D. IP helper address on all virtual interfaces of VLAN 101, 102, 103, 200 and 201.
- E. Static route to reach the Data Center.

Answer: AB

4.Refer to the exhibit.



A network is configured with one master controller, one active local controller, and one standby local controller that use VRRP redundancy. All controllers are in the same center. The customer wants to configure AP termination redundancy in the event of controller failure and have the fastest recovery. How can the network administrator configure the controller for LMS redundancy to meet the customer's requirements?

A. Use 172.16.100.50 as the LMS-IP for AP Group Building2 and 172.16.100.51 as the Backup LMS IP.

B. Use 172.16.100.52 as the LMS-IP for AP Group Building2 and 172.16.100.51 as the Backup LMS IP.

C. Use 172.16.100.51 as the Backup LMS IP for AP Group Building2.

D. Use 172.16.100.51 as the Backup LMS IP for AP Group Building2.

Answer: A

5.An Aruba presales engineer works on a proof of concept (PoC) for a customer. As per the customer requirements, RAPs should be deployed at all home offices of employees who work from home. Only traffic from the RAP incorporate subnets 172.16.10.0/24, 172.168.11.0/24, and 10.254.1.0/8 should reach the controller. The rest of the traffic should be processed by the local resources.

What is the recommended deployment design to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the RAP in split-tunnel mode, and use a firewall policy to forward traffic either locally or to the corporate controller.
- B. Deploy the RAP in CAP mode, and use a route map to forward traffic either locally or to the corporate controller.
- C. Deploy the RAP in split-tunnel mode, and use a route map to forward traffic either locally or to the corporate controller.
- D. Deploy the RAP in split-tunnel mode, and use the split tunnel networks to forward traffic either locally or to the corporate controller.

Answer: C