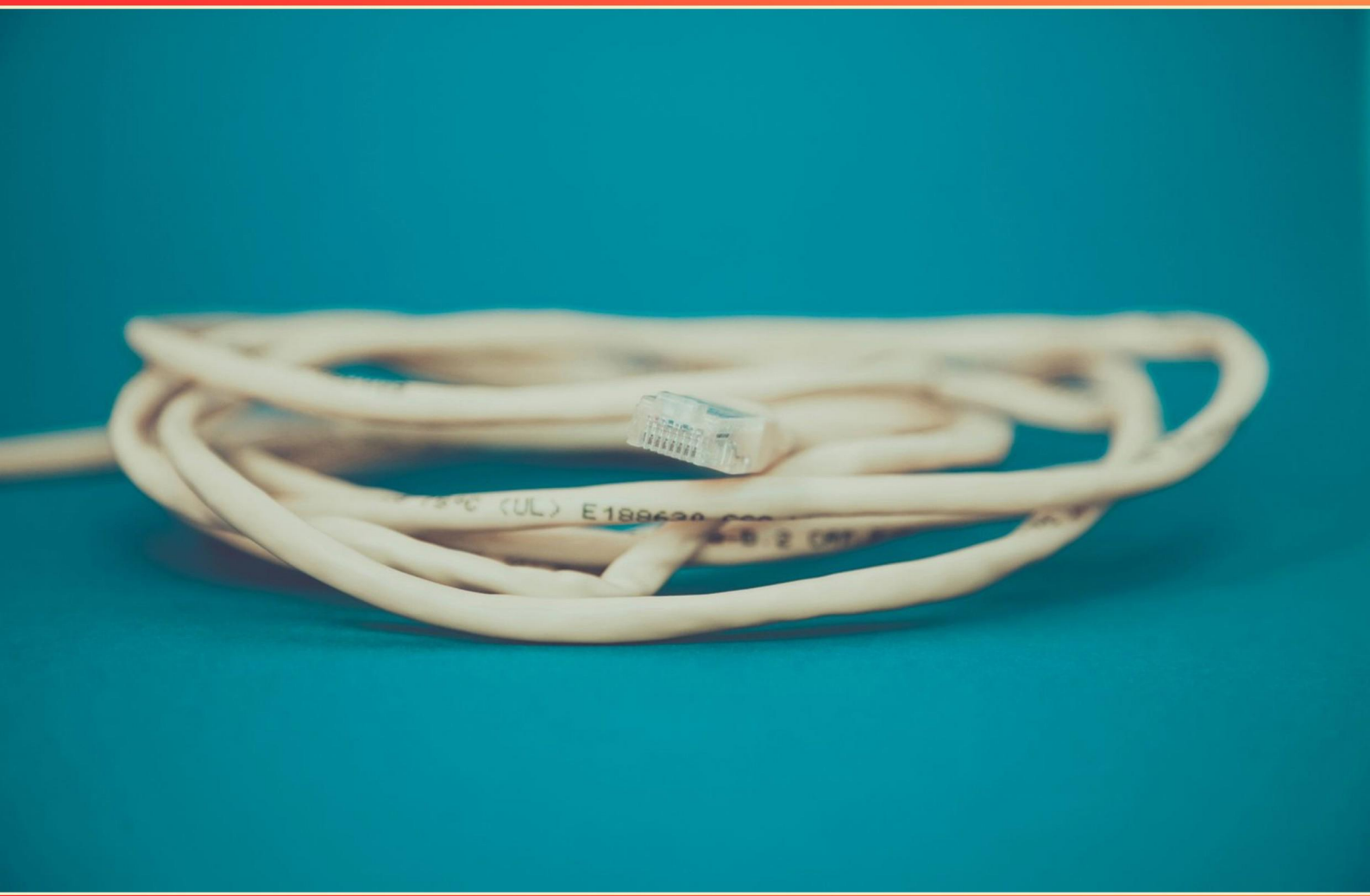
HPE ARUBA NETWORKING CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL - CAMPUS ACCESS (ACP-CA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **What is AP2's antenna gain?**

   A. 8 dBi

   B. 10 dBi

   C. 12 dBi

   D. 14 dBi

2. **Which of the following is a typical step in configuring DHCP Snooping to prevent rogue servers, as shown in example configurations?**

   A. Enable DHCP Snooping with Option 82 enabled

   B. Enable DHCP Snooping with Option 82 disabled

   C. Disable DHCP Snooping entirely

   D. Enable DHCP Snooping and use static bindings only

3. **Which feature supported by SNMPv3 provides an advantage over SNMPv2c?**

   A. Transport mapping

   B. Community strings

   C. GetBulk

   D. Encryption

4. **For Aruba CX 6400 switches, what does virtual output queuing (VOQ) implement that differs from most typical campus switches?**

   A. large ingress packet buffers

   B. large egress packet buffers

   C. per port ASICs

   D. VSX

5. **What does the line 'interface vlan 20' indicate in the sample configuration?**

   A. The switch port for VLAN 20

   B. An SVI for VLAN 20

   C. A physical interface

   D. A management VRF

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6. Which statement correctly describes the EIRP calculation formula?

