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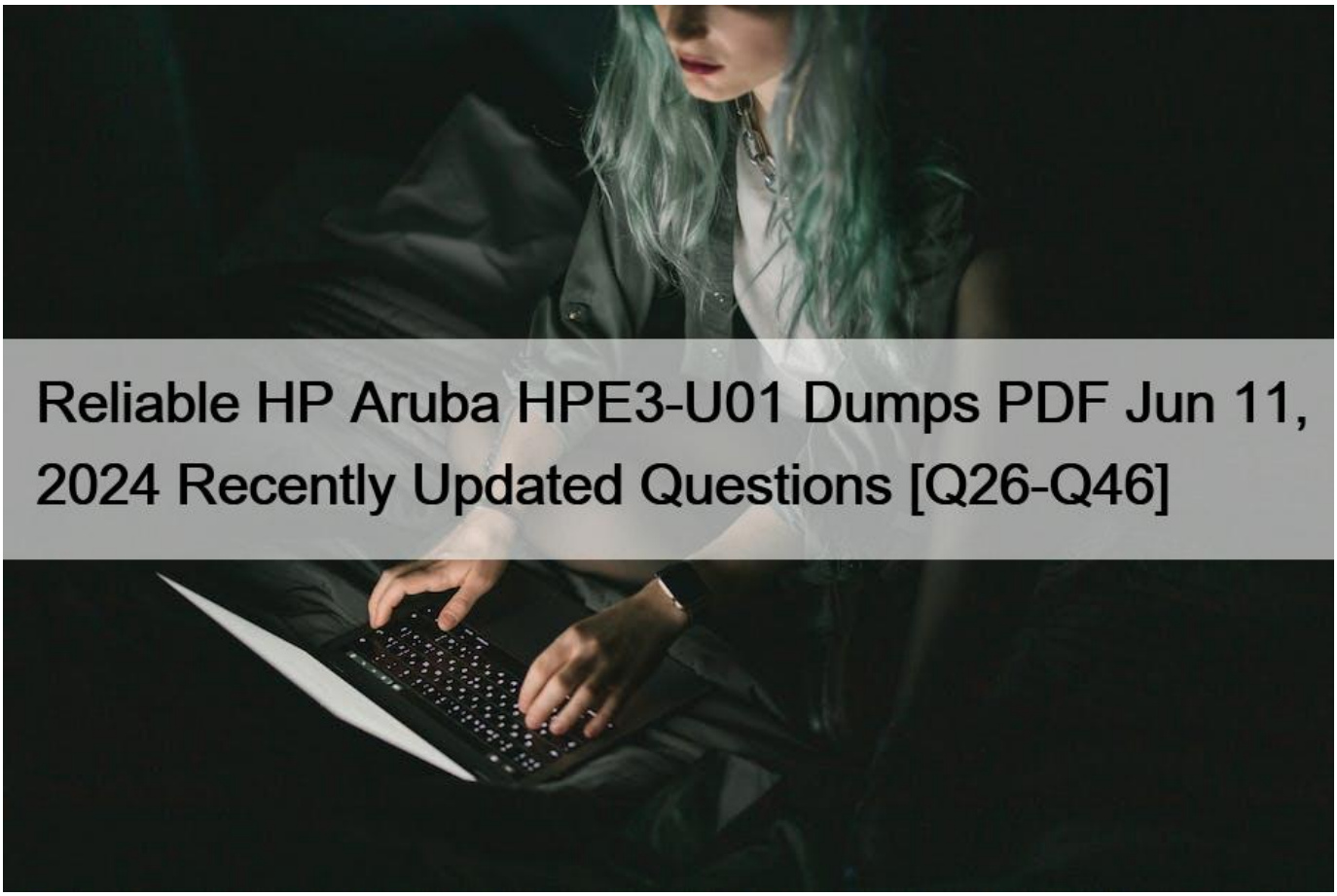

Reliable HP Aruba HPE3-U01 Dumps PDF Jun 11, 2024 Recently Updated Questions
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Earning the Aruba Certified Network Technician certification can open up many career opportunities in the networking field. Certified professionals are in high demand by organizations that rely on wireless networks to support their operations. They are well-equipped to handle complex network configurations, troubleshoot network problems, and implement security measures to protect their organization's data. Passing the HPE3-U01 exam is an excellent way to demonstrate your expertise in Aruba technology and advance your career in networking.

HP HPE3-U01 certification exam is a great way to demonstrate your knowledge and expertise in Aruba networking solutions, and can help you advance your career in the IT industry. Achieving this certification can also provide you with a competitive advantage in the job market, as it validates your skills and knowledge in a highly sought-after area of expertise. Additionally, the certification can help you gain recognition within your organization and increase your credibility as a networking professional.

