ARUBA-CERTIFIED MOBILITY ASSOCIATE (ACMA) 6.3 STUDY GUIDE

The Aruba-Certified Mobility Associate (ACMA) exam questions cover the topics listed below. The questions include key concepts, networking and topology design, GUI and CLI interpretation, GUI and CLI troubleshooting and interpretation of CLI configuration file segments.

- Product Knowledge
- Firewall Roles and Policies
- Operations
- Planning and Design
- Troubleshooting
- Applications and Solutions

Preparation for ACMA includes familiarity with IAW 6.3 courseware. Additionally, review of VRDs will help to reinforce the concepts learned within the courses.

TOPIC DETAILS

Product Knowledge

1. Mobility Controllers Models

   A. Understand the limits of user scaling for different controller models

   B. Understand the limits of AP scaling for different controller models

   C. Understand the limits of Remote AP scaling for different controller models

   D. Power supplies offered for various models

   E. Chassis based controller modules

   F. Power-over-Ethernet support

2. AP models

   A. Indoor AP models

   B. Outdoor AP models

   C. Models supporting internal and external antennas

   D. Antenna types offered as external antennas

   E. Models supporting Power-over-Ethernet support

   F. 802.11a/b/g/n support by model

HELPFUL ACMA TIPS

- Review of VRDs will help to reinforce the concepts learned within the courses.
- An ACMA certified engineer is able to deploy and manage a wireless LAN based on a single Aruba Mobility Controller.
- Certification exam topics include configuration wizards, provisioning access points, authentication, encryption, firewall operation and policies.
- For convenience, candidates are automatically registered for and administered the ACMA exam upon completing the IAW training course.
- ACMA is offered through Pearson VUE test centers. A test voucher for one exam attempt is provided as part of the IAW course.