A. EIRP = Ptx + G + L

B. EIRP = Ptx - L

C. EIRP = Ptx + G - L

D. EIRP = Ptx + L - G

7. Which two solutions address the requirements for an IoT wireless authentication solution that requires encrypted traffic, unique per-device passphrases, and fingerprint-based role-based access?

A. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server

B. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication

C. ClearPass Policy Manager

D. MPSK Local with EAP-TLS

8. In EVPN-VXLAN, which overlay is described by the term Distributed Overlay?

A. EVPN-VXLAN

B. UBT

C. GRE

D. LLDP

9. Which IEEE 802.11 standard uses Round Trip Time measurements and Fine Time Measurements to calculate distance to an AP?

A. 802.11ah

B. 802.11mc

C. 802.11be

D. 802.11v

10. In an Aruba CX VSX pair, which information does the Inter-Switch Link protocol configuration use?

A. QSVI

B. MAC tables

C. UDLD

D. RPBST+

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is AP2's antenna gain?

A. 8 dBi

B. 10 dBi

C. 12 dBi

D. 14 dBi

Antenna gain is a measure of how much the antenna concentrates power in its main directions, compared to an ideal isotropic radiator. It's expressed in dBi and helps determine how far and how well the AP's signal will travel in typical deployment scenarios. For AP2, the documented antenna gain is twelve dBi. This value represents a higher-gain configuration that provides better reach and signal strength in the main directions, which is desirable for stable coverage across a campus area while keeping interference under control. The other options would imply either a weaker, broader pattern or a more extreme, highly directional pattern than what AP2 uses, which isn't what the product spec lists.

2. Which of the following is a typical step in configuring DHCP Snooping to prevent rogue servers, as shown in example configurations?

A. Enable DHCP Snooping with Option 82 enabled

B. Enable DHCP Snooping with Option 82 disabled

C. Disable DHCP Snooping entirely

D. Enable DHCP Snooping and use static bindings only

DHCP Snooping protects endpoints by watching DHCP traffic and constructing a binding table, so only legitimate DHCP server responses are allowed back to clients on trusted ports. The Relay Agent Information option (Option 82) carries switch-port details to the DHCP server, which can support more precise policy and address assignment. In many Aruba example configurations aimed at preventing rogue servers, the typical step shown is enabling DHCP Snooping while keeping Option 82 disabled. This provides the essential protection without adding the complexity of relay-agent data management, ensuring rogue servers on untrusted ports can't respond to clients while the switch filters communications based on the binding table. Enabling Option 82 is an additional capability that isn't necessary for this baseline protection, and other options either remove protection entirely or impose a stricter, less flexible setup.

3. Which feature supported by SNMPv3 provides an advantage over SNMPv2c?

A. Transport mapping

B. Community strings

C. GetBulk

D. Encryption

Encryption is the feature that SNMPv3 brings to the table to protect management data in transit. It provides privacy by encrypting the SNMP payload, so someone sniffing the network can't read the values, credentials, or sensitive information. SNMPv2c relies on community strings for authentication and does not encrypt traffic, leaving data exposed. Other options aren't security enhancements unique to SNMPv3: GetBulk is just a way to retrieve multiple items and is available in older versions; transport mapping is about how messages are carried and isn't a security feature by itself; community strings are the old, insecure authentication method used in earlier versions. So encryption directly delivers confidentiality, making it the best advantage of SNMPv3 over SNMPv2c.

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4. For Aruba CX 6400 switches, what does virtual output queuing (VOQ) implement that differs from most typical campus switches?

A. large ingress packet buffers

B. large egress packet buffers

C. per port ASICs

D. VSX

Virtual Output Queuing works by keeping separate queues for each possible destination on every input port, so the switch can forward different traffic streams to different outputs without blocking each other. To make that work effectively, a lot of buffering is needed right at the ingress—large ingress buffers—to hold packets until the scheduler can move them to the correct output. Aruba CX 6400 uses these large ingress buffers as part of VOQ, which lets it absorb bursts and congestion more gracefully than many typical campus switches that rely on smaller ingress buffers or on egress buffering. This buffering arrangement is what gives VOQ its edge in reducing head-of-line blocking and improving QoS. The other options don't describe this ingress-side buffering approach and therefore don't capture what VOQ changes.

5. What does the line 'interface vlan 20' indicate in the sample configuration?

A. The switch port for VLAN 20

B. An SVI for VLAN 20

C. A physical interface

D. A management VRF

This line creates a switch virtual interface (SVI) for VLAN 20. An SVI is a logical, Layer 3 interface tied to that VLAN, which allows the switch to have an IP address for the VLAN and act as the gateway for devices in that VLAN. It enables inter-VLAN routing when IP routing is enabled on the switch. It is not a physical port, so it doesn't correspond to a specific switch port. It also isn't a management VRF by itself; VRFs are separate routing contexts, though you can place an SVI in a VRF if needed. In practice, you'd assign an IP address to this SVI to serve as the default gateway for hosts in VLAN 20 and, with routing enabled, route traffic between VLANs.

