DUMPSARENA

Aruba Certified Network Technician Exam (ACNT)

HP HPE3-U01

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

Total Premium Questions: 94

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Networking Fundamentals	45
Topic 2, Aruba Products and Solutions	4
Topic 3, Switching Fundamentals	20
Topic 4, WLAN Fundamentals	21
Topic 5, Security Fundamentals	4
Total	94

QUESTION NO: 1

To which wireless device category do a hardwire desktop PC belongs?

A. stationary devices

B. somewhat mobile devices

C. highly mobile devices

D. intermittent mobile devices

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

stationary devices is correct. A hardwired desktop PC is installed at a fixed physical location, such as a desk or workstation, and normally remains there for its operational lifetime. Its network connection is provided through Ethernet cabling rather than through a radio link, so it does not require Wi-Fi roaming, reassociation, or mobility support as the user moves around a facility. In wireless network planning, the stationary category represents endpoints whose location is fixed and whose connectivity needs are predictable. Identifying this type of endpoint helps an administrator decide whether wired access is the appropriate primary connection method and prevents it from being treated as a client that drives wireless coverage or roaming requirements.

Aruba networking designs commonly use wired Ethernet for fixed endpoints while WLAN infrastructure is designed to provide wireless access, client association, and mobility services where those capabilities are needed. Aruba's overview of WLAN concepts and components is available in the Aruba Central WLAN Overview. General Aruba wired-network documentation is available through the AOS-CX Getting Started Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

Refer to Exhibit.

To which protocol does the header belong?

A. User Datagram Protocol

B. Transmission Control Protocol

C. 802.11 Wi-Fi

D. Ethernet Protocol

E. Internet Protocol

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The header belongs to the User Datagram Protocol. A UDP header has a fixed size of 8 bytes and is organized into exactly four 16-bit fields: source port, destination port, length, and checksum. This compact, fixed layout identifies UDP immediately when those four fields are shown in the exhibit. The source and destination port values identify the sending and receiving application processes. The length value specifies the size, in bytes, of the complete UDP datagram, including both its 8-byte header and its payload. The checksum provides integrity verification for the UDP header and payload together with information from the IP-layer pseudo-header. UDP is a connectionless transport protocol: it sends independent datagrams and does not establish a session or provide TCP-style sequencing and acknowledgments. Its small header makes it suitable for applications that prioritize low overhead and timely delivery, while any needed reliability can be implemented by the application. The UDP header format and field definitions are specified in RFC 768, User Datagram Protocol. Aruba networking training places UDP at the transport layer in the TCP/IP protocol suite; see the HPE Aruba Networking certification overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which statements are true about a switch MAC address table? (Select two.)

A. It learns source MAC addresses from received frames.

B. It forwards known unicast frames through the associated interface.

C. It stores DNS records for local hosts.

D. It selects routes based on destination IP prefixes.

E. It assigns MAC addresses to endpoint devices.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A Layer 2 switch **learns source MAC addresses from received Ethernet frames**. It records the source MAC address, associated VLAN, and ingress interface in its MAC address table. This information allows the switch to make more efficient forwarding decisions for later frames.

When the destination MAC address is known, the switch **forwards a unicast frame only through the associated interface**, provided that interface is in the correct VLAN. If the destination MAC address is unknown, the switch floods the frame to applicable ports in that VLAN rather than sending it to a router by default. This source learning and destination lookup behavior is fundamental to Ethernet bridging. See the IEEE 802.1Q standard overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

Given the 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 IP segment, how many IP addresses can be assigned to host and network devices?

A. 126

B. 6

C. 128

D. 4

E. 254

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The correct answer is **254**. The subnet mask 255.255.255.0 is a /24 prefix: its first 24 bits identify the network, leaving 8 bits for addresses within that subnet. Eight host bits provide 2^8, or 256, total IPv4 addresses. For the 172.16.0.0/24 network, the address with all host bits set to zero, 172.16.0.0, is reserved as the network address. The address with all host bits set to one, 172.16.0.255, is the directed broadcast address for that subnet. Neither of these reserved addresses can be assigned to a host interface or a network-device interface. Removing those two addresses from the 256-address total leaves 254 assignable addresses, ranging from 172.16.0.1 through 172.16.0.254. This is the conventional IPv4 subnetting calculation used when configuring a standard /24 LAN or VLAN. RFC 4632 describes IPv4 prefix notation and address allocation principles: RFC 4632. Cisco's IPv4 subnetting overview also illustrates the distinction between network, usable-host, and broadcast addresses: Cisco IP Addressing and Subnetting.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which statements are true about Access Points? (Select two.)

