

HPE7-A06 Valid Exam Objectives Exam Pass Once Try | HPE7-A06: HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam



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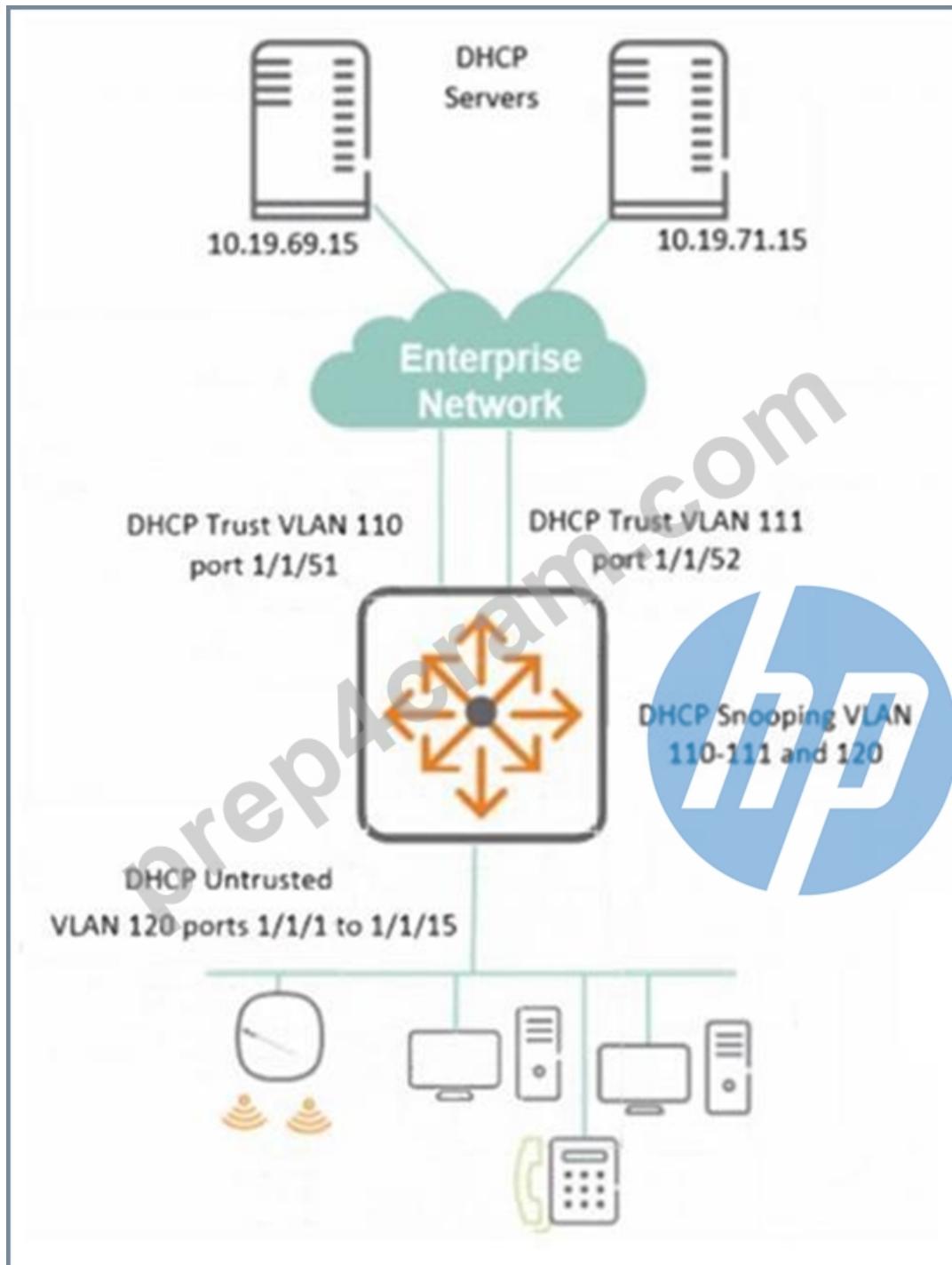
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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

