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QUESTION 1

What does WPA3-Personal use as the source to generate a different Pairwise Master Key (PMK) each time a station connects to the wireless network?

A. Session-specific information (MACs and nonces)

B. Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE)

C. Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE)

D. Key Encryption Key (KEK)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The source that WPA3-Personal uses to generate a different Pairwise Master Key (PMK) each time a station connects to the wireless network is session-specific information (MACs and nonces). WPA3-Personal uses

Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) to replace PSK authentication in WPA2-Personal. SAE is a secure key establishment protocol that uses a Diffie-Hellman key exchange to derive a shared secret between two parties without

revealing it to an eavesdropper. SAE involves the following steps:

The station and the access point exchange Commit messages that contain their MAC addresses and random numbers called nonces.

The station and the access point use their own passwords and the received MAC addresses and nonces to calculate a shared secret called SAE Password Element (PE).

The station and the access point use their own PE and the received MAC addresses and nonces to calculate a shared secret called SAE Key Seed (KS). The station and the access point use their own KS and the received MAC addresses

and nonces to calculate a shared secret called SAE Key Confirmation Key (KCK).

The station and the access point use their own KCK and the received MAC addresses and nonces to calculate a confirmation value called SAE Confirm. The station and the access point exchange Confirm messages that contain their SAE

Confirm values.

The station and the access point verify that the received SAE Confirm values match their own calculated values. If they match, the authentication is successful and the station and the access point have established a shared secret called SAE

PMK.

The SAE PMK is different for each session because it depends on the MAC addresses and nonces that are exchanged in each authentication process. The SAE PMK is used as an input for the 4-way handshake that generates the Pairwise

Temporal Key (PTK) for encrypting data frames.

The other options are not sources that WPA3-Personal uses to generate a different PMK each time a station connects to the wireless network because:

Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE): OWE is a feature that provides encryption for open networks without

requiring authentication or passwords. OWE uses a similar key establishment protocol as SAE, but it does not generate a PMK.

Instead, it generates a Pairwise Secret (PS) that is used as an input for the 4-way handshake that generates the PTK.

Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE): SAE is not a source, but a protocol that uses session-specific information as a source to generate a different PMK each time a station connects to the wireless network. Key Encryption Key (KEK): KEK is not a source, but an output of the 4-way handshake that generates the PTK. KEK is used to encrypt group keys that are distributed by the access point.

References: https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-6e https://www.wi-fi.org/file/wi- fi-alliance-unlicensed-spectrum-in-the-us https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/catalyst-9100ax-access- points/wpa3-dep-guide-og.html https://info.support.huawei.com/info- finder/encyclopedia/en/WPA3.html https://rp.os3.nl/2019-2020/p99/presentation.pdf

QUESTION 2

The noise floor measures 000000001 milliwatts, and the receiver\\'s signal strength is - 65dBm. What is the Signal to Noise Ratio?

A. 35 dBm

B. 15 dBm

C. 45 dBm

D. 25 dBm

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The signal to noise ratio (SNR) is a measure that compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise. SNR is defined as the ratio of signal power to the noise power, often expressed in decibels (dB). A high

SNR means that the signal is clear and easy to detect or interpret, while a low SNR means that the signal is corrupted or obscured by noise and may be difficult to distinguish or recover3. To calculate the SNR in dB, we can use the following

formula:

SNR (dB) = Signal power (dBm) - Noise power (dBm) In this question, we are given that the noise floor measures -90 dBm (0.000000001 milliwatts) and the receiver\\'s signal strength is -65 dBm (0.000316 milliwatts). Therefore, we can plug

these values into the formula and get:

SNR (dB) = -65 dBm - (-90 dBm) SNR (dB) = -65 dBm + 90 dBm SNR (dB) = 25 dBm Therefore, the correct answer is that the SNR is 25 dBm.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal-to-noise_ratio

QUESTION 3

Two independent ArubaOS-CX 6300 switches with Spanning Tree (STP) settings are interconnected with two cables between ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 All four ports have "no shutdown" and "no routing" commands

How will STP forward or discard traffic on these ports?

A. The switch with the lower MAC address will forward on both ports, while the switch with the higher MAC address will forward on both ports

B. The switch with the lower MAC address will forward on both ports, while the switch with the higher MAC address will discard on one port

C. The switch with the lower MAC address will discard on one port, while the switch with the higher MAC address will forward on both ports

D. The switch with the lower MAC address will discard on one port, while the switch with the higher MAC address will discard on one port

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The way that STP Spanning Tree Protocol. STP is a network protocol that ensures a loop-free topology for any bridged Ethernet local area network by preventing redundant paths between switches or bridges from creating loops

that cause broadcast storms, multiple frame transmission, and MAC table instability. STP creates a logical tree structure that spans all of the switches in an extended network and blocks any redundant links that are not part of the tree from

forwarding data packets3. will forward or discard traffic on these ports is as follows:

STP will elect a root bridge among the two switches based on their bridge IDs, which are composed of a priority value and a MAC address. The switch with the lower bridge ID will become the root bridge and will forward traffic on all its ports.

