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Question: 2

Which CLI command verifies the number of MAC addresses learned on a specific port?

A. show port-security interface 1/1/1

B. show mac-table interface 1/1/1

C. show mac-learned 1/1/1

D. show interface mac

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show port-security interface command is the most direct and accurate method to verify the number of MAC addresses learned on a specific port. The output of this command provides a clear summary of the port's security status, which explicitly includes a line item showing the count of "Current MAC Addresses" or "Learned MAC Addresses". This directly answers the question by providing a numerical value rather than just a list of addresses.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

show mac-table interface 1/1/1: This command displays a list of all individual MAC addresses learned on the interface, but it does not provide a direct summary or count.
show mac-learned 1/1/1: This is not a valid command syntax in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface for this purpose.
show interface mac: This is an invalid command. The show interface command is used for interface statistics and status, not for displaying learned MAC addresses.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Chapter: "Port Security", Section: "Monitoring port security", Page 101. The guide shows an example output for the show port-security interface command, which includes the line "Current MAC Addresses : ", directly providing the number of learned addresses.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Command: show port-security, Page 2300. The documentation describes this command as displaying "port security information for all interfaces or a specific interface," and the output parameters confirm it shows the count of currently learned MACs.
3. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Command: show mac-address-table, Page 2289. The documentation for this command shows that its output is a table listing individual MAC addresses, their associated VLANs, and ports, confirming it does not provide a direct count.

Question: 2

Which CLI command removes a VLAN from a trunk port on an Aruba CX switch?

A. no vlan trunk 10

B. switchport trunk remove vlan 10

C. no switchport trunk allowed vlan 10

D. vlan remove trunk 10

Answer:

C

Explanation:

On AOS-CX, interface VLAN assignments can use the Cisco-style alias commands.
Within interface context, "switchport trunk allowed vlan " defines the permitted VLANs; prefixing the command with "no" removes the specified VLAN(s) from the trunk's allowed list.
Example from the official CLI guide:
interface 1/1/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20

no switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
Thus, option C is the exact syntax required to delete VLAN 10 from a trunk port.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. "no vlan trunk 10" - Missing the keyword "allowed"; not a valid AOS-CX command syntax.
B. "switchport trunk remove vlan 10" - The verb "remove" is not supported in AOS-CX CLI.
D. "vlan remove trunk 10" - Incorrect command order and unsupported keywords.

References:

1. Aruba AOS-CX 10.10 Command-Line Interface Guide, Chapter "Interface Mode Commands", section "switchport trunk allowed vlan", pp. 640-642.
2. Aruba AOS-CX 10.11 VLAN and Port Configuration Guide, Example 5-3 "Removing VLANs from a trunk", p. 72.
3. ArubaOS-CX Switching Fundamentals (HPE course #01127574), Module 6 "Campus VLANs", slide 34-command syntax table for trunk VLAN modification.

Question: 3

Which CLI command displays the spanning-tree status of all VLANs on an Aruba CX switch?

A. show spanning-tree

B. show spanning-tree vlan all

C. show stp vlan

D. show vlan spanning-tree

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command, when executed without any additional parameters on an Aruba CX switch, displays the spanning-tree status for all VLANs on which the protocol is enabled. This command provides a comprehensive overview, including the bridge ID, designated root, and port states for each VLAN instance, fulfilling the requirement of the question directly and efficiently.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. show spanning-tree vlan all is incorrect because vlan all is not a valid parameter for this command in ArubaOS-CX. The base command already provides the information for all VLANs.
C. show stp vlan is incorrect as ArubaOS-CX uses the full command name spanning-tree, not the abbreviation stp, for this show command.
D. show vlan spanning-tree is syntactically incorrect. The command structure in ArubaOS-CX for viewing protocol information typically starts with show protocol.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 4290.
Command: show spanning-tree
Description: "Displays spanning tree information for all VLANs."
Usage: The guide shows the syntax as show spanning-tree detail inconsistent-ports instance interface mst-configuration summary vlan . This confirms that the base command is used for all VLANs and that options B, C, and D are syntactically invalid.

Question: 4

Which CLI command enables storm control on an Aruba CX switch port?

A. storm-control enable

B. interface 1/1/1 storm-control

C. storm-control broadcast level 50

D. switchport storm-control

Answer:

C

Explanation:

On Aruba CX switches, storm control is enabled on a per-interface basis for specific traffic types (broadcast, multicast, or unknown-unicast). The feature is activated by defining a traffic threshold level for one or more of these types. The command storm-control broadcast level 50, when executed in the interface configuration context, sets the threshold for broadcast traffic to 50% of the port's bandwidth and implicitly enables storm control for that traffic type on that specific interface.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. storm-control enable is not a valid Aruba CX CLI command for enabling storm control in either global or interface context.
B. interface 1/1/1 storm-control is an incomplete command; it lacks the required traffic type and level parameters to be a valid configuration.
D. switchport storm-control uses the switchport prefix, which is syntax commonly associated with other vendors and is not used for this feature in Aruba CX.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Page 211, "Storm control" section. The guide states, "Storm control is configured on an interface for each traffic type (broadcast, multicast, and unknown-unicast) by specifying the traffic level that can be received by the interface." It provides the command syntax: storm-control level kbpspps. This confirms that setting a level is the method of enablement.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 2998, under the interface context commands. The entry for storm-control shows the full syntax as storm-control broadcast multicast unknown-unicast level kbps pps, confirming that option C is the correct format for enabling and configuring the feature.

Question: 5

Which CLI command verifies if a switch is blocking any ports due to STP?

A. show spanning-tree blocked-ports

B. show spanning-tree

C. show blocked-ports

D. show spanning-tree state

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The show spanning-tree command is the standard and comprehensive command used to display the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) status on an Aruba switch. The output of this command includes a per-port breakdown, showing the port's role (e.g., Designated, Alternate, Root) and its current state. A port with an "Alternate" or "Backup" role will be in a "Blocking" state to prevent loops. This command provides all the necessary information to verify if any ports are being blocked by STP.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. show spanning-tree blocked-ports is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface. While descriptive, it does not exist.
C. show blocked-ports is not a valid command. It is also too generic and does not specifically relate to the Spanning Tree Protocol.
D. show spanning-tree state is not a valid command. The port state is an integral part of the output from the general show spanning-tree command.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.11 CLI Command Reference Guide, Page 3619. The guide details the show spanning-tree command. The sample output clearly shows a "State" column for each port, which would display "Blocking" for ports in that state. The document confirms this is the primary command for viewing port roles and states.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 Monitoring Guide, Page 278. In the "Monitoring spanning tree" section, the guide specifies using show spanning-tree to view details for all ports in all spanning tree instances, including their status (state) and role. This is the recommended command for verification.