Refer to the exhibit.



```
dhcpv4-snooping
dhcpv4-snooping authorized-server 10.19.69.15
dhcpv4-snooping authorized-server 10.19.71.15
vlan 110
    description uplink
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 111
    description uplink
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 120
    description User
    dhcpv4-snooping
interface 1/1/1
    no shutdown
    description User
    vlan access 120
```

```
...
interface 1/1/15
    no shutdown
    description User
    vlan access 120
interface 1/1/51
    no shutdown
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed 110
interface 1/1/52
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed 111
interface vlan 110
    description uplink
    ip address 172.16.69.1/30
interface vlan 111
    description uplink
    ip address 172.16.71.1/30
interface vlan 120
    description User
    ip address 172.16.10.1/254
    ip helper-address 10.19.69.15
    ip helper-address 10.19.71.15
...
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 172.16.69.2 distance 10
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 172.16.71.2 distance 20
...
```

When enabling DHCPv4-snooping on an AOS-CX access switch, which change has to be made to be able to get an IP from the DHCP-servers?

- A. dhcpv4-snooping trust interface 1/1/51-1/1/52

**vlan 110-111,120
dhcpv4-snooping trust interface 1/1/51-1/1/52**

**interface vlan 110-111,120
dhcpv4-snooping trust**

- C.

- D.

interface 1/1/51-1/1/52
 dhcpv4-snooping trust

hp

Answer: D

Explanation:

To allow clients in VLAN 120 to obtain IP addresses, the switch must trust the interfaces connected to the upstream DHCP servers.

The correct configuration is:

