

HP HPE4-A51

Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Practical

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Questions**

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Question: 1

A client connects to an AP in tunnel mode, but traffic never reaches the controller. You capture packets on the AP's uplink and see 802.11 data frames converting to Ethernet, but GRE packets never appear. How do you analyze the frame flow and encapsulation sequence to find the failure?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Check AP-Central Tunnel State: Run `show ap debug system-status ap-name <AP>` to confirm AP is in "Run" and CAPWAP/GRE is established.
2. Verify AP GRE Source/Destination: Use `show ap debug counters` and check GRE Tx counters; if they stay at 0, the AP is not encapsulating frames.
3. Packet Capture: Run `packet-capture ap wired 0/0` on controller and analyze outer IP header; absence indicates AP uplink VLAN mismatch.
4. Inspect Switchport: Confirm trunk/native VLAN matches AP config; wrong native VLAN prevents GRE formation.
5. Conclusion: Incorrect VLAN or missing IP reachability prevents GRE encapsulation; fix switchport to restore traffic.

Question: 2

DHCP traffic passes from client → AP → controller, but the DHCP ACK never returns to the client. How do you troubleshoot DHCP encapsulation and packet return path?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Capture on Controller DHCP VLAN: `packet-capture cp vlan <id> filter dhcp`. Ensure server sends ACK.
2. Inspect Outer Tunnel Headers: Verify that ACK is encapsulated inside GRE/CAPWAP packet to AP.

3. AP-Debug: Check show datapath tunnel for tunnel up/down counters.
4. Frame Analysis: Ensure ACK contains correct VLAN tag and client's MAC address inside inner Ethernet frame.
5. Fix: Usually caused by wrong VLAN mapping in user role or incorrect L2 role firewall rule blocking UDP 68 outbound.

Question: 3

A web application loads slowly on WLAN but fast on wired. You suspect Layer 7 inspection overhead. How do you trace the application-layer packets through the stack?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Capture app traffic on controller: packet-capture cp user <client-ip>.
2. Inspect TCP handshake timing (SYN, SYN/ACK, ACK) vs wired.
3. Inspect HTTP GET/POST payload size and measure L7 firewall inspection delay using show datapath session table.
4. Disable DPI temporarily in user role to confirm improvement.
5. Conclusion: L7 DPI introducing delay; adjust rule placement or disable DPI for that role.

Question: 4

An AP experiences packet fragmentation between controller and switch. How do you troubleshoot MTU-related encapsulation behavior?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Ping with DF bit: ping <switch-ip> size 1472 df-bit from MC to validate MTU path.
2. Calculate Tunnel Overhead: GRE + IP header adds 28 bytes; ensure path MTU $\geq 1500 + \text{overhead}$.
3. Capture Fragmented Packets: Look for multiple IP fragments with identical ID field in pcap.

4. Verify Path MTU Discovery: Check firewall allowing ICMP fragmentation-needed messages.
5. Fix: Set MTU on uplinks or enable jumbo frames if tunneling high-bandwidth traffic.

Question: 5

Your captive portal page does not load. DNS resolves, but HTTP redirects never reach the client. How do you analyze application-layer redirect packets?

- A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Capture HTTP redirection with: packet-capture cp user <client-ip> filter port 80.
2. Verify controller sends HTTP 302 with correct Location header.
3. Confirm walled garden policies allow portal FQDN/IP.
4. Inspect inner packet for correct source NAT (controller must be gateway).
5. Fix NAT or ACL preventing redirect traffic.

Question: 6

A client fails 802.1X authentication. EAPOL frames leave the client but never reach RADIUS. How do you analyze the path across layers?

- A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Capture wireless EAPOL using OTA capture from AP.
2. Check AP → Controller forwarding of EAPOL using show auth-trace ap-name <AP>.
3. Validate RADIUS packet creation in controller with show aaa state.
4. Ensure no datapath ACL drops EAPOL at L2.
5. Confirm RADIUS server reachable and responses return across same tunnel.
- 1.

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