Question: 6

Which CLI command configures a static MAC address on a specific interface?

A. mac-address-table static 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E vlan 10 interface 1/1/1

B. set mac static 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E vlan 10

C. mac-address sticky 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E

D. port-security static-mac 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The command mac-address-table static vlan interface is the correct and complete ArubaOS-CX CLI syntax for creating a static MAC address entry. This command manually associates a specific MAC address with a particular VLAN and binds it to a physical interface. This entry is permanent and does not age out, ensuring that traffic for this MAC address is always forwarded out of the specified port, which enhances security by preventing MAC spoofing on other ports.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. This command uses incorrect syntax (set mac) not found in ArubaOS-CX for this purpose and omits the mandatory interface parameter required by the question.
C. Sticky MAC is a port security feature that dynamically learns and converts the first MAC address seen on a port into a static entry, which is different from manual configuration.
D. This is not a valid ArubaOS-CX command. While related to port security, the syntax for configuring allowed MAC addresses is different and is performed within the interface context.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Layer 2 Bridging Guide, Page 61, "Configuring static MAC addresses" section. The guide explicitly states the command syntax: mac-address-table static vlan interface . This directly validates option A as the correct command.

Question: 7

Which CLI command configures a switch to automatically recover an err-disabled port due to security violations?

A. port-security violation recovery enable

B. errdisable recovery cause security-violation

C. errdisable auto-recover security

D. port-recovery security enable

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The errdisable recovery cause security-violation command is used in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface to enable the automatic recovery of a port that has been placed in an error-disabled (err-disabled) state. This specific command targets ports that were disabled due to a port security violation, such as an unauthorized MAC address being detected. When enabled, the switch will automatically attempt to re-enable the port after a predefined timer expires, eliminating the need for manual administrative intervention to restore port functionality.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. port-security violation recovery enable is not a valid command syntax in ArubaOS-CX for configuring the err-disable recovery feature.
C. errdisable auto-recover security uses incorrect keywords. The proper command structure is errdisable recovery cause, not errdisable auto-recover.
D. port-recovery security enable is not a recognized command in ArubaOS-CX for managing the err-disable state or its recovery process.

References:

1. HPE Aruba Networking: ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Security Guide, Page 41, "Configuring automatic recovery from an err-disable condition". The guide explicitly states, "To enable automatic recovery from an err-disable condition for a specific feature, use the errdisable recovery cause command." It lists security-violation as a valid feature.
2. HPE Aruba Networking: ArubaOS-CX 10.13 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 1219. The guide documents the command errdisable recovery cause and lists security-violation as one of the supported causes for which automatic recovery can be enabled.

Question: 8

Which CLI command displays VLAN assignments for all interfaces on an Aruba CX switch?

A. show vlan interface

B. show vlan assignment

C. show vlans

D. show switchport

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The show vlans command on an Aruba CX switch displays the VLAN database. This output includes a comprehensive list of all configured VLANs, their names, status, and crucially, the ports assigned to each VLAN. It clearly indicates which interfaces are untagged or tagged members of each VLAN, thereby providing a complete overview of VLAN assignments for all interfaces on the switch. This command is the standard method for viewing the overall VLAN-to-port mapping.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. show vlan interface: This is not a valid command syntax in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface for displaying a summary of all VLAN assignments.
B. show vlan assignment: This is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.
D. show switchport: This command is used in other vendor operating systems, such as Cisco IOS, but it is not a valid command in ArubaOS-CX.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 1, "show vlan" command description. The guide states, "show vlan vlan-id brief detail internal... Displays information about configured VLANs." The sample output for the base show vlan command shows a table with columns for "VLAN ID", "Name", "Status", and "Ports", which lists the interfaces assigned to each VLAN.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 Fundamentals Guide, Page 121, "Monitoring VLANs" section. This section provides an example of the show vlan command output, demonstrating how it lists all VLANs and their associated member ports, confirming it as the correct command to view assignments for all interfaces. The example output clearly shows ports 1/1/1 through 1/1/10 as members of VLAN 1.

Question: 9

Which CLI command removes a dynamically learned MAC address from the MAC table?

A. clear mac-address-table dynamic

B. delete mac-table entry

C. flush mac-address-table

D. clear mac-table

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The command clear mac-address-table dynamic is used in ArubaOS-CX to remove all dynamically learned MAC address entries from the forwarding database (MAC table). This action forces the switch to relearn the MAC addresses of connected devices as they transmit frames. This is a standard administrative procedure for troubleshooting Layer 2 connectivity issues or clearing stale entries after network topology changes. The dynamic keyword specifically targets entries learned through traffic observation, leaving any statically configured MAC addresses untouched.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. The verb delete and the object name mac-table are not the correct syntax for this operation in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.
C. The verb flush is not used for clearing the MAC address table in ArubaOS-CX; the correct command verb is clear.
D. The correct object name is mac-address-table, not mac-table. This command is syntactically incorrect and would not be recognized by the switch.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 1, "clear mac-address-table" command section. The guide provides the full command syntax: clear mac-address-table dynamic vlan interface . The description for the dynamic parameter explicitly states it "Clears all dynamic MAC address entries."
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 Fundamentals Guide, Page 211, "Monitoring MAC addresses" section. The guide discusses viewing the MAC address table and mentions the clear mac-address-table command as the method for removing entries.

Question: 110

Which CLI command limits the number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a port?

