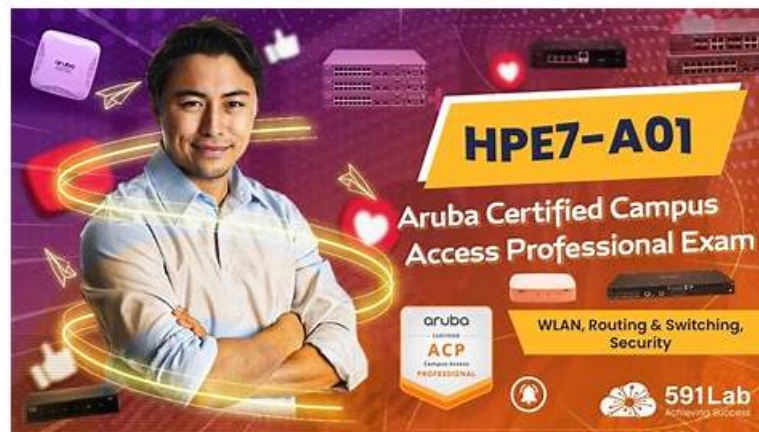


높은통과율HPE7-A01시험합격덤프자료



그리고 KoreaDumps HPE7-A01 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1j0JHUGsK-HDJL_1UEuGY8pc69ZKh1Mk1

HP인증 HPE7-A01시험을 패스하기 위하여 잠을 설쳐가며 시험준비 공부를 하고 계신 분들은 이 글을 보는 즉시 공부방법이 틀렸구나 하는 생각이 들것입니다. KoreaDumps의HP인증 HPE7-A01덤프는 실제시험을 대비하여 제작한 최신버전 공부자료로서 문항수도 적합하여 불필요한 공부는 하지 않으셔도 되게끔 만들어져 있습니다.가격도 착하고 시험패스율 높은KoreaDumps의HP인증 HPE7-A01덤프를 애용해보세요. 놀라운 기적을 안겨드릴것입니다.

KoreaDumps는 응시자에게 있어서 시간이 정말 소중한다는 것을 잘 알고 있으므로 HP HPE7-A01덤프를 자주 업데이트 하고, 오래 되고 더 이상 사용 하지 않는 문제들은 바로 삭제해버리며 새로운 최신 문제들을 추가 합니다. 이는 응시자가 확실하고도 빠르게HP HPE7-A01덤프를 마스터하고HP HPE7-A01시험을 패스할수 있도록 하는 또 하나의 보장입니다.

>> HPE7-A01시험합격 <<

HP HPE7-A01최신버전자료, HPE7-A01시험패스 가능한 인증덤프

여러분은 아직도HP HPE7-A01인증시험의 난이도에 대하여 고민 중입니까? 아직도HP HPE7-A01시험 때문에 밤잠도 제대로 이루지 못하면서 시험공부를 하고 있습니까? 빨리빨리KoreaDumps를 선택하여 주세요. 그럼 빠른 시일 내에 많은 공을 들이지 않고 여러분의 꿈을 이룰수 있습니다.

최신 Aruba Certified Professional HPE7-A01 무료샘플문제 (Q33-Q38):

질문 # 33

What steps are part of the Key Management workflow when a wireless device is roaming from AP1 to AP2?
(Select two.)

- A. The Key Management service then generates R1 keys for AP2's neighbors.
- B. The Key Management service receives a list of all AP1 s neighbors from AirMatch.
- C. A client associates and authenticates with the AP2 after roaming from AP1
- D. AP1 will cache the client's information and send it to the Key Management service
- E. The Key Management service receives from AirMatch a list of all AP2's neighbors

정답: A,D

설명:

Explanation

The correct steps that are part of the Key Management workflow when a wireless device is roaming from AP1 to AP2 are A and D.

A: AP1 will cache the client's information and send it to the Key Management service. This is true because when a client associates and authenticates with AP1, AP1 will generate a pairwise master key (PMK) for the client and store it in its cache. AP1 will also send the PMK and other client information, such as MAC address, VLAN, and SSID, to the Key Management service, which is a

centralized service that runs on Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs) or Mobility Master (MM) devices¹. The Key Management service will use this information to facilitate fast roaming for the client.

D: The Key Management service then generates R1 keys for AP2's neighbors. This is true because when the Key Management service receives the client information from AP1, it will use the PMK to derive R0 and R1 keys for the client. R0 keys are used to generate R1 keys, which are used to generate pairwise transient keys (PTKs) for encryption. The Key Management service will distribute the R1 keys to AP2 and its neighboring APs, which are determined by AirMatch based on RF proximity². This way, when the client roams to AP2 or any of its neighbors, it can skip the 802.1X authentication and use the R1 key to quickly generate a PTK with the new AP³.