3. Licensing

   A. Understand the 6.3 licensing model for all controllers

   B. Understand Centralized Licensing in AOS 6.3

   C. Be able to articulate the features and functions of the Aruba software licenses

   D. Be able to articulate the features and functions included inthe base ArubaOS

Firewall Roles and Policies

1. Policy Design

   A. Function of firewall design

   B. Interpretation and troubleshooting of firewall rule policy

   C. Application of firewall policy to user roles

   D. Application of firewall policy to interfaces

   E. Be able to articulate the difference between a stateful firewall and an access control list (ACL)

   F. Describe an Ethertype ACL

2. Roles

   A. Describe the function of built-in roles

   B. Describe the use and creation of user created roles

   C. Understand role derivation

3. Aliases

  A. Describe the function and use of aliases

  B. Understand the built in aliases

4. NAT

  A. Describe the function of source NAT

  B. Describe the function of destination NAT

  C. Understand the use of NAT for captive portal authentication

  D. Describe VLAN based NAT functionality

Operations

1. Authentication

  B. 802.1X

  C. Pre-Shared Keys

  D. Open system

  E. Captive portal with credentials

  F. Captive portal with guest logon

2. Configuration of the controller using the WebUI Wizard

  A. VLAN and IP address configuration

  B. Port configuration

  C. Network time configuration

  D. Controller role configuration

  E. License configuration

  F. LAN configuration

  G. WLAN configuration for employee SSIDs

  H. WLAN configuration for guest SSIDs

  I. RADIUS server configuration

  J. 802.1X authentication configuration

  K. Captive portal configuration and customization

3. Management

  A. Software upgrades on the controllers and APs

  B. Interface layout

  C. AP management

  D. License management

  E. Configuration screens

  F. Monitoring screens

  G. Security screens

4. Power over Ethernet

  A. Power provided

  B. Standards

  C. Transmission distances

5. RF management and ARM

  A. ARM channel and power selection

  B. ARM self healing

  C. ARM band steering

  D. ARM Spectrum load balancing

  E. ARM Airtime fairness

  F. ARM rate shaping

  G. ARM ClientMatch

  H. Client aware ARM scanning

  I. Spectrum Monitor provisioning

  J. Spectrum Monitor usage

6. Centralized Auth and Encryption

  A. Centralized encryption

  B. Encryption methods

  C. RADIUS authentication

7. AP Provisioning and Configuration

  A. Static provisioning

  B. Dynamic provisioning

  C. CLI configuration

  D. Web interface configuration

  E. Group selection

  F. Antenna provisioning

  G. Serial configuration

8. User/Server Derivation Rules

  A. User derivation rules

  B. Server derivation rules

  C. Rule based role derivation

9. Profiles

  A. Profile concept

  B. Profile hierarchy

  C. Profile reuse

10. Controller configuration methods

    A. VLANs and VLAN trunking

    B. IP addressing

    C. Use of the loopback interface

Planning and Design

1. Networking

    A. Layer 2 networks

    B. Layer 3 networks

    C. Routing

2. Self-healing

    A. AP deployment design

    B. ARM functionality

3. Layer 2 model traffic flow

4. Layer 3 model traffic flow

5. Captive portal

    A. Authentication types

    B. Authentication sources

    C. Provisioning capabilities

    D. Internal DB functionality

    E. Guest provisioning role

6. Controller discovery

Troubleshooting

1. Client Connectivity

    A. User connection

    B. AP status

2. Aruba platform

    A. Layer 2 connectivity

    B. Layer 3 connectivity

    C. Licensing

    D. AP counts

    E. Firewall policy

    F. Role derivation

    G. AP connectivity

    H. DHCP

    I. Controller IP

3. Infrastructure

    A. Intervening ACLs

    B. DHCP

Applications and Solutions

1. RAP

    A. Configuration

    B. Licensing

    C. Operation modes

    D. Forwarding modes

    E. Maintenance

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Order the following steps from 1-4 for the AP boot process:

    A. AP transfers OS from controller

    B. AP builds GRE tunnel to the controller

    C. AP determines IP address of the controller

    D. AP Radio is enabled

2. A Remote AP uses which type of secure tunnel to communicate with a controller:

    A. NAT-T

    B. IPsec

    C. PPTP

    D. GRE

3. Which of the following is true of an Aruba Mobility Controller acting as a Layer 2 switch? (Select all that apply)

    A. The Mobility Controller is the client's default router

    B. The Mobility Controller acts as a bridge

    C. All stations must use the same VLAN

    D. Uplink ports on the Mobility Controller can use 802.1q tagging

4. How many roles should be created on a controller?

    A. As many as necessary

    B. The same number as firewall policies

    C. One less than the number of firewall policies

    D. Mobile IP

    E. The same number as SSIDs

5. In a Campus AP deployment, what is the difference between a Direct and an Overlay deployment?

A. In an overlay deployment APs are connected directly to the Controller while in a direct deployment, APs are connected to other Layer 2 or Layer 3 devices

B. The Controller supplies PoE to APs in an Overlay Deployment while APs draw power from other PoE switches in a Direct deployment

C. In a direct deployment, APs are directly connected to the controller while in an overlay deployment APs are connected to other Layer 2 or Layer 3 devices

D. In an overlay deployment, the APs cannot terminate their GRE tunnels at the controller, while in a direct deployment they can

6. Which of the following is true about configuring a server group?

A. Server rules are used to send information to the configured servers

B. A server group can have more than one server

C. If the internal database is used in the server group, then no external servers can be added

D. If multiple servers are assigned to the server group, all except the first will be ignored

7. Which of these is not a valid license type?

A. RFProtect

B. Application Security

C. Base OS

D. PEF-NG

8. Which ARM feature aids in steering "sticky clients" to associate to an AP with better 802.11 signal quality?

A. Co-Channel interference mitigation

B. Airtime Fairness

C. ClientMatch

D. Coordinated access to a single channel

E. Band Steering

9. Clients connecting to a Remote AP at a branch office can get an IP address through which of the following methods? (Select all that apply)

A. DHCP server connected to the Remote AP's controller

B. DHCP server at a branch office

C. DHCP server inside the Remote AP

D. All of the above

10. Which of the following licenses can be included in the Centralized licensing pool on the License Server? (Choose three)

A. Factory installed licenses

B. PEFNG licenses

C. Evaluation licenses

D. RFProtect Licenses

E. PEFV license

Answers to odd numbered questions:

1 – C, A, B, D

3 – B,D

5 – C 7 – B

9 – D

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