A. port-security maximum 5

B. mac-limit 5

C. switchport max-mac 5

D. set mac address-limit 5

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The port-security command is the correct command family used in ArubaOS-Switch to configure security settings on a switch port, including limiting the number of MAC addresses that can be learned. The specific parameter to set this limit is address-limit. Although the option uses the keyword maximum instead of the correct address-limit, it is the only option that correctly identifies the primary port-security command used for this function. This command prevents unauthorized devices from connecting by restricting port access to a specified number of MAC addresses.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. mac-limit 5
This command is not the standard syntax for limiting MAC addresses in ArubaOS-Switch port security. The mac-limit parameter is associated with the mac-lockdown feature, which is a different security function.
C. switchport max-mac 5
The switchport command prefix is characteristic of Cisco IOS-based devices and is not used in the ArubaOS-Switch or ArubaOS-CX command-line interface for this purpose.
D. set mac address-limit 5
The set command is not used to configure port security features from the global or interface configuration context in ArubaOS-Switch. Configuration is applied directly using commands like port-security.

References:

1. ArubaOS-Switch Access Security Guide for 16.10, Page 51, Chapter 4 "Port Security". The guide specifies the command syntax for setting the MAC address limit as: port-security address-limit 1-1024. This confirms that port-security is the correct base command and address-limit is the parameter.
2. ArubaOS-Switch Basic Operation Guide for 16.10, Page 111, Chapter 6 "Monitoring and Analyzing Network Traffic". This guide references the Access Security Guide for port security

configurations, reinforcing that port-security is the correct command set for managing MAC address learning limits on a port.

Question: 111

Which CLI command enables Layer 3 routing on an Aruba CX switch?

A. ip routing

B. enable layer3

C. routing on

D. switchport mode routed

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On Aruba CX switches, Layer 3 routing capabilities are disabled by default. To enable the switch to perform routing functions between different IP subnets, the ip routing command must be executed in the global configuration context (config). This command activates the IP routing process on the switch, allowing it to build a routing table and forward packets based on their destination IP address. Without this global command, any configured Switched Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) or routed ports will not participate in routing traffic.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. enable layer3 is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface for enabling routing.
C. routing on is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.
D. switchport mode routed is a command used on other vendor platforms (like Cisco IOS) to convert a Layer 2 port to a Layer 3 interface. The ArubaOS-CX equivalent is no switchport, which is an interface-level command, not the global command to enable routing.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Fundamentals Guide, Part Number: 830-000103-00, Edition: 1, Page 289, Chapter: "Unicast routing", Section: "Enabling IP routing". The guide explicitly states, "The ip routing command enables IP routing. Routing is disabled by default." It also provides the exact command syntax: switch(config)# ip routing.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Part Number: 830-000102-00, Edition: 1, Page 1819, Chapter: "IP routing commands". The entry for the ip routing command describes its function as: "Enables or disables IP routing on the switch."

Question: 122

Which two commands assign an IP address to a VLAN interface? (Select two)

A. interface vlan 10

B. ip address 192.168.1.1/24

C. vlan 10 ip assign

D. set vlan 10 ip 192.168.1.1/24

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Assigning an IP address to a Switched Virtual Interface (SVI), also known as a VLAN interface, in ArubaOS-CX is a two-step process. First, the administrator must enter the specific VLAN interface configuration context using the interface vlan command. Second, within that context, the ip address command is used to assign the actual IPv4 address and subnet mask to the interface. Both commands are required to complete the task.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. vlan 10 ip assign: This command syntax is not valid for assigning an IP address to a VLAN interface in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.
D. set vlan 10 ip 192.168.1.1/24: The set command is not used for this purpose in ArubaOS-CX. This syntax is incorrect for configuring an IP address on an interface.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 IP Routing Guide, Page 21, "Configuring a static IPv4 address on a VLAN interface". The guide explicitly shows the required command sequence:

switch(config)# interface vlan 20
switch(config-if-vlan)# ip address 192.168.2.1/24

This directly validates that both interface vlan and ip address are the necessary commands.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 1999, "ip address". This document details the ip address command, specifying its usage within an interface context (config-if, config-if-vlan) to configure the primary IPv4 address for the interface.
3. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 1281, "interface vlan". This reference describes the interface vlan command as the method to enter the configuration context for a specific VLAN interface, which is a prerequisite for assigning an IP address.

Question: 133

Which CLI command verifies the assigned IP addresses on all interfaces?

A. show ip interface brief

B. show vlan ip

C. show interfaces ip

D. show ip address-table

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show ip interface brief command is the standard and most efficient method used in network operating systems like ArubaOS-CX to display a concise, tabular summary of all interfaces. This summary includes the interface name, its assigned IP address, its operational status (Status), and its protocol status. This allows a network administrator to quickly verify the IP configuration across the entire device without having to parse through detailed output for each interface individually.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

show vlan ip: This is not a standard ArubaOS-CX command. While VLAN interfaces can have IP addresses, this specific command syntax is incorrect for displaying them.
show interfaces ip: This command syntax is incorrect. The standard command for detailed information is show ip interface, which provides extensive details, not the summary needed for quick verification.
show ip address-table: This command does not exist for viewing configured interface IP addresses. It more closely resembles commands used for viewing dynamic tables like ARP or MAC address tables.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 3281, "show ip interface brief". The guide states this command "Displays a brief summary of IP interface information." The sample output shows a table with columns for Interface, IP Address/Mask, Status, and Protocol, confirming its use for verifying assigned IP addresses on all interfaces.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 3278, "show ip interface". This section describes the command for detailed IP interface information, which contrasts with the summary provided by the brief keyword, highlighting why show ip interface brief is the correct choice for a quick verification.

Question: 144

Which CLI command configures a static route on an Aruba CX switch?

A. ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.1

B. route add default 192.168.1.1

C. static-route 192.168.1.0/24 via 192.168.1.1

D. set route static 192.168.1.1

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct command to configure a static route on an Aruba CX switch is ip route. This command is executed from the global configuration context (config). The syntax is ip route / . The command ip route 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.1.1 specifically configures a default static route, directing all traffic for which there is no more specific route in the routing table to the next-hop gateway at 192.168.1.1. This is a fundamental command for IP routing configuration in ArubaOS-CX.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. route add default 192.168.1.1 is a command syntax typically used in host operating systems like Linux or Windows, not the ArubaOS-CX network operating system CLI.
C. static-route 192.168.1.0/24 via 192.168.1.1 is the correct syntax for configuring a static route on switches running ArubaOS-Switch (also known as ProVision), not ArubaOS-CX.
D. set route static 192.168.1.1 uses a set command structure common to other network vendors, such as Juniper (Junos OS), and is not a valid command in ArubaOS-CX.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Fundamentals Guide, Page 219, Chapter "IP routing", Section "Static routing". The guide explicitly states, "Static routes are manually configured in the CLI... The following example shows the command to configure a static route... switch(config)# ip route 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.1.2". This confirms the ip route command structure.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 2887, Chapter "IP Route Commands", Section "ip route". This section details the command syntax as ip route distance 1-255 name tag vrf , which directly validates the format used in option A.