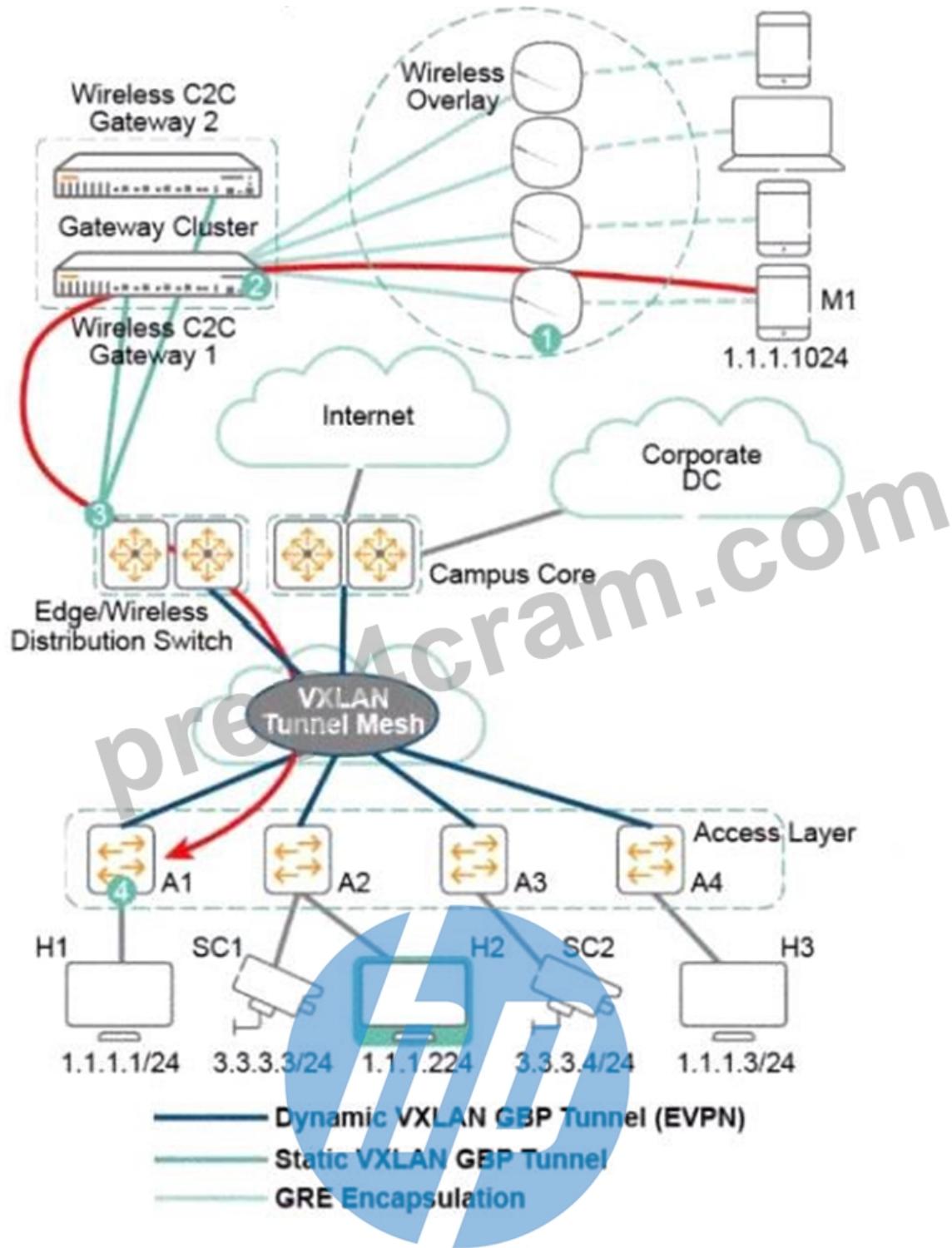
interface 1/1/51-1/1/52

 dhcpv4-snooping trust

This ensures DHCP offers and acknowledgments from the servers on those ports are not dropped by DHCP snooping.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Refer to the four numbered steps in the exhibit.



Which action is the fourth step in applying a role-to-role ACL on the traffic from mobile device M1 to roleH2?

- A. **Switch A1 determines the destination role based on destination MAC or destination IP and enforces role-to-role ACLs.**
- B. Gateway 1 forwards the traffic over the static VXLAN tunnel to the edge switch; this packet carries the Group Policy ID corresponding to the role of M1.
- C. The edge switch acts as the intermediate node and transfers the Group Policy ID over static VXLAN to dynamic VXLAN tunnel and forwards the packet to switch A1.
- D. The AP forwards the packet from M1 to gateway 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question asks for the fourth step in applying a role-to-role ACL on traffic from a mobile device (M1) to a role (H2) in a network using Dynamic Segmentation with VXLAN. This follows question 17, which identified the first step as the AP forwarding the packet to the gateway.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A:Correct. The fourth step involves the destination switch (Switch A1) determining the destination role (H2) based on the destination MAC or IP address and applying the role-to-role ACL to permit or deny the traffic.

* Option B:Describes an earlier step (likely second or third) where the gateway forwards traffic over a VXLAN tunnel.

* Option C:Describes the first step, as identified in question 17.

* Option D:Describes an intermediate step (likely third) where the edge switch transfers the Group Policy ID over VXLAN.

* Why Option A is Correct:In HPE Aruba Networking's Dynamic Segmentation architecture, the traffic flow for role-based ACLs in a VXLAN environment follows these steps:

* The AP forwards the packet from M1 to the gateway (question 17).

* The gateway assigns the source role (M1's role) and forwards the packet over a VXLAN tunnel with the Group Policy ID.

* The edge switch transfers the Group Policy ID to the destination switch (A1) via VXLAN.

* Switch A1 determines the destination role (H2) based on the destination MAC or IP address and enforces the role-to-role ACL, as defined in the Group-Based Policy (GBP).