QUESTION 26

How many addresses does the 255.255.252.0 provide?
* 16384
* 32768
* 8192
* 1024
Explanation

The subnet mask 255.255.252.0 is equivalent to the CIDR notation /22, which means that 22 bits are used for the network prefix and 10 bits are used for the host part. To calculate the number of addresses that this subnet mask provides, we can use the formula2n2, wherenis the number of bits in the host part. In this case,n=10, so the number of addresses is2102=10242=1022. The subtraction of 2 is because the first and the last addresses are reserved for the network identifier and the broadcast address, respectively. Therefore, the subnet mask

255.255.252.0 provides 1022 usable addresses for hosts, plus 2 reserved addresses, for a total of 1024 addresses.References:IP Subnet Calculator,How many host addresses are available on the network … – ITExamAnswers

QUESTION 27

What is a characteristic of IPv4 addresses?
* It is 32 bits long
* It is 128 bits long
* 12 hex-digit notation
* Has zero compression rule

QUESTION 28

What are characteristics of Aruba Central? (Select two.)
* It must be deployed as an on-premises server.
* It manages networking equipment using SNMP.
* It manages networking equipment using HTTPs.
* It can manage third-party networking equipment.
* It is considered cloud-based network management.
Explanation

Aruba Central is a cloud-based networking solution that offers simplicity, security, and scalability for managing Aruba network infrastructure. It uses HTTPs to communicate with networking equipment such as wireless, wired, VPN, and SD-WAN devices. It also provides AI-powered insights, workflow automation, and advanced security features to unifyoperations across campus, branch, data center, and remote work environments. Aruba Central does not require an on-premises server, nor does it use SNMP for management.

It also does not support third-party networking equipment, as it is designed for Aruba ESP (Edge Services Platform). References: Aruba Central for Cloud-managed networking, About Aruba Central, Aruba Central data sheet

QUESTION 29

Which commands are required to configure interfaces 1 /1/1 and 1 /1/2 as VLAN 10 access ports in ArubaOS-CX switches?

- vlan 10 interface 1/1/1-1/1/2 $ no routing $ $ access vlan 10 $
- vlan 10 interface 1/1/1 $ access 10 $ interface 1/1/2 $ access 10 $
- vlan 10 interface 1/1/1-1/1/2 $ no routing $ $ vlan access 10 $
- interface 1/1/1 $ vlan 10 $ interface 1/1/2 $ vlan 10 $

* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

Explanation

To configure interfaces 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 as VLAN 10 access ports in ArubaOS-CX switches, the following commands are required:

switch(config)# vlan 10

switch(config-vlan-10)# name VLAN10

switch(config-vlan-10)# exit

switch(config)# interface 1/1/1

switch(config-if)# no shutdown

switch(config-if)# vlan access 10

switch(config-if)# exit

switch(config)# interface 1/1/2

switch(config-if)# no shutdown

switch(config-if)# vlan access 10

switch(config-if)# exit

Option B shows the correct syntax and sequence of commands to create VLAN 10, assign a name to it, and configure the interfaces as access ports in that VLAN. Option A is incorrect because it uses the wrong keyword vlan-id instead of vlan access. Option C is incorrect because it does not create VLAN 10 before assigning the interfaces to it. Option D is incorrect because it uses the wrong keyword vlan mode instead of vlan access. References: ArubaOS-CX 10.05 Fundamentals Guide 6200 Switch Series, Configuring VLANs on AOS-CX – Aruba

QUESTION 30

What is the binary equivalent of the decimal number of 233?

* 11010101
* 11101001

* 11100101
* 11110001

Explanation

The binary equivalent of the decimal number of 233 is 11101001. To find this, we can use the following method:

* Divide 233 by 2 and write down the remainder. The remainder is either 0 or 1.

* Divide the quotient by 2 and write down the new remainder.

* Repeat this process until the quotient is 0.

* Write the remainders from the bottom to the top. This is the binary equivalent.

For example:

Table

Quotient

Remainder

233 / 2

1

116 / 2

0

58 / 2

0

29 / 2

1

14 / 2

0

7 / 2

1

3 / 2

1

1 / 2

1

0 / 2

0

The remainders from the bottom to the top are 11101001, which is the binary equivalent of 233.

References:

1: Decimal to Binary Converter – RapidTables 2: How to Convert Decimal to Binary – wikiHow 3: Decimal to Binary Conversion Methods – GeeksforGeeks

QUESTION 31

What are characteristics of Aruba Central? (Select two.)
* It must be deployed as an on-premises server.
* It manages networking equipment using SNMP.
* It manages networking equipment using HTTPs.
* It can manage third-party networking equipment.
* It is considered cloud-based network management.