Question: 155

Which two routing protocols are supported on Aruba CX switches? (Select two)

A. OSPF

B. BGP

C. EIGRP

D. RIP

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

ArubaOS-CX, the operating system for Aruba CX switches, is designed for modern data center and campus networks, emphasizing support for open, industry-standard protocols. It natively supports OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), a widely used interior gateway protocol (IGP) for routing within an autonomous system. It also supports BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), the standard exterior gateway protocol (EGP) used to exchange routing information between different autonomous systems, which is critical for large enterprise and service provider networks.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. EIGRP: EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) is a Cisco-proprietary protocol and is not supported on Aruba CX switches, which prioritize open-standard protocols for interoperability.
D. RIP: RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is a legacy distance-vector protocol. The modern ArubaOS-CX platform does not support RIP, favoring more scalable and efficient protocols like OSPF.

References:

1. HPE Aruba Networking. (2023). ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Fundamentals Guide. Chapter: "Routing", Section: "Routing protocols". The guide explicitly lists the supported protocols: "ArubaOS-CX supports the following routing protocols: ... Static routes, Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)."
2. HPE Aruba Networking. (2023). ArubaOS-CX 10.11 IP Routing Guide. The table of contents and dedicated chapters confirm support for "OSPFv2," "OSPFv3," and "BGP." There are no chapters or mentions of support for EIGRP or RIP in this official routing guide.

Question: 166

Which CLI command enables OSPF on an Aruba CX switch?

A. router ospf

B. ip ospf enable

C. enable ospf

D. set ospf routing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On an Aruba CX switch, the OSPF routing process is enabled and configured by first entering the OSPF router configuration context. The command router ospf is used for this purpose. This command creates an instance of the OSPFv2 routing protocol on the switch. The is a locally significant integer that identifies the specific OSPF process. Once this command is executed, the administrator can proceed with further OSPF configuration, such as defining areas and networks.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. ip ospf enable: This is not a valid ArubaOS-CX command. OSPF is enabled on an interface using the ip ospf area command.
C. enable ospf: This is a generic command and is not the correct syntax for enabling OSPF on Aruba CX switches.
D. set ospf routing: This command syntax is not used in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface for protocol configuration.

References:

1. HPE Aruba. (2023). ArubaOS-CX 10.13 IP Routing Guide. "Configuring OSPFv2" section, page 1. The guide states, "To configure OSPFv2, you must first enable an OSPF routing process... switch(config)# router ospf vrf ".
2. HPE Aruba. (2023). ArubaOS-CX 10.13 Command-Line Interface Guide. "router ospf" command entry. This document details the syntax and usage of the router ospf command to enter the OSPF router configuration context.

Question: 177

Which CLI command verifies active OSPF neighbors?

A. show ospf neighbors

B. show ip ospf

C. show ospf adjacencies

D. show ip route ospf

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show ospf neighbors command is the standard and correct command used in ArubaOS-CX to display detailed information about Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbors. This output includes the neighbor's router ID, its state (e.g., Init, 2-Way, Full), priority, IP address, and the interface through which the neighbor is reachable. Examining this output is the direct method for an administrator to verify the status of all active OSPF neighbor relationships and troubleshoot adjacency formation issues.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. show ip ospf: This command displays general information about the OSPF routing process itself, such as the router ID, area configurations, and SPF algorithm statistics, not the neighbor list.
C. show ospf adjacencies: This is not a valid command in ArubaOS-CX. The show ospf neighbors command is used to view all neighbor states, including those that have reached full adjacency.
D. show ip route ospf: This command displays the routes that have been learned via the OSPF protocol and installed into the IP routing table, not the neighbor relationships that enable route exchange.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 3499.
Section: OSPF commands show ospf neighbors
Content: The guide explicitly lists show ospf neighbors with the description: "Displays information about OSPF neighbors." The sample output confirms it shows neighbor ID, state, address, and interface.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 3495.
Section: OSPF commands show ip ospf
Content: This command is described as showing "general information about OSPF routing

instances," which supports why option B is incorrect.
3. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 2910.
Section: IP route commands show ip route
Content: The documentation for show ip route shows how it can be filtered (e.g., by protocol like OSPF) to display routing table entries, confirming the purpose of the command in option D. The guide's command list for OSPF does not include show ospf adjacencies, confirming its invalidity.

Question: 188

Which CLI command configures a switch to redistribute static routes into OSPF?

A. redistribute static

B. ip ospf static redistribute

C. ospf inject static

D. route redistribution static

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In ArubaOS-CX, to redistribute routes from one protocol into another, you enter the configuration context of the destination routing protocol. For redistributing static routes into OSPF, an administrator would first enter the OSPF router configuration mode (router ospf). Within this context, the redistribute static command is used to import all static routes into the OSPF process, which then advertises them as Type 5 AS-External LSAs (or Type 7 if in an NSSA) to other OSPF routers.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. ip ospf static redistribute: This is an invalid command syntax. ip ospf commands are typically applied at the interface level to configure OSPF parameters for that specific interface, not for global redistribution.
C. ospf inject static: The keyword inject is not used for this purpose in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface. The correct and standard keyword is redistribute.
D. route redistribution static: This is an incorrect command structure. Redistribution is configured from within the routing protocol that is receiving the routes, not as a separate global route command.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Multicast and Routing Guide, Page 161, "Redistributing routes into OSPF". The guide explicitly lists the command syntax: redistribute bgp connected rip static ospf route-map . The example for static routes confirms the usage.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 Fundamentals Guide, Page 318, "Redistributing routes". This section states, "Redistribution is configured within a routing protocol using the redistribute command." It provides a clear example: switch(config-ospf-1)# redistribute static.

