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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two options are the Layer 2 protocols? (Choose two.)

A. 802.1Q

B. IPSec

C. STP

D. RIP

E. 802.11af

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

802.1Q and STP are Layer 2 technologies used by Ethernet switches. IEEE 802.1Q defines VLAN tagging on Ethernet frames, allowing switches and trunks to identify the VLAN membership of traffic while it traverses a Layer 2 switched network. The tag is inserted into the Ethernet frame, which is why 802.1Q operates at the data-link layer. STP, standardized as IEEE 802.1D, is also a Layer 2 switching protocol. It exchanges Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) between switches and calculates a loop-free active topology. This prevents Ethernet frame loops and broadcast storms when redundant Layer 2 links exist, while retaining redundant paths that can be activated after a failure. These functions are fundamental to VLAN-based campus switching and do not depend on IP routing for their operation. Aruba switching documentation describes VLAN support through 802.1Q tagging and provides STP configuration as a switching feature. The IEEE overview also identifies 802.1Q as the standard for bridges and bridged networks, including VLAN operation. See Aruba AOS-CX Spanning Tree Protocol overview and IEEE 802.1Q standard information.

QUESTION NO: 2

What command displays information regarding the secondary image installed on an AOS-CX switch?

A. show secondary

B. show version detail

C. show version

D. show images

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

`show images` is the AOS-CX operational command used to display the software images stored on the switch, including both the primary and secondary image locations. Its output identifies the image versions available in each boot-image partition and indicates which image is currently selected or active for booting. This makes it the appropriate command when an administrator needs to confirm the secondary image installed before changing boot settings, performing an upgrade, or validating rollback readiness. AOS-CX maintains separate primary and secondary software-image locations so that a switch can retain a known-good image while another image is installed or tested. Reviewing both locations with `show images` is therefore an essential part of safe image-management and upgrade procedures. Aruba's AOS-CX documentation describes image management and boot-image handling in its Software image management documentation; the command is also covered in the applicable AOS-CX CLI command reference.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two options are the Layer 3 Routing protocols? (Choose two.)

A. BGP

B. LLDP

C. OSPF

D. MPLS

E. 802.3ad

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

BGP and OSPF are Layer 3 routing protocols because both exchange reachability information and use that information to select paths for forwarding IP packets between networks. OSPF is an interior gateway protocol that routers use within a single autonomous system. It is a link-state protocol: participating routers distribute link-state information, build a common view of the topology, and calculate shortest paths. BGP is a path-vector protocol designed to exchange routing information between autonomous systems, which makes it foundational to interdomain routing on the Internet. It advertises network-layer reachability information along with path attributes that support routing-policy decisions. In an Aruba switching environment, these protocols provide dynamic IP routing rather than merely discovering neighbors, aggregating Ethernet links, or applying packet-label forwarding mechanisms. Aruba's AOS-CX documentation includes OSPF and BGP as supported routing protocol features, reflecting their role in building and maintaining Layer 3 routing tables. For further protocol specifications, see the IETF's OSPF Version 2 RFC and BGP-4 RFC.

QUESTION NO: 4

An administrator needs to configure interface 1/1/10 as an access port in VLAN 20 on an Aruba AOS-CX switch.

Which command is entered in the interface configuration context?

A. vlan trunk allowed 20

B. switchport access vlan 20

C. vlan access 20

D. untagged vlan 20

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`vlan access 20` configures the interface as an untagged access member of VLAN 20. An access port normally connects to a single endpoint, such as a workstation, printer, IP phone, or access point operating without multiple tagged client VLANs.

Tagged VLAN membership for switch-to-switch and other multi-VLAN connections is configured differently. Aruba AOS-CX VLAN configuration and interface VLAN modes are documented in the AOS-CX Technical Documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true regarding IEEE 802.1X port-based authentication? (Choose two.)