6. Which statement correctly describes the EIRP calculation formula?

A. EIRP = Ptx + G + L

B. EIRP = Ptx - L

C. EIRP = Ptx + G - L

D. EIRP = Ptx + L - G

EIRP represents the power that would be radiated in a specific direction if the source were an ideal isotropic radiator. To get that value, you start with what the transmitter actually puts out, then account for how the antenna concentrates energy and the losses along the path. The antenna gain increases the power in the direction of interest, so you add the gain. Any losses in cables, connectors, and other components reduce the power that reaches the air, so you subtract the losses. Put together, the correct formula is Ptx plus G minus L. For example, if the transmitter delivers 20 dBm, the antenna gain is 6 dBi, and there are 2 dB of losses, the EIRP would be 20 + 6 − 2 = 24 dBm. Using the other forms would either ignore the gain or improperly treat losses, leading to an incorrect estimate of the radiated power.

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7. Which two solutions address the requirements for an IoT wireless authentication solution that requires encrypted traffic, unique per-device passphrases, and fingerprint-based role-based access?

A. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server

B. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication

C. ClearPass Policy Manager

D. MPSK Local with EAP-TLS

This question is testing the ability to pick a solution that provides encrypted wireless traffic, unique per-device credentials, and RBAC based on device identity (fingerprinting) for IoT. ClearPass Policy Manager serves as a centralized policy engine that integrates with the wireless network to enforce 802.1X/RADIUS-based authentication and authorization. It can issue and manage per-device credentials, typically through certificate-based methods like EAP-TLS, giving each IoT device its own identity rather than sharing a key. It also supports device fingerprinting to recognize devices by characteristic traits and map them to specific roles, enabling fingerprint-based RBAC. In short, ClearPass directly delivers encrypted traffic at the wireless layer, unique device credentials, and policy-driven access based on device identity. The other options rely on shared keys or MAC-based identity, which have significant limitations. Master PSKs (MPSK) involve keys shared across devices or derived keys, which do not scale well for per-device identity and robust RBAC. Local MPSK with MAC Authentication depends on MAC addresses, which can be spoofed and provide weak control, and adding EAP-TLS in a mixed, local-PSK setup still lacks the centralized, fingerprint-driven policy enforcement that ClearPass offers.

8. In EVPN-VXLAN, which overlay is described by the term Distributed Overlay?

A. EVPN-VXLAN

B. UBT

C. GRE

D. LLDP

In EVPN-VXLAN, a distributed overlay means the control and data plane responsibilities are spread across all PE devices in the fabric. Each PE participates in the EVPN control plane (using MP-BGP) to exchange MAC and IP reachability with other PEs, learns where to forward each destination, and uses VXLAN tunnels directly to the destination VTEPs. There isn't a single central controller handling the entire overlay; forwarding decisions are made locally on each PE based on the distributed routing information. That's why EVPN-VXLAN itself is described as the distributed overlay. The other options don't fit this concept: GRE is just another tunneling protocol, LLDP is a neighbor-discovery protocol, and UBT does not describe the distributed overlay model in EVPN-VXLAN.

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9. Which IEEE 802.11 standard uses Round Trip Time measurements and Fine Time Measurements to calculate distance to an AP?

A. 802.11ah

B. 802.11mc

C. 802.11be

D. 802.11v

RTT measurements with Fine Timing Measurement are used to gauge how far a device is from an AP by measuring the time it takes for signals to travel between them. 802.11mc introduces this precise ranging capability, using timestamped FTM exchanges between the client and the AP to compute distance based on the round-trip time. With accurate timing and multiple measurements, you can estimate indoor distance to an AP with sub-meter precision under good conditions, which enables location-based services and improved positioning. Other standards focus on different goals: 802.11ah targets long-range, low-power operation in sub-1 GHz bands; 802.11be (Wi Fi 7) aims for higher throughput and new features; 802.11v handles network management and mobility enhancements but does not define RTT/FTM-based ranging. Therefore, the standard that uses Round Trip Time measurements and Fine Timing Measurement to calculate distance to an AP is 802.11mc.

10. In an Aruba CX VSX pair, which information does the Inter-Switch Link protocol configuration use?

A. QSVI

B. MAC tables

C. UDLD

D. RPBST+

In an Aruba CX VSX pair, the Inter-Switch Link is used to share forwarding state between the two switches, so how traffic is forwarded to devices on either side is based on MAC address information. The ISL configuration relies on the MAC tables learned on each switch and propagated across the interconnect, allowing the pair to act as a single logical switch. This lets frames destined for endpoints reachable through the other member be forwarded correctly without unnecessary flooding. Other options don't fit because they refer to different mechanisms (for example, a virtual interface concept, a link-diagnostic protocol, or an unrelated feature), whereas MAC table coordination is what the ISL uses to keep forwarding consistent across the VSX pair.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://hpeacpca.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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