The fourth step is critical for policy enforcement, ensuring that traffic complies with the security policies defined between the source and destination roles, providing secure network segmentation.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* Security (10%):Designing and troubleshooting role-based security policies in customer networks.

* Switching (19%):Implementing Layer 2/3 interconnection technologies like VXLAN for policy enforcement.

* WLAN (9%):Troubleshooting wireless traffic flows in Dynamic Segmentation.

References:

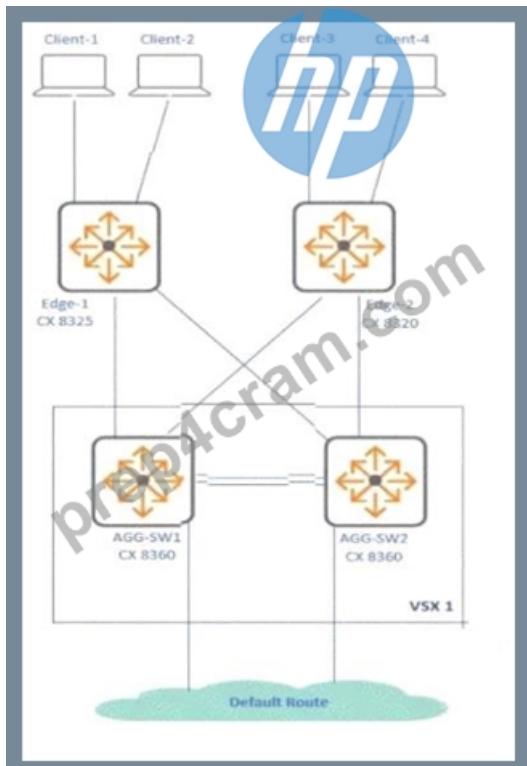
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 Configuration Guide: Dynamic Segmentation and VXLAN, detailing role- based policy enforcement.

HPE7-A06Study Guide: Covers Group-Based Policy and Dynamic Segmentation workflows.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Tunneled Node and Role-Based ACLs.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Exhibit.



A conference venue has a requirement to secure independent network users from each other in their network.

The following configurations are created on Edge-1:

- A. change the VLAN 151 private-vlan community
- B. change the VLAN 152 type. primary-vlan 152
- C. change the VLAN 152 private-vlan community
- D. change the VLAN 151 primary-vlan 151

Answer: A

Explanation:

The requirement is to secure independent network users from each other in a conference venue using Edge-1.

This scenario typically calls for Private VLANs, specifically using the 'isolated' type to prevent communication between hosts within the same secondary VLAN.

* Analysis of Options:

* Private VLANs consist of a primary VLAN and one or more secondary VLANs (isolated or community). Isolated ports cannot communicate with other isolated ports in the same VLAN; they can only communicate with promiscuous ports (usually the router uplink). Community ports can communicate with each other and promiscuous ports.

* Option A: Configures VLAN 152 as private-vlan community.

* Option B: Configures VLAN 151 as private-vlan community.

* Option C: Defines VLAN 152 as a primary-vlan associated with itself, which isn't standard syntax /logic.

* Option D: Defines VLAN 151 as a primary-vlan associated with itself.

* The goal is isolation. None of the options directly configure an isolated VLAN. Options A and B configure community VLANs, which allow communication between users within that VLAN, contradicting the requirement. Options C and D attempt to define primary VLANs in a potentially incorrect way.

* Caveat: There seems to be an issue with the provided options. Standard configuration to make VLAN 151 isolated would involve defining a primary VLAN (e.g., vlan 152 private-vlan primary) and then defining VLAN 151 as isolated (vlan 151 private-vlan isolated). Since none of the options correctly configure an isolated VLAN, and the requirement is isolation, the question or options are likely flawed. However, if forced to interpret intent, questions sometimes test understanding of the types of private VLANs. Changing a VLAN to community type (Option B for VLAN 151) is a distinct action, even if it doesn't meet the stated isolation goal. Without correct options for 'isolated', selecting the 'best' flawed option is difficult. Assuming the question intends to configure VLAN 151 as some type of private secondary VLAN, Option B modifies VLAN 151's private VLAN characteristic.