A. The connected endpoint functions as the supplicant.

B. The switch port functions as the authenticator.

C. The switch must use Telnet to communicate with the authentication server.

D. 802.1X eliminates the need for an authentication server.

E. Only wireless clients can operate as supplicants.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In an 802.1X deployment, the endpoint requesting network access is the **supplicant**. The switch port acts as the **authenticator**, controlling access to the network while relaying authentication information between the supplicant and the authentication server.

A RADIUS server commonly performs the authentication-server role. After successful authentication, it can return authorization information that the switch uses to apply the appropriate network-access policy. IEEE 802.1X provides a standards-based framework for controlling access to wired and wireless networks. See the IEEE 802.1X standard page.

QUESTION NO: 6

The section in blue can be ignored.

SW1(config) # interface 1/1/1-1/1/2

SW1(config-if- < 1/1/1-1/1/2) # vlan access 2

SW1(config-if- < 1/1/1-1/1/2) # exit

SW1(config) # interface 1/1/11-1/1/17

SW1(config-if- < 1/1/11-1/1/17) # vlan access 17

SW1(config-if- < 1/1/11-1/1/17) # exit

After completing the above commands, what is the expected output of show vlan with no other vlan commanded having been added?

A.

SW1# show vlan

VLAN	Name	Status	Reason	Type	Interfaces
1	DEFAULT_VLAN_1	up	ok	default	1/1/2
2	[redacted]	up	ok	static	1/1/2
11		up	ok	static	1/1/17
12		up	ok	static	1/1/17
13		up	ok	static	1/1/17
14		up	ok	static	1/1/17
15		up	ok	static	1/1/17
16		up	ok	static	1/1/17
17		up	ok	static	1/1/17

B.

SW1# show vlan

VLAN	Name	Status	Reason	Type	Interfaces
1	DEFAULT_VLAN_1	up	ok	default	1/1/1-1/1/24
2	[redacted]	up	ok	static	1/1/1-1/1/2
17		up	ok	static	1/1/11-1/1/17

C.

SW1# show vlan

VLAN	Name	Status	Reason	Type	Interfaces
2	DEFAULT_VLAN_2	up	ok	static	1/1/1-1/1/2
17	[redacted]	up	ok	static	1/1/11-1/1/17

D.

SW1# show vlan

VLAN	Name	Status	Reason	Type	Interfaces
1	DEFAULT_VLAN_1	up	ok	default	<output omitted>
2	[redacted]	up	ok	static	1/1/1-1/1/2
17		up	ok	static	1/1/11 1/1/17

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct output is the one showing VLAN 1, VLAN 2, and VLAN 17. On ArubaOS-CX, applying `vlan access 2` to interfaces 1/1/1 through 1/1/2 assigns those interfaces as untagged access members of VLAN 2. Similarly, applying `vlan access 17` to interfaces 1/1/11 through 1/1/17 assigns that range as untagged access members of VLAN 17. The access-VLAN configuration creates the referenced VLAN when it is not already present, so explicit prior `vlan 2` and `vlan 17` configuration is not required for this result.

