HPE6-A85 Q&As

Aruba Certified Campus Access Associate

Pass HP HPE6-A85 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/hpe6-a85.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by HP Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

What are the main characteristics of the 6 GHz band?

A. Less RF signal is absorb by objects in a 6 GHz WLAN.

B. In North America, the 6 GHz band offers more 80 MHz channels than there are 40 MHz channels in the 5 GHz band.

C. The 6 GHz band is fully backward compatible with the existing bands.

D. Low Power Devices are allowed for indoor and outdoor usage.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The main characteristic of the 6 GHz band that is true among the given options is that in North America, the 6 GHz band offers more 80 MHz channels than there are 40 MHz channels in the 5 GHz band. This characteristic provides more spectrum availability, less interference, and higher throughput for wireless devices that support Wi-Fi 6E Wi-Fi Enhanced (Wi-Fi 6E) is an extension of Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) standard that operates in the newly available unlicensed frequency spectrum around 6 GHz in addition to existing bands below it. Some facts about this characteristic are: In North America, there are up to seven non-overlapping channels available in each of three channel widths (20 MHz, 40 MHz, and 80 MHz) in the entire unlicensed portion of the new spectrum (5925?125 MHz). This means there are up to 21 non-overlapping channels available for Wi-Fi devices in total. In comparison, in North America, there are only nine non-overlapping channels available in each of two channel widths (20 MHz and 40 MHz) in the entire unlicensed portion of the existing spectrum below it (2400?483 MHz and 5150?825 MHz). This means there are only up to nine non-overlapping channels available for Wi-Fi devices in total. Therefore, in North America, there are more than twice as many non-overlapping channels available in each channel width in the new spectrum than in the existing spectrum below it. Specifically, there are more than twice as many non-overlapping channels available at 80 MHz width (seven) than at 40 MHz width (three) in the existing spectrum below it. The other options are not true because: Less RF signal is absorbed by objects in a 6 GHz WLAN: This option is false because higher frequency signals tend to be more absorbed by objects than lower frequency signals due to higher attenuation Attenuation is a general term that refers to any reduction in signal strength during transmission over distance or through an object or medium . Therefore, RF signals in a 6 GHz WLAN would be more absorbed by objects than RF signals in a lower frequency WLAN. The 6 GHz band is fully backward compatible with existing bands: This option is false because Wi-Fi devices need to support Wi-Fi 6E standard to operate in the new spectrum around 6 GHz . Existing Wi-Fi devices that do not support Wi-Fi 6Estandard cannot use this spectrum and can only operate in existing bands below it. Low Power Devices are allowed for indoor and outdoor usage: This option is false because Low Power Indoor Devices (LPI) are only allowed for indoor usage under certain power limits and registration requirements . Outdoor usage of LPI devices is prohibited by regulatory authorities such as FCC Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is an independent agency of United States government that regulates communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable across United States . However, outdoor usage of Very Low Power Devices (VLP) may be allowed under certain power limits and without registration requirements.

References: https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-6e https://www.wi-fi.org/file/wi- fi-alliance-spectrum-needs-study https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/spectrum-expert-wi-fi/prod_white_paper0900aecd807395a9.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068- power-levels.html https://www.wi-fi.org/file/wi-fi-alliance-unlicensed-spectrum-in-the-us

QUESTION 2

What is an advantage of using Layer 2 MAC authentication?

A. it matches user names to MAC address

B. No setup is required on the client

C. MAC allow lists are easily maintained over time

D. MAC identifiers are hard to spoof

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Layer 2 MAC authentication is a method of authenticating devices based on their MAC addresses without requiring any client-side configuration or credentials. The switch sends the MAC address of the device to an authentication server such as ClearPass or RADIUS, which checks if the MAC address is authorized to access the network. If yes, the switch grants access to the device based on the assigned role and policies. If no, the switch denies access or redirects the device to a captive portal for further authentication.

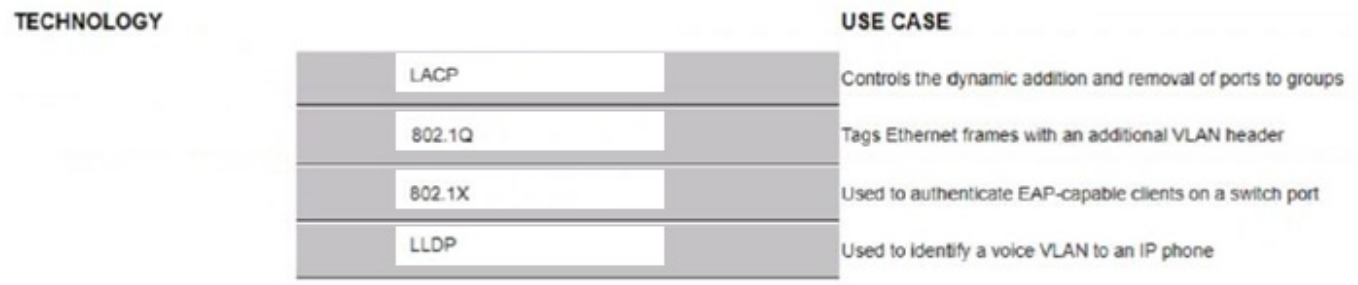
References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar ubaos-solutions/1-overview/mac-authentication.htm

QUESTION 3

Match the switching technology with the appropriate use case.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



QUESTION 4

When measuring signal strength, dBm is commonly used and 0 dBm corresponds to 1 mW power.

What does -20 dBm correspond to?

A. .-1 mW

B. .01 mw

C. 10 mW

D. 1mW

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: dBm is a unit of power that measures the ratio of a given power level to 1 mW. The formula to convert dBm to mW is: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(P(dBm)/10). Therefore, - 20 dBm corresponds to 0.01 mW, as follows: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(-20/10) = 0.01 mW

References:https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.html

QUESTION 5

When using Aruba Central what can identify recommended steps to resolve network health issues and allows you to share detailed information with support personnel?

A. Overview Dashboard

B. OAIOps

C. Alerts and Events

D. Audit Trail

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: OAIOps is a feature of Aruba Central that uses artificial intelligence and machine learning to identify recommended steps to resolve network health issues and allows you to share detailed information with support personnel. OAIOps provides insights into network performance, root cause analysis, anomaly detection, proactive alerts, and automated remediation actions.OAIOps also integrates with Aruba User Experience Insight (UXI) sensors to measure and improve user experience across wired and wireless networks.

References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_ArubaCentral.pdf