* Conclusion: Based on the requirement for isolation, none of the provided options are correct. However, if assuming a potential error in the question or options and needing to select the closest modification related to private VLAN types for VLAN 151, Option B is chosen tentatively, despite configuring 'community' instead of the required 'isolated'.

References: AOS-CX Security Guide (Private VLAN configuration), Private VLAN concepts (Primary, Isolated, Community). This relates to the "Switching" (19%) and "Security" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 80

When using the cable diagnostic feature on an AOS-CX switch to test a 1000BaseT connection, what is the accuracy of 'distance to fault'?

- A. +/- 10m
- B. +/- 1m
- C. +/- 2m
- D. +/- 5m

Answer: C

Explanation:

On AOS-CX switches, the cable diagnostic tool (Time Domain Reflectometry for 1000BaseT) provides a distance-to-fault accuracy of approximately ± 2 meters, which is standard for Ethernet PHY-based diagnostics.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Match the network technology to the customer requirement.

ECMP EVPN VNI VXLAN

Answer Area

Establish redundant links between the aggregation and core layers.

Extend layer 2 across multiple sites.

Identify individual layer 2 segments in an overlay.

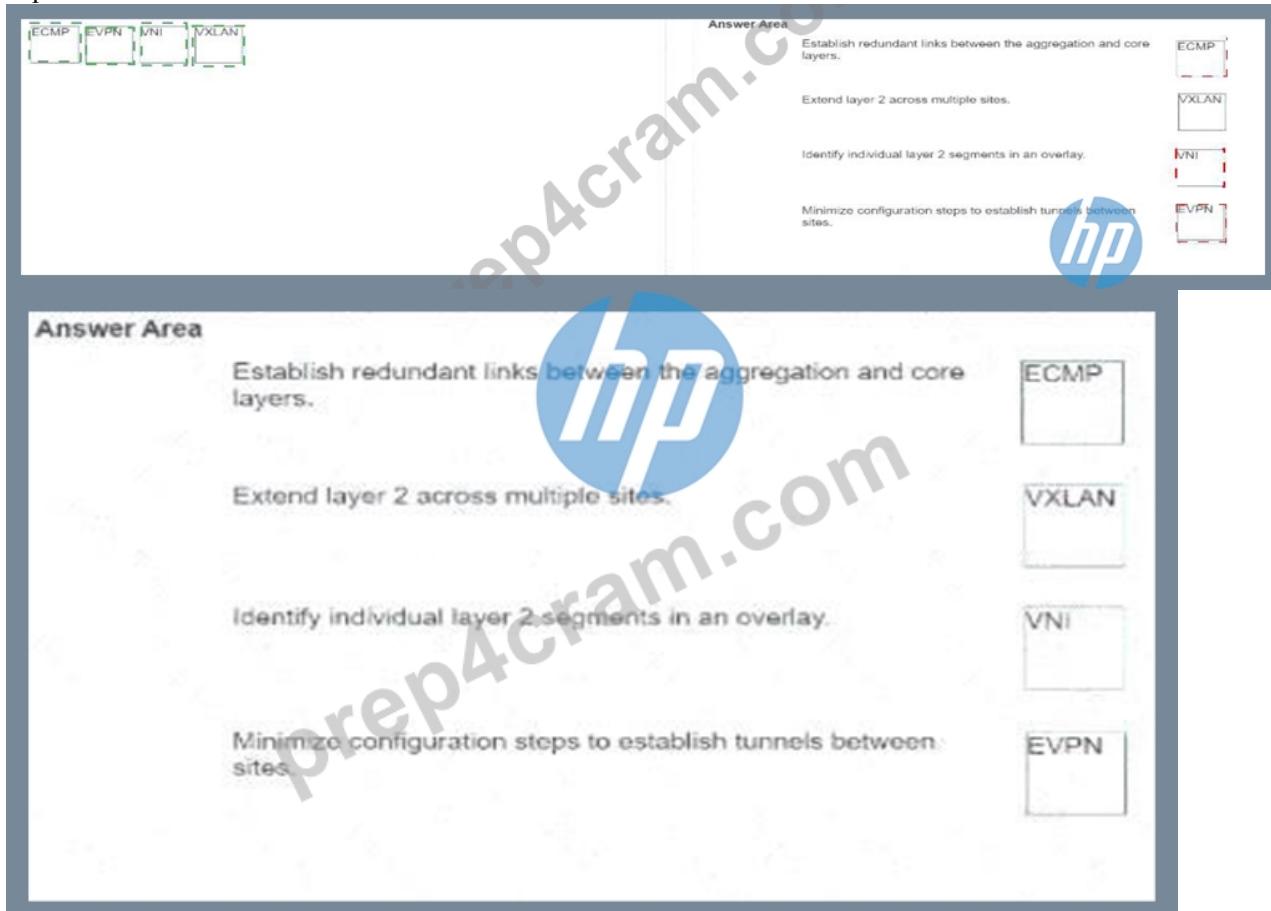
Minimize configuration steps to establish tunnels between sites.