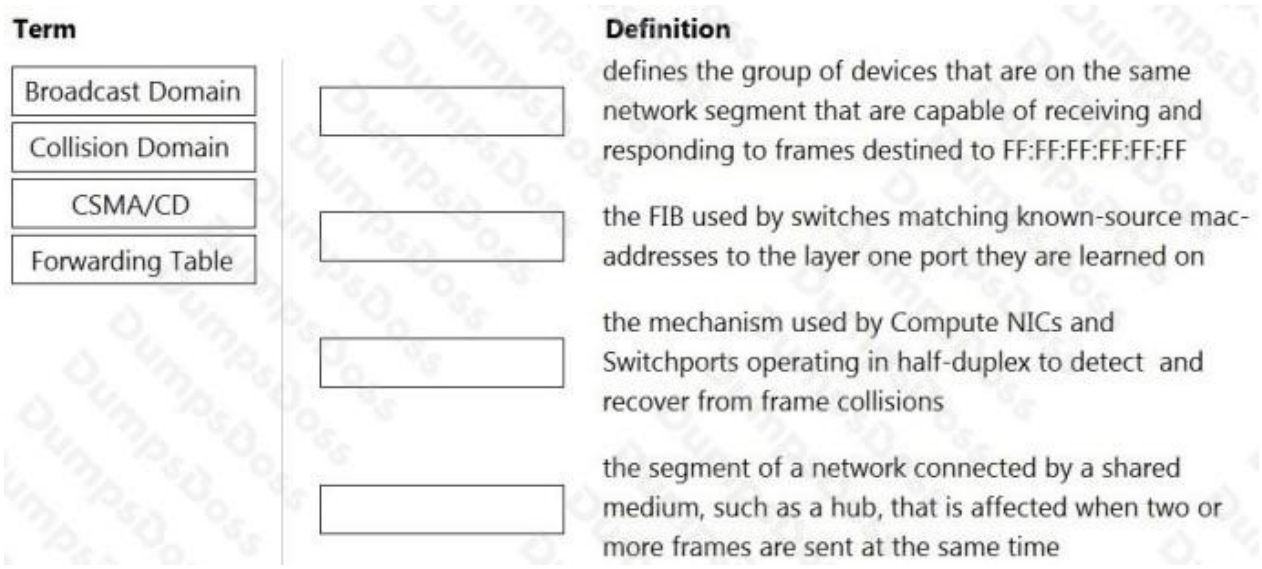
The default VLAN, VLAN 1, remains present. Ports moved to VLAN 2 or VLAN 17 no longer appear as untagged members of VLAN 1; the remaining switch ports retain their default untagged VLAN 1 membership. Therefore, the expected `show vlan` display must associate ports 1/1/1-1/1/2 with VLAN 2 and ports 1/1/11-1/1/17 with VLAN 17, while retaining VLAN 1 for the ports not reassigned. Aruba's AOS-CX documentation describes access VLAN assignment under the interface VLAN configuration commands and VLAN display behavior in the VLAN command reference: AOS-CX vlan access command and AOS-CX show vlan command.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)

