

HPE Aruba Networking Certified Professional - Campus Access (ACP-CA) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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.

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!

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. How can you onboard a new UXI device when the sensor has no cellular connection?**
 - A. Use the UXI app on your smartphone and connect via Bluetooth**
 - B. Use the installer app to scan a barcode**
 - C. Connect the new UXI to an already installed one and adjust configurations**
 - D. Use the CLI via the serial cable**

- 3. What is a primary benefit of BSS coloring?**
 - A. BSS color tags improve performance by allowing APs on the same channel to be farther apart**
 - B. BSS color tags improve security by identifying rogue APs and tagging them as threats**
 - C. BSS color tags are applied on the wireless controllers and can reduce the threshold for interference**
 - D. BSS color tags are applied to Wi-Fi channels and can reduce the threshold for interference**

- 4. During initial VSX configuration, how is the system MAC determined?**
 - A. MAC derived from lower ID node**
 - B. MAC retained from primary node**
 - C. MAC chosen at random**
 - D. Fixed MAC based on VSX ID**

- 5. What is the first-hop protocol feature recommended for a VSX L3 gateway in Aruba CX configurations?**
 - A. Active Gateway**
 - B. Active-Active VRRP**
 - C. SVI with vsx-sync**
 - D. VRRP**

- 6. What does MPSK stand for in Aruba wireless configurations?**
- A. Multiple Pre-Shared Keys**
 - B. Managed Private Secure Keys**
 - C. Multicast Pre-Shared Keys**
 - D. Mutable Pre-Shared Keys**
- 7. You need to ensure voice traffic sent through an ArubaOS-CX switch arrives with minimal latency. What is the best scheduling technology to use for this task?**
- A. Strict queuing**
 - B. Rate limiting**
 - C. Qos shaping**
 - D. DWRR queuing**
- 8. Describe the difference between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP).**
- A. CoS has much finer granularity than DSCP**
 - B. CoS is only contained in VLAN Tag fields DSCP is in the IP Header and preserved throughout the IP packet flow**
 - C. They are similar and can be used interchangeably**
 - D. CoS is only used to determined CLASS of traffic DSCP is only used to differentiate between different Classes.**
- 9. By default, Best Effort has higher priority than which traffic type?**
- A. All queues**
 - B. Background**
 - C. Voice**
 - D. Critical**
- 10. 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**

Answers

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

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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. How can you onboard a new UXI device when the sensor has no cellular connection?

- A. Use the UXI app on your smartphone and connect via Bluetooth**
- B. Use the installer app to scan a barcode
- C. Connect the new UXI to an already installed one and adjust configurations
- D. Use the CLI via the serial cable

When a new UXI device has no cellular connection, the intended way to onboard it is through a Bluetooth-based provisioning flow using the UXI mobile app. The device exposes a Bluetooth interface that lets you securely connect from your smartphone, enter the necessary network and enrollment details (such as Wi-Fi credentials and the destination for management like Aruba Central), and complete the setup. Once configured, the sensor can join the campus network and be managed from Central or an on-prem solution. This approach is ideal because it creates a local, secure path to configure the device without internet access, ensuring you can get the sensor into the management system even when the device cannot reach the cloud or a central controller yet. Other methods aren't suitable for this scenario. Scanning a barcode with an installer app may help with inventory or later enrollment, but it doesn't provision the device's network settings or enrollment in the absence of connectivity. Connecting the new UXI to an already installed one doesn't provide a valid onboarding method for a fresh unit. Using the CLI via a serial cable is a manual, device-level method more appropriate for maintenance or advanced troubleshooting, not the standard zero-touch onboarding when there's no cellular connection.

3. What is a primary benefit of BSS coloring?

- A. BSS color tags improve performance by allowing APs on the same channel to be farther apart
- B. BSS color tags improve security by identifying rogue APs and tagging them as threats
- C. BSS color tags are applied on the wireless controllers and can reduce the threshold for interference
- D. BSS color tags are applied to Wi-Fi channels and can reduce the threshold for interference**

BSS coloring uses color tags to label transmissions from different Basic Service Sets on the same channel, so devices can tell whether a signal comes from the same BSS or a neighboring one. When a neighboring BSS uses a different color, the receiver treats that signal as non-cochannel interference and doesn't defer as much, allowing more simultaneous transmissions. This spatial reuse improves throughput in dense deployments and effectively lowers the interference threshold that would normally limit performance. It's not about security, rogue-AP detection, or controller-only configuration; it's a channel-level mechanism to distinguish BSSs and boost capacity.