<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer:

Explanation:



The diagram shows a flowchart for network overlay technologies. At the top, four boxes represent ECMP, EVPN, VNI, and VXLAN. Arrows point from these boxes to four statements in the 'Answer Area' below. To the right of each statement is a small box containing the corresponding acronym. The statements are: 'Establish redundant links between the aggregation and core layers.' (ECMP), 'Extend layer 2 across multiple sites.' (VXLAN), 'Identify individual layer 2 segments in an overlay.' (VNI), and 'Minimize configuration steps to establish tunnels between sites.' (EVPN). The 'Answer Area' is labeled 'Answer Area' and features a large blue 'hp' logo.

* Establish redundant links between the aggregation and core layers: When using Layer 3 routing between network layers (like Aggregation and Core), ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path) allows the routing protocol (e.g., OSPF, BGP) to utilize multiple links simultaneously if they have the same routing cost. This provides both redundancy (if one link fails, traffic uses the others) and load sharing across the links.

References: AOS-CX IP Routing Guide (OSPF, BGP, ECMP). Relates to "Routing" (16%), "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%).

Extend layer 2 across multiple sites: VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is the overlay technology specifically designed for this purpose. It encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames within UDP packets, allowing them to be tunneled across an underlying Layer 3 network infrastructure, effectively stretching Layer 2 domains (VLANs) between physically separate locations.

References: AOS-CX VXLAN Guide. Relates to "Switching" (19%), "Connectivity" (9%).

Identify individual layer 2 segments in an overlay: Inside the VXLAN header, the VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) serves as the segment identifier. Each unique Layer 2 segment (like a specific VLAN being extended) is mapped to a unique 24-bit VNI, allowing the overlay network to differentiate between traffic belonging to different L2 domains, even when tunneled between the same VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints).

References: AOS-CX VXLAN Guide, RFC 7348 (VXLAN). Relates to "Switching" (19%), "Connectivity" (9%).

Minimize configuration steps to establish tunnels between sites: While VXLAN provides the data plane encapsulation, EVPN (Ethernet VPN) acts as the modern control plane for VXLAN overlays. Using MP-BGP extensions, EVPN dynamically discovers VTEPs and advertises MAC address and IP reachability information. This significantly reduces configuration complexity compared to older static VXLAN or flood-and-learn methods, as VTEP peer relationships and endpoint learning are automated by the control plane, thus minimizing manual steps to establish connectivity.

References: AOS-CX EVPN Guide. Relates to "Routing" (16%), "Switching" (19%), "Connectivity" (9%).

NEW QUESTION # 82

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