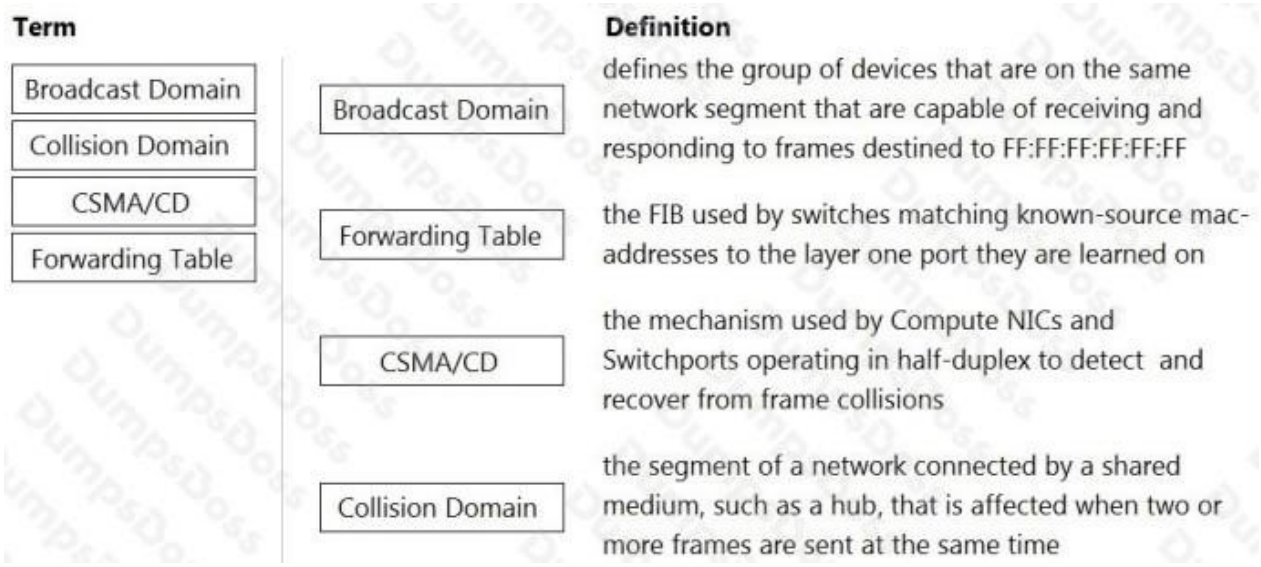
DRAG DROP

Match the switching term to the correct definition.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The completed matching is correct because it connects each switching term with the network behavior it specifically describes. A broadcast domain is the set of devices that receive a Layer 2 Ethernet broadcast. The destination MAC address FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF is the Ethernet broadcast address, so all devices within the applicable Layer 2 broadcast scope receive that frame. Aruba describes VLANs as logical Layer 2 broadcast domains, which is consistent with this definition: Aruba Central VLAN documentation.

A forwarding table, also called a forwarding information base in this context, records MAC address forwarding information learned by a switch. When the switch receives frames, it learns source MAC addresses and associates them with the ingress interface, allowing later frames toward those destinations to be forwarded through the appropriate port. This is the fundamental operation of Layer 2 switching.

CSMA/CD is correctly associated with collision detection and recovery in half-duplex Ethernet. Devices using a shared, half-duplex Ethernet medium listen before transmitting, detect collisions when they occur, and perform the defined recovery and retransmission process. Full-duplex switched Ethernet does not use collision detection, but the stated half-duplex condition makes this association exact.

A collision domain is correctly identified as the shared network portion in which simultaneous transmissions can collide. A hub-based shared medium is a classic example because connected devices share the same transmission environment. The selected mappings therefore accurately reflect the meanings of broadcast domains, forwarding tables, CSMA/CD, and collision domains.

QUESTION NO: 8

Refer to the exhibit.

All four switches in the diagram have been configured with the region name "Aruba1".

What two other MSTP configurations must match for switches within the same MST region? (Choose two.)

A. MST region type

B. MST Bridge ID

C. MST version number

D. MST revision number

E. MST VLAN to instance mapping

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

MSTP identifies an MST region through a configuration identifier rather than by the region name alone. The identifier includes the configured region name, the MST revision number, and a digest calculated from the VLAN-to-instance assignment table. Therefore, switches using the name “Aruba1” must also use the same MST revision number and the same MST VLAN to instance mapping to be recognized as members of one region. The revision number is an administrator-controlled value that distinguishes versions of a region configuration. It should be updated consistently when the VLAN-to-instance design is changed. The VLAN mapping determines which VLANs belong to each multiple spanning-tree instance; matching it ensures that every member calculates the same configuration digest and applies the same spanning-tree topology to the intended VLAN groups. Once these values align, the switches can exchange MST BPDUs as internal regional devices and use the common-instance and per-instance spanning-tree behavior expected within that region. Aruba’s spanning-tree configuration guidance describes MST region settings and instance VLAN assignments in the AOS-S Advanced Traffic Management Guide. The IEEE 802.1 working group maintains the standard family governing bridged-network spanning tree operation at IEEE 802.1Q.

QUESTION NO: 9

What is the default administrative distance of a static IPv4 route on an Aruba AOS-CX switch?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 90

D. 110

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The default administrative distance of a static route is **1**. Administrative distance is used to select between routes to the same destination that are learned from different sources. A lower administrative distance is preferred, so a default static route is normally selected over routes learned through most dynamic routing protocols when both routes are otherwise eligible.