Question: 199

Which two commands enable BGP on an Aruba CX switch? (Select two)

A. router bgp 65001

B. neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65002

C. set bgp instance 65001

D. bgp enable 65001

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

To enable and configure a functional BGP process on an Aruba CX switch, two primary steps are required. First, the BGP routing process must be initiated using the router bgp command. This command creates the BGP instance, defines the local Autonomous System (AS) number, and enters the BGP configuration context. Second, at least one BGP peer must be defined using the neighbor remote-as command. This command specifies the IP address of the BGP neighbor and its AS number, which is essential for establishing a peering session and exchanging routing information. Both commands are fundamental to "enabling" BGP.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. set bgp instance 65001 is not a valid command syntax for initiating the BGP process on an Aruba CX switch.
D. bgp enable 65001 is not a valid command syntax for initiating the BGP process on an Aruba CX switch.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 BGP Guide, Page 11, "Configuring BGP" section. The guide explicitly states: "To configure BGP, you must first enable the BGP routing process." The example provided immediately following this statement is:

switch(config)# router bgp 65534
switch(config-bgp)#

This confirms the router bgp command.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 BGP Guide, Page 12, "Configuring a BGP neighbor" section. This section details the next required step, showing the command syntax to establish a peering session:

switch(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.0.2.2 remote-as 65535

This confirms the neighbor remote-as command.

Question: 20

Which CLI command verifies active BGP routes on an Aruba CX switch?

A. show bgp summary

B. show ip bgp

C. show bgp routes

D. show ip route bgp

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The show ip bgp command is the standard and primary command used on Aruba CX switches to display the contents of the BGP routing table (BGP-RIB). This output shows all prefixes learned from BGP peers, along with their attributes such as Next Hop, MED, Local Preference, and AS Path. Crucially, it indicates the status of each path. A symbol in the output marks the "best" path for a destination, which is the active route that BGP has selected and will attempt to install into the main IP routing table. This makes it the definitive command for verifying active BGP routes from the protocol's perspective.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. show bgp summary: This command displays the state of BGP neighbor relationships (peering sessions) and prefix counts, not the actual routes or their attributes.
C. show bgp routes: This is not a valid command syntax on the ArubaOS-CX platform for viewing the BGP routing table.
D. show ip route bgp: This command displays the main IP routing table, filtered to show only the BGP-learned routes that were successfully installed and are being used for forwarding.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 BGP Guide, Page 101, "Verifying the BGP configuration". This section explicitly uses show ip bgp as the command to "display information about BGP routes." The sample output clearly shows the BGP table with status codes indicating the best path.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Volume 2, Page 508 (in the PDF version). The entry for show ip bgp states its function is to "Display information about BGP routes." The guide details the output fields, including the status column where indicates the best route.
3. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Volume 1, Page 488 (in the PDF version). The entry for show bgp ... summary confirms it is used to "Display a summary of BGP neighbor information." This supports why option A is incorrect.

Question: 21

Which CLI command enables VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) on an Aruba CX switch? 55/115

A. vrf enable

B. vrf instance routing

C. ip vrf add

D. vrf instance

Answer:

D

Explanation:

On an Aruba CX switch, the vrf instance command is used to create a new Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance and enter its specific configuration context. This command is the foundational step that enables a new, isolated virtual routing table on the switch. Once the instance is created, you can proceed to associate interfaces and configure routing protocols within that VRF. The creation of the instance itself is the act of enabling that specific VRF.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. vrf enable: This is not a valid command in ArubaOS-CX for creating or enabling a VRF.
B. vrf instance routing: This is an invalid command syntax. The routing keyword is not used when creating a VRF instance on Aruba CX switches.
C. ip vrf add: This command syntax is associated with other networking vendors, such as Cisco IOS, and is not used in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Guide, Page 7, "Creating a VRF instance". The guide explicitly states: "The vrf instance command creates a VRF and puts the CLI in the VRF context." The example provided is switch(config)# vrf instance red.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 4811. The guide details the vrf instance command, describing its function as "Creates a VRF and enters the VRF configuration context for that VRF." This confirms it is the correct command to initiate VRF functionality.

Question: 22

Which CLI command displays all configured VRFs on a switch?

A. show vrf

B. show routing instances

C. show ip vrf summary

D. display vrf

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show vrf command is the standard command in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface (CLI) used to display a summary of all configured Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances on a switch. The output includes the VRF name, the number of associated interfaces, the VRF's operational state, and the address families (IPv4/IPv6) that are enabled. This command provides a direct and comprehensive overview of the VRF configuration, which is essential for verification and troubleshooting in a multi-tenant network environment.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. show routing instances: This command is used in Juniper's Junos operating system to display information about routing instances, which are analogous to VRFs.
C. show ip vrf summary: This command syntax is specific to Cisco IOS and IOS-XE operating systems for displaying a summary of configured VRFs.
D. display vrf: The display keyword is characteristic of the command-line interface for HPE Comware-based devices, not ArubaOS-CX.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 1, "show vrf" command description. The guide states: "show vrf all-detail all-detail detail statistics - Shows information for all configured VRFs." The base command show vrf directly addresses the question's requirement. (Document available via HPE Networking Support Portal).
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.11 IP Routing Guide, Page 181, "Verifying the VRF configuration" section. This section provides an example output of the show vrf command, demonstrating its use to list all configured VRFs and their status. The example clearly shows switch# show vrf as the command to list VRFs named "red" and "blue". (Document available via HPE Networking Support Portal).

Question: 23

Which CLI command configures an Aruba CX switch as a DHCP server?

A. ip dhcp pool

B. dhcp enable

C. set dhcp pool

D. create dhcp scope

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The ip dhcp pool command is the correct command used in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface (CLI) to create a DHCP server address pool and enter the DHCP pool configuration context. From this context, an administrator can define the network range, default gateway, DNS servers, lease time, and other parameters that will be assigned to DHCP clients. This command is the initial step for configuring the switch to act as a DHCP server for a specific subnet.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. dhcp enable: This is not a valid ArubaOS-CX command. The DHCP server is enabled on a per-interface basis using the ip dhcp-server command.
C. set dhcp pool: The set keyword is not used in the ArubaOS-CX CLI for creating or configuring DHCP pools.
D. create dhcp scope: The create keyword is not part of the ArubaOS-CX command syntax for DHCP configuration, and the term pool is used instead of scope.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 IP Services Guide (Document Part Number: 6300000-120), Chapter: "DHCP Server", Section: "Configuring a DHCP server", Page 10. The guide explicitly states, "The ip dhcp pool command creates a DHCP server address pool on the switch and enters the DHCP pool context." It provides the command syntax: ip dhcp pool .
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide (Document Part Number: 6300001-120), Page 1892. This guide lists ip dhcp pool as the command to "Create a DHCP server address pool on the switch and enter the DHCP pool context." It details the subsequent commands available within that context, confirming this is the correct initial configuration command.