A. They use destination IP addresses to switch the packets.

B. They bridge wireless frames to the wired network.

C. They are used to interconnect wireless devices only.

D. They offer wireless connectivity to endpoints.

E. They only operate at Layer three of the OSI model.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Access points offer wireless connectivity to endpoints by providing the radio interface that Wi-Fi client devices, such as laptops, phones, tablets, and wireless scanners, use to join a WLAN. An access point advertises the wireless network, receives and transmits 802.11 traffic over its radios, and applies the configured WLAN security and access policies as clients connect. This makes it the network component that extends access to users and devices without a physical Ethernet connection.

Access points also bridge wireless frames to the wired network. In a typical enterprise WLAN, the access point connects to the Ethernet LAN and forwards client traffic between the 802.11 wireless medium and the wired infrastructure. This bridging function enables a wireless client to reach resources on the same LAN or, through the wired network's routing infrastructure, other networks and services. Aruba describes access points as devices that provide wireless network access and connect wireless clients to the wired network. See the Aruba overview of wireless access points and Aruba's Central documentation for monitoring access points.

QUESTION NO: 6

What are characteristics of Aruba Central? (Select two.)

A. It must be deployed as an on-premises server.

B. It manages networking equipment using SNMP.

C. It manages networking equipment using HTTPs.

D. It can manage third-party networking equipment.

E. It is considered cloud-based network management.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Aruba Central is a cloud-based network-management platform delivered as a service. Organizations access its management interface through a web browser, while supported Aruba devices securely connect to the Central cloud service for configuration, monitoring, analytics, alerting, and lifecycle-management functions. Therefore, "It is considered cloud-based network management." is a defining characteristic of Aruba Central.

"It manages networking equipment using HTTPs." is also correct in the context of Central's secure, cloud-mediated management communications. Aruba devices use secure HTTPS/TLS-based connections to communicate with Aruba Central, protecting management traffic and allowing devices to be managed without requiring a traditional on-premises network-management server. This cloud architecture enables centralized management across distributed sites, including branches and remote locations, from a single portal.

Aruba describes Central as a cloud-native platform for managing Aruba networking infrastructure and provides documentation on the platform's cloud connectivity and management capabilities. See the Aruba Central product overview and the Aruba Central documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

What does the subnet mask 255.255.255.192 represent in prefix-length notation?

A. /24

B. /25

C. /26

D. /27

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

/26 is correct. The first three octets of 255.255.255.192 contain 24 binary 1 bits. The final octet, 192, is binary 11000000, which adds two more network bits. The complete mask therefore contains 26 network bits.

A /26 prefix leaves six host bits, resulting in 64 total addresses in each subnet and 62 assignable addresses under conventional IPv4 subnetting. Prefix-length notation is used by routers and hosts to identify the network portion of an IPv4 address and to make forwarding decisions. CIDR addressing is described in RFC 4632.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statements are true about VLANs? (Select two.)

A. They create separate Layer 2 broadcast domains.

B. They require Layer 3 routing for communication between VLANs.

C. They eliminate the need for IP addressing.

D. They cause all switch ports to forward every broadcast.

E. They operate only across wireless networks.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

VLANs logically separate a switched network into distinct Layer 2 broadcast domains. A broadcast sent by a device in one VLAN is normally flooded only to ports that belong to that same VLAN, rather than to every port on the switch.

Devices in different VLANs require Layer 3 routing to communicate with each other. A router or multilayer switch can provide this inter-VLAN routing function by forwarding packets between the VLAN interfaces. IEEE 802.1Q defines VLAN-aware bridging and VLAN tagging behavior; see the IEEE 802.1Q standard overview.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which organization provides certifications that ensure interoperability between WLAN vendors?

A. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

B. Federal Communications Commission

C. Wi-Fi Alliance

D. Internet Engineering Task Force

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Wi-Fi Alliance provides certification programs designed to promote interoperability among wireless LAN products from different vendors. Its Wi-Fi CERTIFIED program tests devices against defined technical requirements and interoperability expectations based on IEEE 802.11 wireless standards. When a client device, access point, router, or other WLAN product earns Wi-Fi CERTIFIED status, it indicates that the product has completed testing intended to verify that it can work reliably with other certified products.

This vendor-neutral certification is particularly valuable in WLAN deployments because networks commonly combine equipment from multiple manufacturers, along with a wide variety of user devices. Wi-Fi Alliance certifications also cover important WLAN capabilities and security technologies, such as Wi-Fi Protected Access, Wi-Fi 6, and Wi-Fi 7, helping customers identify products that implement these features according to established certification requirements. The Wi-Fi Alliance describes Wi-Fi CERTIFIED as an internationally recognized seal of approval for products that meet industry-agreed standards for interoperability, security, and application-specific protocols. See the Wi-Fi Alliance certification overview and the organization’s Who We Are page for details.