QUESTION 32

Which dual-band IEEE WLAN standard provides up to 4.8 Gbps of theoretical data rate?
* 802.11 ac
* 802.1 lax
* 802.1 In
* 802.11 be

Explanation

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/iel7/6287639/8948470/09090146.pdf

QUESTION 33

You connect a computer to the network. Assuming you have configured a static address to its NIC, what protocols will the computer run in order to establish a secure web connection to YouTube.com?
* DNS and HTTPS
* DHCP, FTP, and HTTP5
* DHCP, DNS, and HTTPS
* DHCP and https
* FTP and https

QUESTION 34

Why do clients run the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)?
* To discover the destination address of the Layer 3 header of IP packets.
* To discover the source address of the Layer 3 header of IP packets.

* To discover the destination address of the Layer z header that encapsulates IP packets.
* To discover the source address of the Layer z header that encapsulates IP packets.

QUESTION 35

Which Wi-Fi technology assists with data privacy on open networks?
* Simultaneous Authentications of Equals (SAE)
* Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE)
* Commercial National Security Algorithm (CNSA)
* Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (WPA2)

Explanation

OWE is a Wi-Fi technology that assists with data privacy on open networks by providing unauthenticated data encryption. OWE is based on the standard defined in RFC 8110, which specifies an extension to IEEE 802.11 that uses a cryptographic handshake to encrypt the devices connecting to open network access points. OWE reduces the risk of data exposure or theft when using an open Wi-Fi network, without adding complexity or scalability burdens. OWE is part of the Wi-Fi CERTIFIED Enhanced Open program, which is a new certification for Wi-Fi devices that support this technology123 References:

* Wi-Fi CERTIFIED Enhanced Open: Transparent Wi-Fi … – Wi-Fi Alliance

* Debunking Wi-Fi Security Myths: Cellular Networks are … – TechSpective

* 10. Use adequate security to send or receive health information over …

QUESTION 36

Before routers forward unicast packets, what information is compared with the unicast routing table entries?
* The source address of the IP header.
* The destination address of the Ethernet header.
* The destination address of the IP header.
* The source address of the Ethernet header.
* The inbound port the packet is received in.

QUESTION 37

Which organization is in charge of determining the International Standards?
* Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
* Wi-Fi Alliance
* Federal Communications Commission
* Internet Engineering Task Force

Explanation

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is an organization that develops and publishes international standards for various fields of engineering, including electrical, electronic, computer, software, and telecommunications. IEEE standards are widely used and recognized by the industry, academia, and governments. IEEE standards cover topics such as wireless networking, Ethernet, power systems, smart grid, cybersecurity, robotics, biomedical engineering, and more. IEEE standards are developed by consensus among experts from different sectors and regions, and are reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the latest technologies and best practices. IEEE standards aim to promote innovation, interoperability, safety, reliability, and efficiency in engineering applications. References: IEEE Standards Association, IEEE – Wikipedia, IEEE Standards – Creative Safety Supply

QUESTION 38

Which organization provides certifications that ensure interoperability between WLAN vendors?
* Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
* Federal Communications Commission
* Wi-Fi Alliance
* Internet Engineering Task Force
Explanation

https://www.wi-fi.org/certification

QUESTION 39

Which dual-band IEEE WLAN standard provides up to 4.8 Gbps of theoretical data rate?
* 802.11 ac
* 802.1 lax
* 802.1 In
* 802.11 be
Explanation

The dual-band IEEE WLAN standard that provides up to 4.8 Gbps of theoretical data rate is 802.11 be, also known as Wi-Fi 7. This standard is an amendment to the IEEE 802.11-2020 standard that aims to improve the performance, efficiency, and reliability of WLANs operating in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands.

Some of the key features of 802.11 be include:

* Enhanced multi-user multiple-input multiple-output (MU-MIMO) that supports up to 16 spatial streams and 37 users per channel

* Orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) that allows multiple users to share the same channel with different subcarrier allocations

* 320 MHz channel bandwidth that enables higher data rates and spectral efficiency

* 4096 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) that increases the number of bits per symbol

* Multi-link operation that allows a device to connect to multiple access points (APs) simultaneously

* Enhanced power saving mechanisms that reduce the energy consumption and extend the battery life of devices The other options are incorrect because they do not provide the same level of data rate as 802.11 be. 802.11 ac, or Wi-Fi 5, supports up to 1.73 Gbps of data rate in the 5 GHz band with 160 MHz channel bandwidth and 256 QAM. 802.11 ax, or Wi-Fi 6, supports up to 9.6 Gbps of data rate in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands with 160 MHz channel bandwidth, 1024 QAM, and OFDMA, but it is not a dual-band standard as it also supports the 6 GHz band. 802.11 n, or Wi-Fi 4, supports up to 600 Mbps of data rate in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands with

40 MHz channel bandwidth and 64 QAM. 802.1 lax and 802.1 In are not valid IEEE WLAN standards. References: IEEE 802.11be Extremely High Throughput: The Next Generation of Wi-Fi Technology Beyond 802.11ax, Wi-Fi Timeline, IEEE 802.11-2020

QUESTION 40

Which command should you enter to access the second interface of the third slot in a modular ArubaOS-CX switch?