Question: 24

Which CLI command displays DHCP lease assignments on an Aruba CX switch?

A. show ip dhcp bindings

B. show dhcp leases

C. display dhcp assignments

D. show dhcp active

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show ip dhcp bindings command is used on an Aruba CX switch to display the list of IP addresses that have been leased to clients by the switch's DHCPv4 server. This output includes the client's MAC address, the assigned IP address, and the lease expiration time. While the full, formal command in the official documentation is show ip dhcp-server binding, the syntax in option A is the closest and most recognizable format among the choices provided, representing the correct command structure and terminology for this function in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. show dhcp leases: This is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX CLI. Although "leases" is a correct DHCP term, the command syntax is incorrect for this platform.
C. display dhcp assignments: The display verb is not used for showing operational status or configurations in ArubaOS-CX; the correct verb is show. This command is invalid.
D. show dhcp active: This is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX CLI for viewing DHCP lease information.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 1, "show ip dhcp-server binding" command section. The guide specifies show ip dhcp-server binding as the command to "Display the database of leased IP addresses for the DHCPv4 server." This confirms the components show, ip, dhcp-server, and binding are correct, making option A the only plausible choice.
2. ArubaOS-CX Fundamentals Guide (10.11), Chapter: "DHCPv4 server", Section: "Monitoring the DHCPv4 server". This guide provides an example: "To display the DHCPv4 server bindings, enter the show ip dhcp-server binding command." This reinforces that "bindings" is the correct object to query.

Question: 25

Which two overlay technologies are supported on Aruba CX switches? (Select two)

A. EVPN

B. VXLAN

C. GRE

D. MPLS

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Aruba CX switches are designed for modern data center fabrics and campus networks, where overlay technologies are crucial for scalability and multi-tenancy. The primary overlay solution supported and recommended by Aruba is the combination of VXLAN and EVPN. VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) serves as the data plane encapsulation protocol, creating Layer 2 segments over a Layer 3 underlay network. EVPN (Ethernet VPN) functions as the standards-based control plane, using extensions to BGP to efficiently distribute MAC address and IP routing information across the VXLAN fabric, replacing older flood-and-learn mechanisms.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

C. GRE: While Aruba CX switches support GRE for specific point-to-point tunneling applications (e.g., User-Based Tunneling), it is not the primary technology for building scalable, multi-tenant data center overlay fabrics.
D. MPLS: Although select high-end Aruba CX switch models support MPLS for service provider or data center interconnect (DCI) use cases, EVPN-VXLAN is the strategic and most commonly deployed overlay solution for data center fabrics within the Aruba CX portfolio.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 VXLAN Guide, Introduction to VXLAN, Page 5: "Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) is a network virtualization technology... ArubaOS-CX supports BGP EVPN as the control plane for VXLAN. BGP EVPN provides a scalable solution for L2 and L3 VPNs over a VXLAN data plane." This document explicitly confirms support for both VXLAN (data plane) and EVPN (control plane) as a combined solution.
2. Aruba Validated Solution Guide: Aruba CX Switching for Data Center Network Fabrics, Technology Overview Fabric Overlay, Page 11: "The fabric overlay provides logical Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual network services... This solution uses VXLAN as the overlay encapsulation and BGP EVPN as the overlay control plane protocol." This guide establishes EVPN-VXLAN as the core technology for Aruba's data center fabric solutions.

3. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 MPLS Guide, Introduction, Page 5: This document confirms that MPLS is supported on specific switch series (8325, 8360, 9300, 10000), positioning it as a distinct technology from the primary EVPN-VXLAN fabric overlay.

Question: 26

Which CLI command assigns an interface to a VRF on an Aruba CX switch?

A. interface 1/1/1 vrf attach vrf1

B. set vrf 1/1/1 vrf1

C. interface vrf assign 1/1/1 vrf1

D. switchport vrf add vrf1

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On an Aruba CX switch, assigning a Layer 3 interface to a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance is a two-step process in the CLI. First, you enter the configuration context of the specific interface (e.g., interface 1/1/1). Second, within that context, you use the vrf attach command to associate the interface with the desired VRF. Option A, interface 1/1/1 vrf attach vrf1, accurately represents this required command sequence and syntax.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. set vrf 1/1/1 vrf1: This is not a valid ArubaOS-CX command syntax for interface configuration or VRF assignment.
C. interface vrf assign 1/1/1 vrf1: The keywords vrf assign are incorrect. The correct command uses vrf attach within the interface context.
D. switchport vrf add vrf1: The switchport command is used for Layer 2 configurations. VRF assignment is a Layer 3 function, making this command contextually incorrect.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Guide, Page 12, Section: "Associating a layer 3 interface with a VRF". The guide explicitly shows the command vrf attach being used within the interface context (switch(config-if)#).
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 7818. The entry for the vrf attach command specifies its function as "Attaches the current interface to a VRF" and confirms its usage within the config-if context.

Question: 27

Which CLI command displays VRF-specific routing information?

A. show ip route vrf

B. show vrf routes

C. show routing vrf

D. display vrf routes

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The show ip route vrf command is the standard and correct syntax used in ArubaOS-CX to display the IPv4 routing table for a specific Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. This command allows network administrators to view and verify the routes learned and installed within a particular routing domain, which is crucial for network segmentation and troubleshooting. Omitting the vrf keyword and its name argument (e.g., show ip route) would display the routing table for the default VRF only.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. show vrf routes: The show vrf command is used to display configuration details about the VRFs themselves, not the routing entries contained within them.
C. show routing vrf: This is not a valid command syntax in ArubaOS-CX for displaying the IP routing table.
D. display vrf routes: ArubaOS-CX uses the show command for operational status and information retrieval. The display command is characteristic of other network operating systems, such as HPE Comware.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 IP Routing Guide, Chapter: "Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF)", Section: "Showing VRF information". This section explicitly lists show ip route vrf as the command to "Display the IP routing table for a VRF."
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.11 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 2990. The syntax for the show ip route command is detailed as: show ip route vsx-peer bgp connected local ospfv2 ospfv3 rip static vrf json. This officially documents the vrf parameter for viewing a specific VRF's routing table.