B: The Key Management service receives from AirMatch a list of all AP2's neighbors. This is false because the Key Management service does not receive this information from AirMatch directly. AirMatch is a feature that runs on MCs or MM devices and optimizes the RF performance of Aruba devices by using machine learning algorithms. AirMatch periodically sends neighbor reports to all APs, which contain information about their nearby APs based on signal strength and interference. The APs then send these reports to the Key Management service, which uses them to determine which APs should receive R1 keys for a given client².

C: The Key Management service receives a list of all AP1's neighbors from AirMatch. This is false for the same reason as B. The Key Management service does not receive this information from AirMatch directly, but from the APs that send their neighbor reports.

E: A client associates and authenticates with the AP2 after roaming from AP1. This is false because a client does not need to authenticate with AP2 after roaming from AP1 if it has already authenticated with AP1 and received R1 keys from the Key Management service. The client only needs to associate with AP2 and perform a four-way handshake using the R1 key to generate a PTK for encryption³. This is called fast roaming or

802.11r roaming, and it reduces the latency and disruption caused by full authentication.¹: ArubaOS 8.7 User Guide ²: ArubaOS 8.7 User Guide ³: ArubaOS 8.7 User Guide : ArubaOS 8.7 User Guide

질문 # 34

How is Multicast Transmission Optimization implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

- A. "The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the highest broadcast rate across all associated clients
- B. The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the lowest broadcast rate across all associated clients.
- **C. The optimal rate for sending multicast frames is based on the lowest unicast rate across all associated clients.**
- D. When this option is enabled the minimum default rate for multicast traffic is set to 12 Mbps for 5 GHz

정답: C

설명:

multicast transmission optimization is a feature that allows the IAP to select the optimal rate for sending broadcast and multicast frames based on the lowest of unicast rates across all associated clients. When this option is enabled, multicast traffic can be sent at up to 24 Mbps.

The default rate for sending frames for 2.4 GHz is 1 Mbps and 5.0 GHz is 6 Mbps. This option is disabled by default.

질문 # 35

Your customer is interested in hearing more about how roles can help keep consistent policy enforcement in a distributed overlay fabric.

How would you explain this concept to them?

- A. Group Based Policy ID is applied on egress VTEP after device authentication and policy is enforced on ingress VTEP
- B. Role-based policies are tied to IP addresses which have an advantage over IP-based policies and role names are sent between VTEPs
- **C. Group Based Policy ID is applied on ingress VTEP after device authentication and policy is enforced on egress VTEP**
- D. Role-based policies enhance User Based Tunneling across the campus network and the policy traffic is protected with IPsec

정답: C

설명:

This is the correct explanation of how roles can help keep consistent policy enforcement in a distributed overlay fabric. Roles are used to assign group based policy IDs (GBPs) to devices after they authenticate with ClearPass or a local database. GBPs are then used to tag the traffic from the devices and send them to the ingress VTEP, which applies the GBP on the VXLAN header. The egress VTEP then enforces the policy based on the GBP and the destination device.

The other options are incorrect because they either do not describe the correct sequence of events or do not use the correct terms.

질문 # 36

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

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

정답: A

설명:

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>

https://help.centralon-prem.arubanetworks.com/2.5.4/documentation/online_help/content/nms-on-prem/aos-cx/g

질문 # 37

Refer to the image.

Your customer is complaining of weak Wi-Fi coverage in their office. They mention that the office on the other side of the hall has much better signal. What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. The AP is using a directional antenna.
- B. The AP is configured in Mesh mode
- C. The AP is a remote access point.
- D. The AP is an outdoor access point.

정답: A

설명:

The likely cause of the issue of weak Wi-Fi coverage in the office is that the AP is using a directional antenna.

A directional antenna is an antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more strongly in one or more directions, creating a focused beam of signal. A directional antenna can provide better coverage and performance for a specific area, but it can also create dead zones or weak spots for other areas. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the Wi-Fi coverage or do not match the scenario.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/rf-fundamentals.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/antennas.htm

질문 # 38

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자신을 부단히 업그레이드하려면 많은 노력이 필요합니다. IT업종 종사자라면 국제승인 IT인증자격증을 취득하는 것이 자신을 업그레이드하는 것과 같습니다. HP인증 HPE7-A01시험을 패스하여 원하는 자격증을 취득하려면 KoreaDumps의 HP인증 HPE7-A01덤프를 추천해드립니다. 하루빨리 덤프를 공부하여 자격증 부자가 되세요.

HPE7-A01최신버전자료 : https://www.koreadumps.com/HPE7-A01_exam-braindumps.html

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그 외, KoreaDumps HPE7-A01 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1j0JHUGsK-HDJL1UEuGY8pc69ZKh1Mk1>