* Interface 0/3/2
* Interface 0/2/3
* Interface 1/3/2
* Interface 3/1/2

Explanation

The command to access the second interface of the third slot in a modular ArubaOS-CX switch is interface

1/3/2. This is because the interface numbering format for modular switches is interface slot/module/port, where slot is the chassis slot number, module is the module number within the slot, and port is the port number within the module1. The slot number starts from 1, the module number starts from 0, and the port number starts from 12. Therefore, the second interface of the third slot is interface 1/3/2. The other options are incorrect because they do not follow the correct interface numbering format. References: AOS-CX 10.06 Command-Line Interface Guide 8320, 8

QUESTION 41

Whichcondition allows 5Ghz channels to avoid Adjacent Channel Interference?

* transmit at 40 MHz bandwidth
* transmit at high power levels
* transmit at low power levels
* transmit at 20 MHz bandwidth

QUESTION 42

Refer to Exhibit.

PC-1 and PC-2 are connected to Interfaces configured as access ports on VLAN 10. All other ports on Switch-1 and Switch-2 are in default settings. Which configuration is required on Doth switches to allow inter-PC communication in the same Broadcast domain?

* Option A

* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

Explanation

In order to allow inter-PC communication in the same broadcast domain, both switches need to have the same VLAN configured on the ports that connect to the PCs and the trunk port that connects to each other. Option B shows the correct configuration for both switches, as follows:

* On Switch-1, interface 0/1 is configured as an access port on VLAN 10, which matches the VLAN of PC-1. Interface 0/2 is configured as a trunk port, which allows VLAN 10 traffic to pass through to Switch-2.

* On Switch-2, interface 0/1 is configured as an access port on VLAN 10, which matches the VLAN of PC-2. Interface 0/2 is also configured as a trunk port, which allows VLAN 10 traffic to pass through from Switch-1.

Option A is incorrect because it does not configure the trunk port on Switch-2, which prevents VLAN 10 traffic from reaching Switch-1. Option C is incorrect because it configures the trunk port on Switch-1 with the wrong encapsulation mode (ISL instead of dot1q), which causes a mismatch with Switch-2. Option D is incorrect because it configures the access ports on Switch-2 with the wrong VLAN (20 instead of 10), which isolates PC-2 from PC-1.

References:

1: Layer 2 VLAN Configuration on a Cisco Switch (with Example) – Networks Training 2: VLAN Configuration Commands Step by Step Explained – Computer Networking Notes 3: How To Configure VLANs On the Catalyst Switches – Cisco Community 4: Configure VLAN on Cisco Switch Using Cisco Packet Tracer – TECHNIG

QUESTION 43

How many IP assignable addresses are contained in 10.0.128.0/23?
* 4094
* 254
* 510
* 512

QUESTION 44

Which organization is in charge of determining the International Standards?
* Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
* Wi-Fi Alliance
* Federal Communications Commission
* Internet Engineering Task Force

QUESTION 45

What is a characteristic of IPv4 addresses?
* It is 32 bits long
* It is 128 bits long
* 12 hex-digit notation
* Has zero compression rule

Explanation

IPv4 or Internet Protocol version 4 is the fourth version of the Internet Protocol that is used to identify and communicate with devices on the Internet. IPv4 uses a 32-bit address space, which means that each IPv4 address consists of 32 binary digits or bits. These bits can be expressed in different notations, such as decimal, hexadecimal, or binary. The most common notation is the dot-decimal notation, which divides the 32 bits into four groups of eight bits, called octets, and separates them by periods. For example, the IPv4 address

172.16.254.1 is equivalent to the binary address 10101100.00010000.11111110.00000001. The 32-bit address space of IPv4 allows for 232or 4,294,967,296 possible addresses, but some of them are reserved for special purposes, such as private networks or multicast addresses12345 References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Protocol_version_4

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-ipv4/

QUESTION 46

Which characteristic allows switches to mitigate collisions?
* The switches support VLANs that segment the collision domains.
* The switches use L3 protocols that eliminate collisions.
* The switches’ ports are independent collision domains.
* The switches have proprietary features that help eliminate collisions.