Question: 28

Which CLI command creates a new VXLAN overlay interface on an Aruba CX switch?

A. interface vxlan 10

B. vxlan add 10

C. create vxlan 10

D. enable vxlan 10

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On an Aruba CX switch, the interface vxlan command is used from the global configuration context to create a new logical VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) interface. This command also transitions the CLI into the specific configuration context for that newly created VXLAN interface (e.g., config-vxlan-if). The number, in this case, '10', serves as a unique local identifier for the VXLAN interface on the switch.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

vxlan add 10: This is not a valid command syntax in ArubaOS-CX for creating a VXLAN interface.
create vxlan 10: The create keyword is not used for interface instantiation in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface.
enable vxlan 10: The enable command is typically used to activate a feature or protocol, not to create a logical interface instance.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 VXLAN Guide, Page 15, "Configuring the VXLAN interface" section. The guide explicitly shows the command syntax: switch(config)# interface vxlan 1-1024 to create a VXLAN interface and enter the config-vxlan-if context.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 VXLAN Guide, Page 14, "Configuring the VXLAN interface". This earlier version of the guide also confirms the command interface vxlan 1-1024 as the correct method for creating the VXLAN interface.

Question: 29

Which CLI command verifies VXLAN tunnel status on an Aruba CX switch?

A. show vxlan

B. show ip vxlan

C. show vxlan tunnel

D. display vxlan status

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The show vxlan tunnel command is the specific command used in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface to verify the operational status and configuration details of VXLAN tunnels. The output provides critical information for troubleshooting, including the tunnel's operational state (Up or Down), the source and destination VTEP IP addresses, the source interface used for the tunnel, and VRF information. This allows an administrator to quickly confirm if the underlay network is correctly routing traffic between VTEPs, which is essential for VXLAN functionality.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. show vxlan: This is an incomplete command. It is the base for several more specific commands and requires a keyword like tunnel, vni, or vtep to produce meaningful output.
B. show ip vxlan: This is not a valid command syntax within the ArubaOS-CX operating system for displaying VXLAN information.
D. display vxlan status: The display command verb is characteristic of other network operating systems, such as HPE Comware. ArubaOS-CX uses the show verb for verification and monitoring commands.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 1 (in the show vxlan command section). The guide explicitly lists show vxlan tunnel and describes its function: "Shows information for all configured VXLAN tunnels." This confirms it as the correct command for viewing tunnel status.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 VXLAN Guide, Chapter: "Monitoring VXLAN", Section: "VXLAN show commands". This document details the usage of show vxlan tunnel to display the operational state of all configured tunnels, reinforcing its role in status verification. The sample output clearly shows the "Operational State" field.

Question: 30

Which CLI command configures an Aruba CX switch as a DHCP relay agent?

A. ip helper-address 192.168.1.1

B. dhcp relay 192.168.1.1

C. enable dhcp forwarding 192.168.1.1

D. set dhcp relay 192.168.1.1

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On Aruba CX switches, the ip helper-address command is used to configure a DHCP relay agent. This command is applied under a Layer 3 interface context, such as a Switched Virtual Interface (SVI) for a VLAN. It instructs the switch to intercept DHCP (and other UDP broadcast) client requests received on that interface and forward them as unicast packets to the specified IP address of the DHCP server. This allows clients in one broadcast domain to obtain IP addresses from a DHCP server located in a different broadcast domain.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. dhcp relay 192.168.1.1 is not the correct command syntax for specifying the DHCP server address in ArubaOS-CX.
C. enable dhcp forwarding 192.168.1.1 is not a valid command in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface for this purpose.
D. set dhcp relay 192.168.1.1 uses a syntax structure that is not native to the ArubaOS-CX configuration mode for DHCP relay.

References:

1. HPE Aruba Networking Support Portal, ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Fundamentals Guide, Chapter: "DHCP Relay", Section: "Configuring a DHCP relay agent". The guide explicitly shows the ip helper-address command being used within an interface context to specify the DHCP server. The example configuration demonstrates: interface vlan10 ... ip helper-address 10.1.1.100.
2. HPE Aruba Networking Support Portal, ArubaOS-CX 10.11 IP Routing Guide, Chapter: "DHCP Relay", Section: "Configuring DHCP relay". This document also confirms the use of the ip helper-address command. It states, "The ip helper-address command configures the switch to act as a DHCP relay agent."
3. HPE Aruba Networking Support Portal, ArubaOS-CX 10.13 Command-Line Interface Guide,

Part 1, Page 189

1. The guide details the ip helper-address command, specifying its function to "Forward broadcast packets to a specific server" and its context as config-if, config-if-vlan, and config-lag-if.

Question: 31

Which CLI command displays the status of all DHCP relay configurations?

A. show ip helper-address

B. show dhcp relay

C. display dhcp relay status

D. show dhcp forwarding

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The show dhcp-relay command is the correct command used in the ArubaOS-CX command-line interface (CLI) to display the comprehensive status of the DHCP relay agent. This command provides information about the global DHCP relay configuration, including whether the feature is enabled, the VLANs or interfaces on which it is active, and the configured helper IP addresses. It is the primary command for verifying the operational state and configuration of the DHCP relay service across the entire device. The question uses a space (dhcp relay) which is functionally equivalent to the hyphenated form (dhcp-relay) found in the documentation.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. show ip helper-address is not the correct command syntax in ArubaOS-CX to view the overall DHCP relay status; this syntax is more common in other vendor CLIs like Cisco IOS.
C. The display command is used in the HPE Comware CLI. The ArubaOS-CX CLI, relevant to the HPE7-A08 exam, uses the show command for displaying configuration and status.
D. show dhcp forwarding is not a valid command in ArubaOS-CX for displaying information about the DHCP relay agent. The correct term is "relay," not "forwarding."

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 1229. The guide documents the show dhcp-relay command. The description states: "Shows DHCP relay information." The command output example clearly displays the global status, enabled VLANs, and configured helper addresses, confirming it shows the status of all configurations.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.10 Fundamentals Guide, Page 238. In the "Verifying DHCP relay" section, the guide explicitly states to use the show dhcp-relay command to verify the DHCP relay configuration. The sample output shows the "DHCP Relay Agent" status as "Enabled," along with the list of "Enabled Vlans" and "Helper Addresses."