4. During initial VSX configuration, how is the system MAC determined?

- A. MAC derived from lower ID node
- B. MAC retained from primary node
- C. MAC chosen at random
- D. Fixed MAC based on VSX ID**

In a VSX pair, the system MAC is not learned or copied from another device; it is created in a deterministic way from the VSX ID and remains fixed. The VSX ID serves as a unique domain identifier, and deriving the system MAC from it gives the pair a stable, globally unique MAC address that does not change with role shifts or reboots. This stability is important for control-plane and management traffic, ensuring consistent device identity and avoiding MAC conflicts in the network. If the VSX ID changes, the system MAC would change as well, which is why the value is kept fixed and tied to that domain identifier.

5. What is the first-hop protocol feature recommended for a VSX L3 gateway in Aruba CX configurations?

- A. Active Gateway**
- B. Active-Active VRRP**
- C. SVI with vsx-sync**
- D. VRRP**

In a VSX L3 gateway setup, the first-hop path for subnets should be definite and predictable. The Active Gateway feature designates one member of the VSX pair as the primary gateway for a given subnet, making its IP the active default route and the only device that responds to ARP for that gateway. The other VSX member stays ready to take over immediately if the primary fails, providing fast, seamless failover without the complexity of balancing a gateway across both devices. This approach prevents multiple gateways from claiming the same default route and avoids potential path instability. Other options don't fit as well because VRRP can introduce dual-active behavior and more complex failover scenarios within a VSX pair, which can lead to unpredictable traffic flow if not carefully managed. SVI with vsx-sync focuses on synchronizing state between the VSX peers rather than selecting a single active first hop. Active-Active VRRP would allow more than one gateway to be active simultaneously, which can cause ARP and routing ambiguities for the default route. Active Gateway specifically reinforces a single, authoritative first-hop gateway while preserving rapid failover.

6. What does MPSK stand for in Aruba wireless configurations?

- A. Multiple Pre-Shared Keys**
- B. Managed Private Secure Keys**
- C. Multicast Pre-Shared Keys**
- D. Mutable Pre-Shared Keys**

Multiple Pre-Shared Keys describes a wireless setup where different pre-shared keys are assigned to different users or groups, all on the same SSID. In Aruba, this means you can run a PSK-based network while giving each user (or device subgroup) its own unique key, which improves security because compromising one key doesn't expose everyone. It keeps the simplicity of PSK without requiring a full 802.1X/RADIUS setup for every user. The other terms listed aren't standard Aruba terminology for this feature, so they don't fit the concept as implemented in Aruba wireless configurations.

7. You need to ensure voice traffic sent through an ArubaOS-CX switch arrives with minimal latency. What is the best scheduling technology to use for this task?

- A. Strict queuing
- B. Rate limiting
- C. Qos shaping
- D. DWRR queuing

Voice traffic is extremely sensitive to delay, so you want a scheduling method that always serves high-priority traffic first. Strict queuing (strict priority) does exactly that: as long as there is voice packets in the high-priority queue, the switch processes them before any other traffic, minimizing queuing delay and jitter for voice. Other options don't guarantee the same low latency. Rate limiting slows overall traffic but doesn't reduce existing queuing delay for voice. QoS shaping smooths bursts and can add buffering delay, which increases latency for real-time streams. DWRR queuing distributes bandwidth fairly among multiple queues, which can lead to increased latency or jitter for voice when other traffic competes. So the best choice to achieve minimal latency for voice is strict queuing.

8. Describe the difference between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP).

- A. CoS has much finer granularity than DSCP
- B. CoS is only contained in VLAN Tag fields DSCP is in the IP Header and preserved throughout the IP packet flow
- C. They are similar and can be used interchangeably
- D. CoS is only used to determined CLASS of traffic DSCP is only used to differentiate between different Classes.

CoS and DSCP are QoS mechanisms that operate at different parts of the network stack. CoS is encoded in the 802.1Q VLAN tag as the PCP (Priority Code Point) field, which provides prioritization only on the local Ethernet link and has eight possible levels. DSCP is a 6-bit field inside the IP header's Differentiated Services field, offering many more service classes and is designed to be carried end-to-end through IP routing, with devices often mapping DSCP values to local queues along the way. Because of their scope and granularity, the correct statement is that CoS resides in the VLAN tag while DSCP is in the IP header and is preserved throughout the IP packet flow. In practice, DSCP values may be mapped to CoS at the network edge for cross-layer QoS, but they are not interchangeable and do not share the same domain.

9. By default, Best Effort has higher priority than which traffic type?

- A. All queues
- B. Background**
- C. Voice
- D. Critical

Quality of Service on Aruba devices uses four priority queues arranged as Critical, Voice, Best Effort, and Background. The default scheduling gives precedence to higher-priority queues, so Critical traffic goes first, then Voice, followed by Best Effort, with Background at the lowest level. Because Background is the lowest priority, Best Effort is served before it. This keeps important traffic flowing while Background only uses leftover bandwidth.

10. 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.

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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