The distance can be modified when a design requires a static route to act as a floating backup route rather than the preferred path. Aruba documents static-route configuration in the AOS-CX IP Routing documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
--------------------------------------------------
VLAN  Name            Mode              Mapping
--------------------------------------------------
1     DEFAULT_VLAN_1  native-untagged   port
10    Sales           trunk             port
20    Service         trunk             port
30    Customer        trunk             port
```

Which command produces the above output?

A. show interface port 1/1/10 trunk

B. show vlan port 1/1/10

C. show trunk port 1/1/10 extended

D. show interface port 1/1/10 switchport

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`show trunk port 1/1/10 extended` produces detailed trunk information for the specified physical interface. The command focuses on port `1/1/10` and uses the `extended` keyword to display the expanded trunk-related status and configuration fields shown in the exhibit, rather than only a concise interface or VLAN membership view. This type of detailed output is useful when validating how a port participates in trunking, including the operational trunk state and related forwarding characteristics for that individual port. Aruba switch CLI commands use interface-qualified show commands to narrow output to a particular port, which is especially helpful during connectivity and VLAN/trunk troubleshooting. The command's explicit port identifier and extended display request match an exhibit that presents detailed, port-specific trunk data. Consult the official Aruba networking documentation portal for the applicable AOS-CX command-reference version and switch platform: HPE Networking Support Documentation. Aruba's AOS-CX documentation library is also available at Aruba AOS-CX Technical Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which two commands will save the running-config so that changes will be loaded automatically on the next reboot? (Choose two.)

A. write memory

B. save

C. copy config config1 config startup-config

D. copy running-config startup-config