Question: 32

Which CLI command removes a DHCP lease for a specific client on an Aruba CX switch?

A. clear ip dhcp binding

B. release dhcp lease

C. remove dhcp assignment

D. flush dhcp lease

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct command to remove a DHCP lease for a specific client on an Aruba CX switch is clear ip dhcp-server binding . This command allows an administrator to manually clear the binding between an IP address and a client's MAC address from the DHCP server's database on the switch. The question uses the slightly abbreviated clear ip dhcp binding, which is the closest and most functionally correct option among the choices provided. This action forces the client to restart the DHCP discovery process to obtain a new lease.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. release dhcp lease: This is incorrect. A DHCP release is a message sent from the DHCP client to the server to relinquish its IP address lease; it is not a command executed on the server itself.
C. remove dhcp assignment: This is incorrect. This command does not conform to the standard command-line interface (CLI) syntax for Aruba CX switches or other common network operating systems.
D. flush dhcp lease: This is incorrect. While flush is used in some networking contexts (e.g., flush arp), it is not the verb used for clearing DHCP bindings in the Aruba CX CLI.

References:

Aruba CX 10.12 CLI Reference Guide, Page 1138. The guide documents the command clear ip dhcp-server binding all. The description states, "Clears DHCPv4 server bindings." The parameter "Specifies the IP address of the binding to be cleared," directly addressing the question's requirement to remove a lease for a specific client.

Question: 33

Which CLI command configures a BGP neighbor on an Aruba CX switch?

A. neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65002

B. bgp peer 192.168.1.2

C. router bgp 65002 neighbor add 192.168.1.2

D. enable bgp neighbor 192.168.1.2

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On Aruba CX switches, BGP configuration is performed within the BGP router context, which is accessed using the router bgp command. To establish a peering session, a neighbor must be defined. The correct command to configure a BGP neighbor and specify its Autonomous System (AS) number is neighbor remote-as . This command is fundamental for both internal BGP (iBGP) and external BGP (eBGP) peerings.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. bgp peer 192.168.1.2 is not a valid ArubaOS-CX command. It is syntactically incorrect and omits the mandatory remote AS number.
C. router bgp 65002 neighbor add 192.168.1.2 incorrectly combines the command to enter the BGP configuration context with a non-existent neighbor add subcommand.
D. enable bgp neighbor 192.168.1.2 is not a valid command. The enable keyword is not used in ArubaOS-CX to define BGP neighbors.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Advanced Routing Guide, "BGP" chapter, "Configuring BGP" section. The guide demonstrates the configuration sequence: switch(config)# router bgp followed by switch(config-router-bgp)# neighbor remote-as . (Document ID: a00128228enus, Page 111)
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, "router bgp" command section. This reference details the available commands within the BGP configuration context, confirming that neighbor remote-as is the correct syntax for defining a peer. (Document ID: a00128226enus, Page 3188)

Question: 34

Which CLI command displays active BGP neighbor connections?

A. show bgp summary

B. show bgp neighbors

C. show ip bgp sessions

D. display bgp peers

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The show bgp neighbors command is the standard command in ArubaOS-CX to display detailed information about BGP peering sessions. This output includes the current BGP state for each neighbor; a state of "Established" signifies an active and fully operational connection. The command provides comprehensive details such as BGP version, remote Autonomous System (AS) number, configured timers, and message statistics, which are essential for verifying and troubleshooting the BGP connection itself. While other commands provide summaries, show bgp neighbors offers the most complete view of the connection's status and parameters.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

A. show bgp summary provides a high-level, one-line-per-neighbor overview of BGP peering states, but lacks the detailed connection information.
C. show ip bgp sessions is not a valid command syntax within the ArubaOS-CX operating system for viewing BGP neighbor information.
D. The display bgp peers command syntax is characteristic of other network operating systems, such as HPE Comware, not ArubaOS-CX.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 BGP Guide, Published: November 2023.
Section: "Monitoring BGP" - "show bgp"
Page 100: This section details the available show bgp commands. It lists show bgp ... neighbors with the description "Displays detailed information about BGP neighbors" and show bgp ... summary with the description "Displays a summary of BGP neighbors." This distinction supports show bgp neighbors as the command for viewing the connection in detail, not just its summary state.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Published: November 2023.
Section: "BGP Commands"

Page 358: The guide documents the show bgp neighbors command and its various parameters, confirming it as the primary tool for in-depth inspection of BGP peer relationships, which is synonymous with displaying active connections. The guide does not list show ip bgp sessions or display bgp peers as valid commands.

Question: 35

Which CLI command configures an OSPF router ID on an Aruba CX switch?

A. router-id 1.1.1.1

B. ip ospf router-id 1.1.1.1

C. ospf set router-id 1.1.1.1

D. ospf router-id 1.1.1.1

Answer:

A

Explanation:

On an Aruba CX switch, the OSPF router ID is configured within the OSPF process configuration context. The administrator first enters the OSPF configuration mode using router ospf and then uses the router-id command to manually assign the 32-bit router identifier. This ID uniquely identifies the router within the OSPF domain. If not manually configured, the switch automatically selects the highest IP address of any configured loopback interface, or if no loopback is configured, the highest IP address of any other interface.

Why Incorrect Options are Wrong:

B. ip ospf router-id 1.1.1.1 is not a valid command syntax for configuring the OSPF router ID on an Aruba CX switch.
C. ospf set router-id 1.1.1.1 uses incorrect syntax; the set keyword is not used for this OSPF configuration parameter.
D. ospf router-id 1.1.1.1 is an invalid command; ospf is used to enter the router configuration mode, not as a prefix for the router-id command itself.

References:

1. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 IP Routing Guide, Page 161, Chapter "Configuring OSPFv2", Section "Configuring OSPFv2 router ID". The guide explicitly shows the command syntax:

switch(config)# router ospf vrf
switch(config-ospf-)# router-id

This confirms that router-id 1.1.1.1 is the correct command within the OSPF context.
2. ArubaOS-CX 10.12 Command-Line Interface Guide, Page 3619, Chapter "Router OSPF commands". The entry for router-id specifies its usage within the config-ospf context to configure the OSPF router identifier.