STP will assign a role and a state to each port on both switches based on their port IDs, which are composed of a priority value and a port number. The port with the lower port ID will become the designated port and will forward traffic, while

the port with the higher port ID will become the alternate port and will discard traffic. In this scenario, since both switches have two cables connected between ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2, there will be two possible paths between them, creating a

loop. To prevent this loop, STP will block one of these paths by discarding traffic on one of the ports on each switch.

Assuming that both switches have the same priority value (default is 32768), the switch with the lower MAC address will have the lower bridge ID and will become the root bridge. The root bridge will forward traffic on both ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2.

Assuming that both ports have the same priority value (default is 128), port 1/1/1 will have a lower port ID than port 1/1/2 on both switches because it has a lower port number. Port 1/1/1 will become the designated port and will forward traffic,

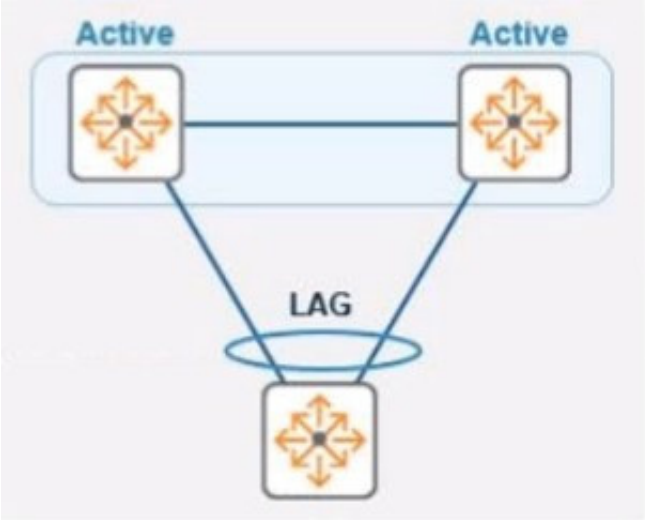
while port 1/1/2 will become the alternate port and will discard traffic. Therefore, the switch with the lower MAC address will discard traffic on one port (port 1/1/2), while the switch with the higher MAC address will also discard traffic on one

port (port 1/1/2).

References: 3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning_Tree_Protocol

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



In the given topology, a pair of Aruba CX 8325 switches are in a VSX stack using the active gateway What is the nature and behavior of the Virtual IP for the VSX pair if clients are connected to the access switch using VSX as the default gateway?

A. Virtual IP is active on the primary VSX switch Virtual floating IP will failover in case of a failure

B. Virtual IP is active on both CX switches

C. Virtual IP uses SVI IP address synced with VSX

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a feature that allows two Aruba CX switches to operate as a single logical device with a single control plane and data plane. VSX provides high availability, scalability, and simplified management for campus and data center networks3. In VSX, one switch is designated as the primary switch and the other as the secondary switch. The primary switch owns and responds to ARP Address Resolution Protocol. ARP is a communication protocol used for discovering the link layer address, such as a MAC address, associated with a given internet layer address, typically an IPv4 address. This mapping is a critical function in the Internet protocol suite. requests for the virtual IP address of the VSX pair4. The virtual IP address is used as the default gateway for clients connected to the access switch. If the primary switch fails, the secondary switch takes over the virtual IP address and continues to forward traffic for the clients5.

References: 3 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-overview.htm 4 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-ip- addressing.htm 5 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-failover.htm

QUESTION 5

When using the OSPF dynamic routing protocol on an Aruba CX switch, what must match on the neighboring devices to exchange routes?

A. Hello timers

B. DR configuration

C. ECMP method

D. BDR configuration

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: OSPF Open Shortest Path First. OSPF is a link-state routing protocol that uses a hierarchical structure to create a routing topology for IP networks. OSPF routers exchange routing information with their neighbors using Hello packets, which are sent periodically on each interface. To establish an adjacency Adjacency is a relationship formed between selected neighboring routers for the purpose of exchanging routing information., OSPF routers must agree on several parameters, including Hello timers, which specify how often Hello packets are sent on an interface. If the Hello timers do not match between neighboring routers, they will not form an adjacency and will not exchange routes. References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/ar ubaos-solutions/osfp/osfp.htm