E. copy running-config checkpoint boot-config

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

On ArubaOS-Switch, the active configuration is held in the running configuration while the switch is operating. To make changes persistent across a reboot, that running configuration must be written to the startup configuration, which is the configuration file the switch loads during boot. `write memory` is the traditional abbreviated command for performing this save operation; it writes the current running configuration into the startup configuration. `copy running-config startup-config` performs the same essential operation explicitly by identifying the running configuration as the source and the startup configuration as the destination. Consequently, either command preserves current configuration changes—such as VLAN, interface, management, or routing settings—for automatic loading after the next restart. Aruba documentation describes the distinction between the running and startup configuration files and the need to save the current configuration when persistent changes are required. See the ArubaOS-Switch configuration-files documentation and the ArubaOS-Switch save-configuration documentation.

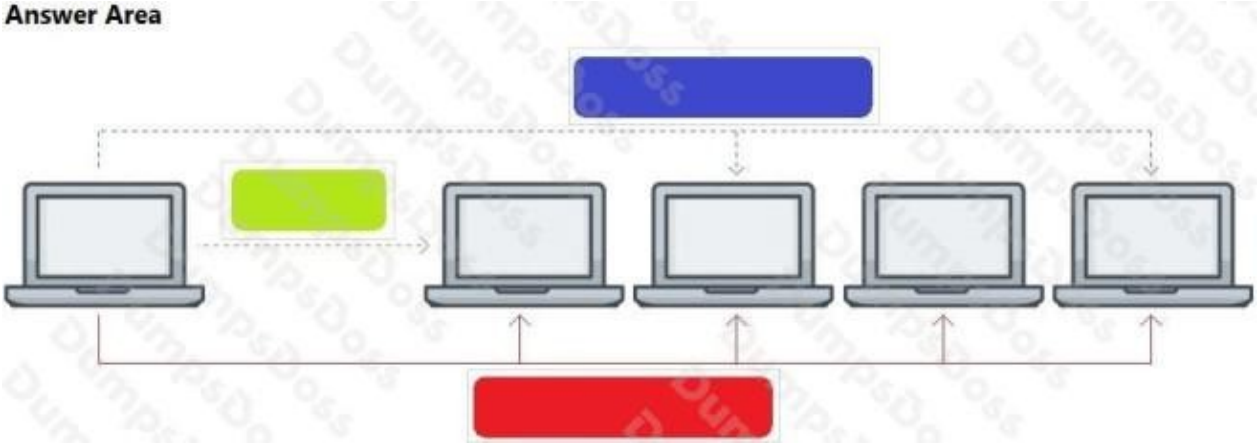
QUESTION NO: 12 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

Click on the colored box that corresponds with the line that best represents Multicast traffic flow.

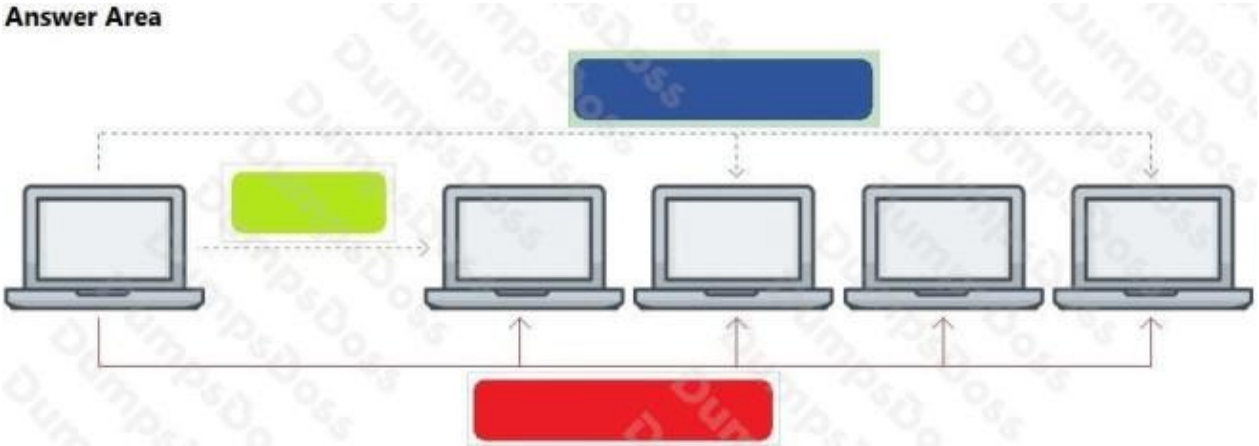
Hot Area:

Answer Area



ANSWER:

Answer Area



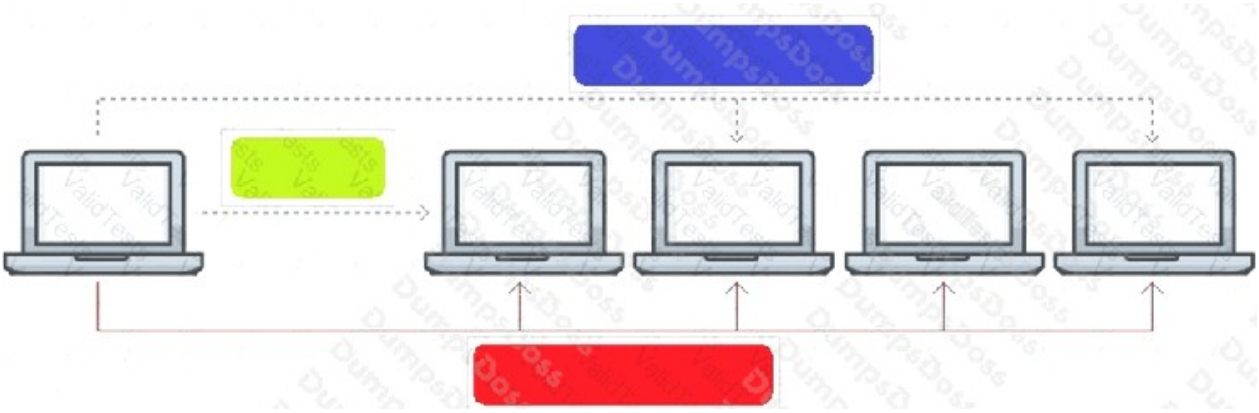
Explanation:

Multicast traffic is represented by the blue box. Multicast is a one-to-many traffic model: one sending device transmits a packet once, and the network delivers copies only toward devices that belong to the intended multicast group. In the diagram, the blue dotted path originates from the sender and branches toward a selected set of receiving devices. That branching pattern is the key visual characteristic of multicast: multiple endpoints receive the traffic, but delivery is limited to the group members rather than being sent to a single host or indiscriminately to every device on the local network.

