

Reliable HPE7-A01 Exam Topics | Useful Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam 100% Free Detail Explanation

APEA QUESTIONS AND VERIFIED ANSWERS ALREADY GRADED A+ RECENT UPDATE.

- A 62 year old male presents with leg pain and occasional numbness that is worse with ambulation and improved with lumbar flexion. What is the likely diagnosis? Answer: spinal stenosis
- What is not a typical symptom of late stage HIV? Answer: persistent vomiting
- A pregnant patient presents for her 16 week prenatal visit. Her blood pressure had reduced from 118/79 to 109/68. What hemodynamic change is responsible for this? Answer: decrease in systemic vascular resistance
- Your 62 year old patient has been taking Griseofulvin 500 mg po BID for 3 weeks to treat tinea capitis and has only had marginal improvement. What is your next step? Answer: continue current therapy for 6-8 weeks
- Rapid HIV testing would be more appropriate for a patient with complaints of: Answer: painful urination, dyspareunia, and penile or vaginal discharge
- What is a frequent side effect of SSRIs? Answer: sexual dysfunction
- You might suspect small bowel obstruction in a patient who complains of: Answer: vomiting and pain
- What finding would be suggestive of osteosarcoma in a pediatric patient? Answer: pain in the affected bone
- What clinical manifestation suggests primary syphilis? Answer: a single painless genital lesion
- What medication is used first line for a patient with benign positional vertigo? Answer: Meclizine

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HPE7-A01 certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including Aruba campus networking fundamentals, ArubaOS switches and VLANs, secure authentication and encryption, RF fundamentals, and Aruba access points and mesh. HPE7-A01 Exam also tests the candidate's ability to troubleshoot issues related to Aruba networks and their understanding of network management tools and techniques.

HPE7-A01 exam covers a broad range of topics, including ArubaOS switches, Aruba Mobility Controllers, and ClearPass Policy Manager. It also tests the candidate's ability to design, deploy, and troubleshoot Aruba wireless and wired network solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification exam is a rigorous test of the candidate's technical knowledge and practical skills in the areas of network infrastructure.

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HP HPE7-A01 Certification is an essential credential for professionals working in the field of Aruba network solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification is designed to validate the expertise of the candidates in the area of Aruba campus access solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification exam, HPE7-A01, is intended to measure the knowledge and skills of the candidates in implementing Aruba wired and wireless campus networks.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

You need to have different routing-table requirements with Aruba CX 6300 VSF configuration Assuming the correct layer-2 VLAN already exists how would you create a new OSPF configuration for a separate routing table?

- A. Create a new OSPF area, and attach VRF name.
- B. Attach a new OSPF process ID with a custom routing table
- **C. Create a new OSPF process ID with vrf name.**
- D. Attach OSPF process ID in the VRF configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

To create a new OSPF configuration for a separate routing table, you need to create a new OSPF process ID with vrf name. This will create a new OSPF instance that is associated with the specified VRF and its routing table. The other options are incorrect because they either do not create a new OSPF instance or do not associate it with a VRF. References:

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch02.html>

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NEW QUESTION # 34

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Strict queuing is the best scheduling technology to use for voice traffic on an AOS-CX switch. Scheduling is a mechanism that determines how packets are transmitted from different queues on an egress port. Strict queuing is a scheduling method that gives the highest priority queue absolute preference over all other queues, regardless of their size or utilization. Voice traffic should be assigned to the highest priority queue and scheduled with strict queuing to ensure minimal latency and jitter. The other options are incorrect because they are either not scheduling methods or not optimal for voice traffic. References:

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch02.html> <https://www.aruba>

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

MPSK is a feature that allows device-specific or group-specific passphrases for WPA2 PSK-based deployments. The passphrases are generated by a RADIUS server such as ClearPass Policy Manager and sent to the APs. The wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the APs is encrypted using the passphrases. The passphrases can also be used to perform role-based access by mapping them to different VLANs and user roles. ClearPass Policy Manager is a network access control solution that can provide device fingerprinting and profiling for IoT devices based on various attributes such as MAC address, DHCP options, HTTP user agents, etc.

ClearPass Policy Manager can also integrate with other IoT platforms and services to enhance the visibility and security of IoT devices.

NEW QUESTION # 36

What are two advantages of splitting a larger OSPF area into a number of smaller areas? (Select two)

- A. **It increases stability**
- B. it simplifies the configuration.
- C. **It reduces processing overhead.**
- D. It extends the LSDB
- E. It reduces the total number of LSAs

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Splitting a larger OSPF area into a number of smaller areas has several advantages for network scalability and performance. Some of these advantages are:

* It increases stability by limiting the impact of topology changes within an area. When a link or router fails in an area, only routers within that area need to run the SPF algorithm and update their routing tables. Routers in other areas are not affected by the change and do not need to recalculate their routes.

* It reduces processing overhead by reducing the size and frequency of link-state advertisements (LSAs).

LSAs are packets that contain information about the network topology and are flooded within an area.

By dividing a network into smaller areas, each area has fewer LSAs to generate, store, and process, which saves CPU and memory resources on routers.

* It reduces bandwidth consumption by reducing the amount of routing information exchanged between areas. Routers that connect different areas, called area border routers (ABRs), summarize the routing information from one area into a single LSA and advertise it to another area. This reduces the number of LSAs that need to be transmitted across area boundaries and saves network bandwidth.

References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/7039-1.html>

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13703-8.html>

NEW QUESTION # 37

You are proposing new CX 8360 VSX switches to replace a customer's existing core switches.

The customer is concerned about the possibility of a split-brain scenario between the VSX pair.

How is the VSX pair affected when the ISL is down and keepalive is up?

- A. The VSX pair is out-of-sync.
- B. **The VSX pair is not at risk.**
- C. The VSX LAGs are in a degraded state.
- D. The VSX pair nodes are still forwarding traffic.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 38

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