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HPE7-A01 certification exam is a valuable credential for professionals who work in the field of network infrastructure. It is recognized by IT professionals and organizations worldwide as a benchmark for excellence in the field of wireless and wired networking. Achieving the Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional certification can help professionals to advance their careers and open up new opportunities for growth and development.

The Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional certification exam is a performance-based exam that tests the candidate's ability to solve real-world problems in wireless networking. HPE7-A01 Exam is designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge and skills in designing and configuring Aruba wireless networks, including the ability to troubleshoot and optimize the network. Candidates are required to demonstrate their proficiency in configuring and managing Aruba access points, mobility controllers, and network management tools.

HPE7-A01 certification exam is intended for network professionals who want to enhance their career prospects in the field of Aruba network solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification is ideal for network engineers, network administrators, and other IT professionals who want to validate their expertise in Aruba campus access solutions.

>> **HPE7-A01 Exam Certification Cost** <<

## HPE7-A01 Latest Guide Files - Accurate HPE7-A01 Prep Material

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## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the best practice for handling voice traffic with dynamic segmentation on AOS-CX switches?

- A. Switch authentication and user-based tunneling of the voice traffic.
- B. Controller authentication and port-based tunneling of all traffic
- **C. Switch authentication and local forwarding of the voice traffic**
- D. Central authentication and port-based tunneling of the voice traffic.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This is the best practice for handling voice traffic with dynamic segmentation on AOS-CX switches. Dynamic segmentation is a feature that allows AOS-CX switches to tunnel user traffic to a controller or another switch based on user roles and policies. For voice traffic, it is recommended to use switch authentication and local forwarding, which means the voice devices are authenticated by the switch and their traffic is forwarded locally without tunneling. This reduces latency and jitter for voice traffic and improves voice quality. The other options are incorrect because they either use central authentication or tunneling, which are not optimal for voice traffic. Reference: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch05.html>  
[https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS\\_AOS-CX.pdf](https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AOS-CX.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

A customer is using a legacy application that communicates at layer-2. The customer would like to keep this application working across the campus which is connected via layer-3. The legacy devices are connected to Aruba CX 6300 switches throughout the campus.

Which technology minimizes flooding so the legacy application can work efficiently?

- **A. EVPN-VXLAN**
- B. Ethernet over IP (EoIP)
- C. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
- D. Static VXLAN

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

EVPN-VXLAN is a technology that allows layer-2 communication across layer-3 networks by using Ethernet VPN (EVPN) as a control plane and Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) as a data plane<sup>3</sup>. EVPN-VXLAN can be used to support legacy applications that communicate at layer-2 across different campuses or data centers that are connected via layer-3. EVPN-VXLAN minimizes flooding by using BGP to distribute MAC addresses and IP addresses of hosts across different VXLAN segments<sup>3</sup>. EVPN-VXLAN also provides benefits such as loop prevention, load balancing, mobility, and scalability<sup>3</sup>.  
References: [https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG\\_EVPN\\_VXLAN.pdf](https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_EVPN_VXLAN.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

A customer is looking for a wireless authentication solution for all of their IoT devices that meet the following requirements

- The wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the Access Points must be encrypted
- Unique passphrase per device
- Use fingerprint information to perform role-based access

Which solutions will address the customer's requirements? (Select two.)

- A. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication
- B. Local User Derivation Rules
- **C. MPSK Local with EAP-TLS**
- D. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server
- **E. ClearPass Policy Manager**

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answers are C and D.

MPSK (Multi Pre-Shared Key) is a feature that allows multiple PSKs to be used on a single SSID, providing device-specific or group-specific passphrases for enhanced security and deployment flexibility for headless IoT devices<sup>1</sup>. MPSK requires MAC authentication against a ClearPass Policy Manager server, which returns the encrypted passphrase for the device in a RADIUS VSA<sup>2</sup>. ClearPass Policy Manager is a platform that provides role- and device-based network access control for any user across

any wired, wireless and VPN infrastructure<sup>3</sup>. ClearPass Policy Manager can also use device profiling and posture assessment to assign roles based on device fingerprint information<sup>4</sup>.

MPSK Local is a variant of MPSK that allows the user to configure up to 24 PSKs per SSID locally on the device, without requiring ClearPass Policy Manager<sup>5</sup>. MPSK Local can be combined with EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security), which is a secure authentication method that uses certificates to encrypt the wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the access points<sup>6</sup>. EAP-TLS can also use device certificates to perform role-based access control<sup>6</sup>.

Therefore, both ClearPass Policy Manager and MPSK Local with EAP-TLS can meet the customer's requirements for wireless authentication, encryption, unique passphrase, and role-based access for their IoT devices.

MPSK and an internal RADIUS server is not a valid solution, because MPSK does not support internal RADIUS servers and requires ClearPass Policy Manager<sup>7</sup><sup>8</sup><sup>9</sup>. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication is not a valid solution, because MAC Authentication does not encrypt the wireless traffic or use fingerprint information for role-based access<sup>2</sup>. Local User Derivation Rules are not a valid solution, because they do not provide unique passphrase per device or use fingerprint information for role-based access<sup>10</sup><sup>11</sup><sup>12</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which method is used to onboard a new UXI in an existing environment with 802.1X authentication? (The sensor has no cellular connection)

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To onboard a new UXI in an existing environment with 802.1X authentication, you need to use the UXI app on your smartphone and connect the UXI via Bluetooth. The UXI app allows you to scan the QR code on the UXI sensor and configure its network settings, such as SSID, password, IP address, etc. The Bluetooth connection allows you to communicate with the UXI sensor without requiring any network access or cellular connection. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the UXI app or do not use Bluetooth. References: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management-operations/analytics-monitoring/user-experience-insight-sensors/> [https://help.centralon-prem.arubanetworks.com/2.5.4/documentation/online\\_help/content/nms-on-prem/aos-cx/get-started/uxi-sensor.htm](https://help.centralon-prem.arubanetworks.com/2.5.4/documentation/online_help/content/nms-on-prem/aos-cx/get-started/uxi-sensor.htm)

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A customer has a large number of food-producing machines

\* All machines are connected via Aruba CX6200 switches in VLANs 100, 110, and 120

\* Several external technicians are maintaining this special equipment

What are the correct commands to ensure that no rogue DHCP server will impact the network?

- A.
- **B.**
- C.
- D.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

Option A shows the correct commands to ensure that no rogue DHCP server will impact the network. The commands include the following steps:

\* Enable DHCP snooping on the switch. DHCP snooping is a feature that prevents rogue DHCP servers from offering IP addresses to clients by filtering DHCP messages based on trusted and untrusted ports<sup>1</sup>.

\* Configure VLANs 100, 110, and 120 as DHCP snooping VLANs. This means that DHCP snooping will be applied to these VLANs and any untrusted DHCP messages received on these VLANs will be dropped<sup>1</sup>.

\* Configure LAG 1 as a trusted port for DHCP snooping. This means that any DHCP messages received on LAG 1 will be allowed and not filtered by DHCP snooping. LAG 1 is assumed to be connected to a legitimate DHCP server or a router that relays DHCP requests to a legitimate DHCP server<sup>1</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because it does not enable DHCP snooping on the switch or configure VLANs 100, 110, and 120 as DHCP