At Layer 2, multicast frames use multicast destination MAC addresses, and switches can forward multicast efficiently when they know which ports have interested receivers. In IPv4 environments, IGMP is commonly used by hosts to signal multicast-group membership, while switches can use IGMP snooping to identify the appropriate forwarding ports. This prevents unnecessary replication to ports with no multicast listeners while preserving delivery to all subscribed receivers. Aruba switching concepts follow this same multicast forwarding principle: multicast distribution is group-based and can be constrained through membership awareness. Cisco's overview of IGMP snooping and multicast forwarding describes how switches use membership information to forward multicast traffic only where receivers are present. The blue branching line therefore correctly illustrates multicast flow.

QUESTION NO: 13 - (SIMULATION)

Click on the colored box that corresponds with the line that best represents Multicast traffic flow.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select the blue box.

The blue line represents **multicast** traffic because it is sent from one source to a selected group of receivers, rather than to one device only (unicast) or every device on the network (broadcast).

QUESTION NO: 14

What are two available options as part of a DHCP offer message? (Choose two.)

A. SSID

B. DNS server IP

C. Subnet Mask

D. LLDP-MED

E. VLAN ID

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

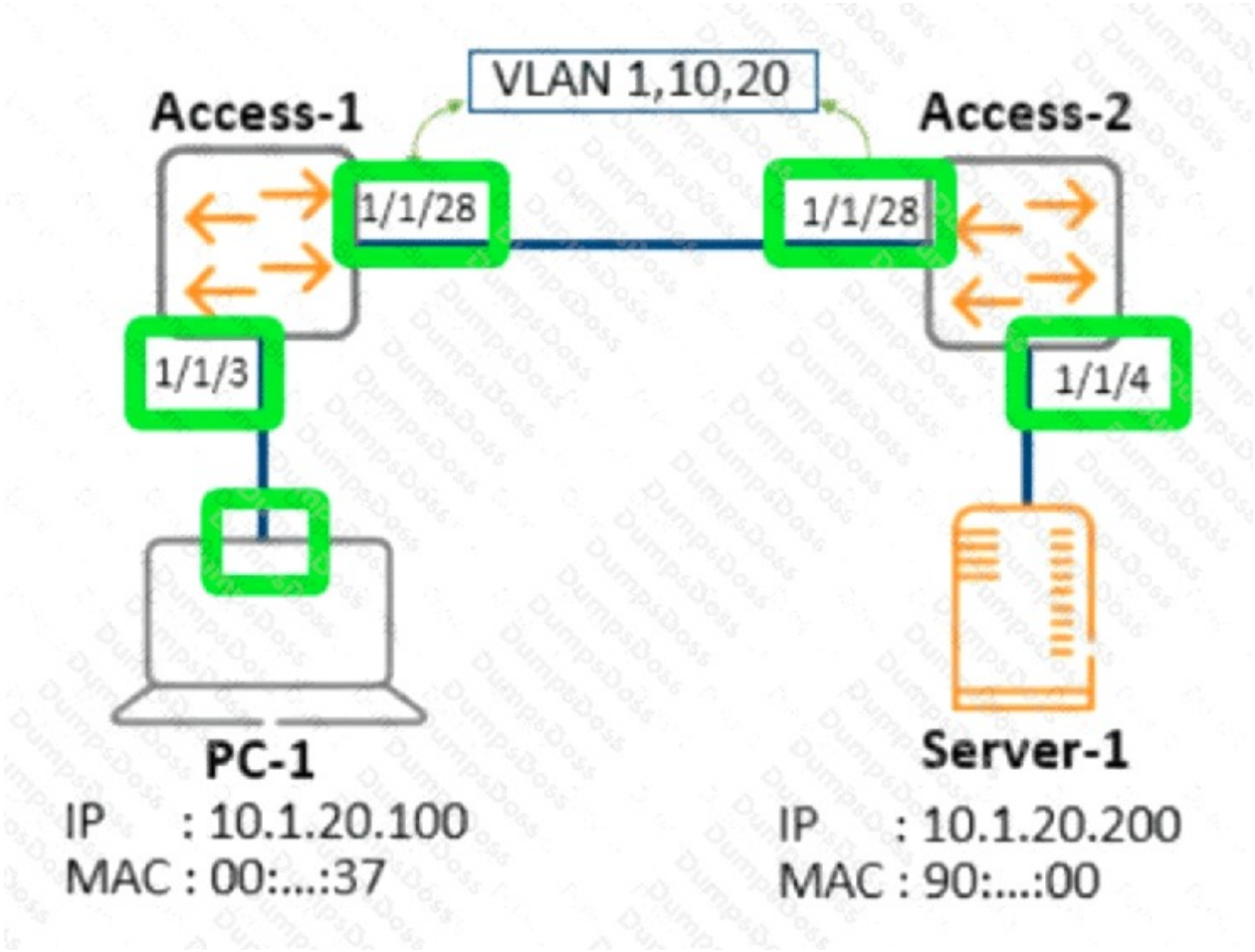
A DHCP server uses a DHCPOFFER message to propose an address lease and to deliver configuration parameters that allow the client to operate on the IP network. **DNS server IP** is a standard DHCP configuration parameter, carried using the Domain Name Server option. It can provide one or more recursive DNS server addresses, enabling the client to resolve hostnames after it accepts the lease. **Subnet Mask** is also a standard DHCP parameter and communicates the client's local subnet boundary. The mask lets the client determine whether a destination is on the local link or must be sent to its configured default gateway.

