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HPE Network Switching Associate Exam

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Question: 1

A customer is planning to replace their current HPE Aruba Networking 2930F switches, which are configured using VSF stacking. The proposed replacement switches are HPE Aruba Networking CX 6200 models.
What is the key difference between the stacking features of the current and proposed solutions?

A. The VSF feature is enabled by default.
B. VSF MAD is enabled by default on each LAG when LACP active mode is set.
C. The VSF feature is disabled by default.
D. The VSF member ID must be set individually for each member.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. The VSF feature is enabled by default. The key difference is between the older AOS-Switch VSF behavior used by the 2930F and the AOS-CX VSF behavior used by the CX 6200. In AOS-Switch 2930F manual VSF configuration, each switch must be configured individually for VSF before joining the stack. In contrast, HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX VSF documentation for CX switches states that users cannot disable VSF and that a factory-default switch boots as a VSF-enabled device with member ID 1. Therefore, when replacing 2930F switches with CX 6200 switches, the important stacking difference is that VSF is inherently enabled on the CX 6200 platform. Option B is incorrect because VSF MAD is not automatically enabled on each LAG simply because LACP active mode is configured. Option C is incorrect because it states the opposite of the CX 6200 behavior. Option D is not the key difference for CX 6200; it more closely resembles manual AOS-Switch VSF setup behavior where switches are individually prepared for VSF participation.

Question: 2

A technician installed a new HPE Aruba Networking 580EX Series access point, which is cabled back to an HPE Aruba Networking CX 6000 48G 4SFP switch. However, there are no lights on the access point.
What could cause this issue?

A. The wrong VLAN has been configured.
B. The switch does not have enough PoE budget per port.
C. STP has not been configured.

D. The access point cannot connect to HPE Aruba Networking Central.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. The switch does not have enough PoE budget per port. The HPE Aruba Networking 580EX Series access point requires appropriate power to boot and illuminate its LEDs. HPE Aruba Networking documentation states that the 580EX Series supports 802.3bt Class 6 power or AC power. A standard HPE Aruba Networking CX 6000 48G 4SFP switch, such as the R8N86A model, is a non-PoE switch; the PoE-capable version is identified separately as the CX 6000 48G Class 4 PoE 4SFP 740W switch. Even when using a PoE-capable CX 6000 model, Class 4 PoE provides up to 30W per port, while the AP requires 802.3bt Class 6 or AC power for normal operation. Therefore, if the AP has no lights, the most likely cause from the options is insufficient or unavailable PoE power from the switch port. A wrong VLAN, missing STP configuration, or failure to connect to HPE Aruba Networking Central would not normally prevent the AP from receiving power and showing LEDs.

Question: 3

Which user group exists by default on an HPE Aruba Networking CX 6400 Series switch?

A. read-only
B. restricted
C. auditors
D. reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. auditors. HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX documentation for the 6200, 6300, and 6400 switch series identifies three built-in user groups: administrators, operators, and auditors. These built-in groups have fixed privileges. The administrators group has full privileges, including full CLI access, firmware upgrades, configuration viewing, configuration changes, and user account management. The operators group has no switch configuration privileges and is mainly limited to basic display-only access and viewing nonsensitive configuration information. The auditors group is restricted to audit-related functions. Since the question asks which user group exists by default on a CX 6400 Series switch, “auditors” is the only listed option that matches the HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX built-in groups. The other options—read-only, restricted, and reporting—are not listed as default built-in AOS-CX user groups for the CX 6400 platform. This makes option C the verified answer.

Question: 4

Which attributes are true about TCP? Select two.

A. Does not support retransmission
B. Connectionless
C. Uses sequence numbers
D. Requires an established connection
E. Used for latency-sensitive traffic

Answer: C, D

Explanation:
The correct answers are C and D. TCP uses sequence numbers and requires an established connection. HPE Aruba Networking documentation references TCP sequence-number enforcement as a firewall/security function, which confirms that TCP traffic uses sequence numbers that can be tracked and validated. HPE Aruba documentation also describes TCP traffic with an “established” option for controlling TCP connection traffic in access control entries, which indicates that TCP is connection-oriented and maintains connection state. Option A is incorrect because TCP does support retransmission; HPE Aruba EdgeConnect documentation discusses features that avoid the need for TCP retransmission, which only makes sense because retransmission is a normal TCP behavior. Option B is incorrect because connectionless behavior describes UDP, not TCP. Option E is also incorrect because latency-sensitive traffic, such as real-time voice or video, commonly favors UDP because retransmission and connection-state handling can add delay. TCP is better suited for applications that need reliable, ordered delivery, such as web, file-transfer, or management traffic, rather than real-time latency-sensitive flows.

Question: 5

At which layer of the OSI model does HTTP operate?

A. Session Layer
B. Network Layer
C. Application Layer
D. Data Link Layer

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Application Layer. HTTP, or Hypertext Transfer Protocol, is identified in HPE Aruba Networking documentation as an application protocol used to transfer data over the web. The same HPE Aruba Central documentation explains that HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted and how web servers and browsers respond to commands. This places HTTP at the application layer because it directly supports user-facing web communication rather than packet forwarding, addressing, framing, or physical transmission. HPE Aruba

documentation also describes Deep Packet Inspection and AppRF as Layer 7 or Application Layer features that classify applications and web traffic, further supporting that HTTP is treated as application-layer traffic. Option A is incorrect because the Session Layer manages sessions between systems, but HTTP itself is not categorized there in this context. Option B is incorrect because the Network Layer handles IP addressing and routing. Option D is incorrect because the Data Link Layer handles local network framing, MAC addressing, and switching behavior.

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