QUESTION 6

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

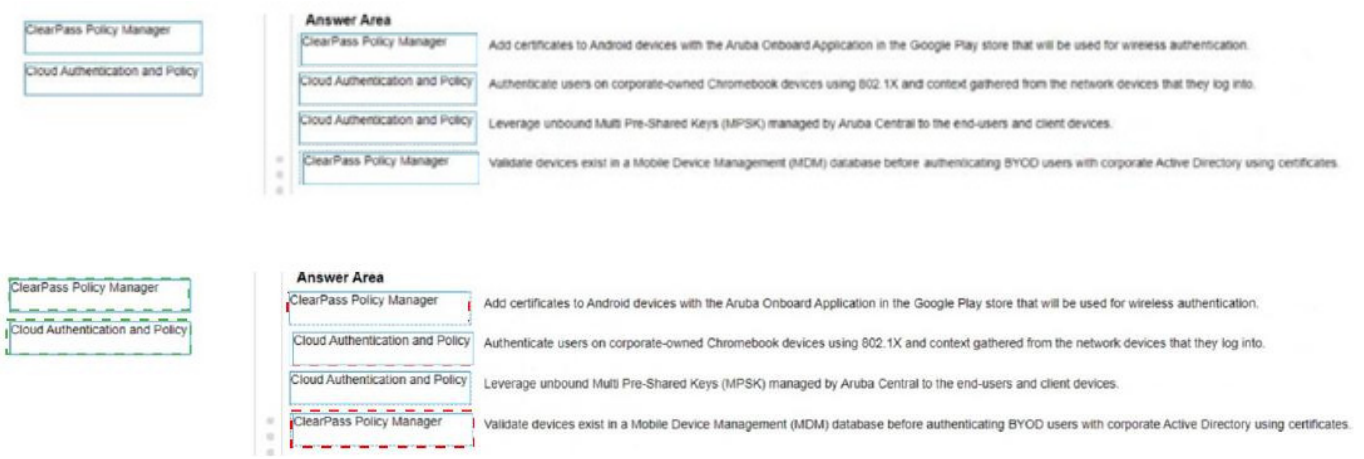
References:https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.html

QUESTION 7

Please match the use case to the appropriate authentication technology.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



QUESTION 8

You need to configure wireless access for several classes of loT devices, some of which operate only with 802 11b. Each class must have a unique PSK and will require a different security policy applied as a role There will be 15-20 different classes of devices and performance should be optimized

Which option fulfills these requirements\\'\\'

A. Single SSID with MPSK for each loT class using 5 GHz and 6 GHz bands

B. Single SSID with MPSK for each loT class using 2.4GHz and 5 GHz bands

C. Individual SSIDs with unique PSK for each loT class, using 5GHz and 6 GHz bands

D. Individual SSIDs with unique PSK for each loT class, using 2.4GHZ and 5GHz band

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The option that fulfills the requirements is to create individual SSIDs with unique PSK for each loT class, using 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz band. This option provides the following benefits:

Each loT class has a unique PSK that can be used to apply a different security policy as a role. This enhances the security and flexibility of the WLAN network. Individual SSIDs allow for better isolation and management of different loT

classes. This improves the performance and scalability of the WLAN network. Using both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands allows for backward compatibility with loT devices that operate only with 802.11b, which uses the 2.4 GHz band1. It also

allows for higher throughput and less interference for loT devices that support 802.11a, 802.11g, 802.11n, or 802.11ac, which use the 5 GHz band2. The other options do not fulfill the requirements because:

Single SSID with MPSK for each loT class using 5 GHz and 6 GHz bands: This option does not support loT devices that operate only with 802.11b, which uses the 2.4 GHz band1. It also does not optimize the performance of the WLAN

network, as a single SSID may cause co-channel interference and congestion among different loT classes.

Single SSID with MPSK for each loT class using 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands: This option does not optimize the

performance of the WLAN network, as a single SSID may cause co-channel interference and congestion among different loT

classes. Individual SSIDs with unique PSK for each loT class, using 5 GHz and 6 GHz bands: This option does not support loT devices that operate only with 802.11b, which uses the 2.4 GHz band1.

References: 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11b-1999 2 https://www.lifewire.com/wireless-standards-802-11a-802-11b-g-n-and-802-11ac-816553

QUESTION 9

What does a slow amber-flashing Stack-LED indicate?

A. One switch has a stacking failure.

B. A port has a stacking failure Stacking mode Is not selected

C. Stacking mode selected

D. Stacking is synchronizing Please wait

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A slow amber-flashing Stack-LED indicates that stacking mode is selected on the switch. This means that the switch is ready to join a stack or form a new stack if no other switches are present.

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

QUESTION 10

What are two advantages of a UXl? (Select two.)

A. A UXl can be used without any internet connection

B. A UXl helps to calculate the best WiFi channels in a remote location

C. A UXl behaves like a client/user

D. A UXl measures the Wi-Fi coverage of all APs in the given location.

E. A UXl can check different applications, such as HTTP VOIP or Office 365.

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: A UXI (User Experience Insight) is a device that simulates user behavior and tests network performance from the user perspective. It can check different applications, such as HTTP, VOIP, or Office 365, and measure metrics

such as latency, jitter, packet loss, and throughput.

References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/networking/user-experience-insight/