DHCP options are defined as extensible fields in DHCP messages, including DHCPOFFER. A server commonly includes the offered IP address together with network settings such as the subnet mask, routers, DNS servers, lease duration, and other client configuration values. The DHCP protocol specification describes the DHCPOFFER message and its use in supplying configuration parameters, while the DHCP options specification defines the Subnet Mask option and Domain Name Server option. See RFC 2131 and RFC 2132.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (SIMULATION)

Review the exhibit.

Which ports should be configured as access ports? Click in the green box to make your selection. (Select two.)



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select these two access ports:

Ports `1/1/28` on both switches are the inter-switch link and must carry VLANs 1, 10, and 20, so they are trunk ports rather than access ports.

QUESTION NO: 16

What is the login and password combination is used when first configuring an Aruba OS-CX switch from factory defaults?

A. Login admin and password admin.

B. Login admin and password field empty.

C. Login admin and password forgetme!.

D. Login admin and password password.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

An Aruba OS-CX switch at its factory-default state uses the built-in **admin** account for its initial local-console login. The password is initially unset, so the operator enters **admin** at the login prompt and presses Enter at the password prompt without entering a value. After this first successful login, OS-CX requires the administrator to establish a password before normal administrative access can continue. This initial-access behavior is designed to permit secure first-time commissioning while ensuring that a default reusable password is not retained on the switch. The procedure applies when the switch has

not already received configuration through a deployment workflow such as Zero Touch Provisioning and has been returned to factory defaults. Aruba's OS-CX security documentation describes local authentication and the initial administrator-account password setup process. See the Aruba AOS-CX local login and authentication documentation and the AOS-CX Security Guide.