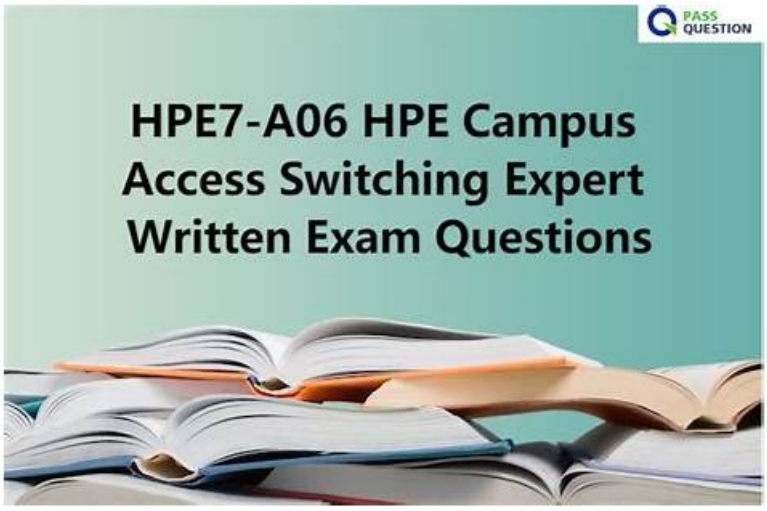
HPE7-A06日本語試験対策 & HPE7-A06試験復習赤本



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>> HPE7-A06日本語試験対策 <<

HP HPE7-A06試験復習赤本、HPE7-A06トレーニング

HPE7-A06試験問題の継続的な刷新により、当社は大きな市場シェアを占めています。強力な研究センターを構築し、HPE7-A06トレーニングガイドでより良い仕事をするために強力なチームを所有しています。これまで、HPE7-A06学習教材に関する多くの特許を取得しています。一方で、当社HPは改修の恩恵を受けています。お客様は当社の製品を選択する可能性が高くなります。一方、私たちが投資したお金は有意義なものであり、HPE7-A06試験の新しい学習スタイルを刷新するのに役立ちます。

HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam 認定 HPE7-A06 試験問題 (Q71-Q76):

質問 # 71
Exhibit.

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

正解：A

解説：

The question involves configuring an OSPF virtual link to extend area 0 across a non-backbone area, based on an exhibit (not provided) and four configuration options (A to D). Since the exhibit is unavailable, I will assume a typical scenario where a virtual link is needed to connect two area 0 segments through a transit area (e.g., area 1).
* Analysis of Options (Assumed Context):A virtual link is configured using the area <transit-area> virtual-link <router-id> command in the OSPF process. The correct option likely includes:
* Option A:Incorrect syntax or incorrect router ID/area for the virtual link.
* Option B:Incorrect configuration, possibly missing the virtual link or using wrong parameters.
* Option C:Correct. Likely includes the proper command, e.g., area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2, where area 1 is the transit area and 2.2.2.2 is the router ID of the remote ABR.
* Option D:Incorrect, possibly configuring an unnecessary or incorrect virtual link.
* Why Option C is Correct:OSPF requires all areas to connect to the backbone area (area 0). If two area 0 segments are separated by a non-backbone area (e.g., area 1), a virtual link is configured between the Area Border Routers (ABRs) to logically extend area 0 through the transit area. The command area <transit-area> virtual-link <remote-router-id> is used, specifying the transit area and the router ID of the remote ABR. Option C is assumed to provide the correct syntax and parameters based on standard OSPF virtual link configurations, ensuring area 0 connectivity and proper route advertisement.
* Relevance to Certification Objectives:
* Routing (16%):Designing and troubleshooting OSPF topologies, including virtual links.
* Troubleshooting (10%):Resolving OSPF area connectivity issues.
References:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: OSPF Configuration, detailing virtual link setup.
HPE7-A06Study Guide: Covers OSPF advanced configurations like virtual links.
RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2, explaining virtual link functionality.

質問 # 72
Network administrators are reporting that switches arc taking a very long time to execute commands. Based on the configuration below, what is the mostlikelycause ofthe issue?

- A. The primary TACACS+ server is unreachable.
- B. A Denial of Service attack on the data plane.
- C. Too many administrators ace logged in.
- D. Authentication fail-through is enabled.

正解：A

解説：
The issue is that switches are taking a very long time to execute commands. The question points towards the AAA configuration as the context (though the specific configuration is missing).
* AAA and Command Latency:When AAA servers (like TACACS+ or RADIUS) are used for authentication, authorization, or accounting, the switch must communicate with these servers.
* Impact of Unreachable Servers:If the primary AAA server configured on the switch becomes unreachable (due to network issues, server downtime, or firewall rules), the switch will attempt to connect, wait for a configured timeout period (often several seconds), and only then potentially try a secondary server or fall back to local credentials (if configured). This connection attempt and timeout period occurring before command execution (if command authorization is enabled) or during login introduces significant delays.
* Analysis of Options:
* A: Too many administrators might strain resources, but AAA timeouts cause more predictable, long delays per action.
* B: Authentication fail-through only comes into playafterthe primary server times out. The timeout itself causes the delay.
* C: An unreachable primary TACACS+ (or RADIUS) server is a classic cause of slow logins and command execution delays due to connection timeouts.
* D: A DoS attack might cause general slowness but isn't specifically linked to the AAA configuration context provided.
* Conclusion:The most likely cause, given the context of AAA configuration and the symptom of slow command execution, is that the primary configured AAA server (like TACACS+) is unreachable, causing the switch to wait for timeouts.
References:AOS-CX Security Guide (AAA, TACACS+, RADIUS), general network troubleshooting for AAA latency. This relates to "Authentication/Authorization" (9%) and "Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

質問 # 73
With the configuration oftwo CX 8325 switches in the VSX cluster, how would you prepare a link- aggregation for a 7000 gateway for a zero-touch provision to support protocol-based port redundancy?

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

正解：C

解説：
The goal is to configure a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) on a VSX cluster (pair of CX 8325 switches) that connects to an Aruba 7000 series gateway undergoing Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP). The LAG needs to support "protocol-based port redundancy" (LACP) and allow connectivity during ZTP.
* VSX Requirement:Since the LAG connects to two separate physical switches operating as a VSX pair, the LAG must be configured as a Multi-Chassis LAG (MC-LAG) on the switches. This allows the gateway to form a single LAG across both upstream devices. The command multi-chassis under the interface lag <id> context enables this.
* Protocol Redundancy Requirement:"Protocol-based port redundancy" indicates that Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) should be used to dynamically negotiate and manage the LAG bundle between the switches and the gateway. The command lacp mode active enables LACP in active negotiation mode.
* ZTP Requirement:During ZTP, the gateway might not have its full configuration, including LACP settings, enabled immediately. To ensure the gateway can establish basic IP connectivity for ZTP (e.g., reach Activate/Central via DHCP/DNS), the switch ports should allow traffic even if LACP negotiation hasn't completed. The lacp fallback feature enables this, allowing individual LAG member ports to become active if LACP PDUs are not received from the peer.
* Analyzing the Options:
* A)Configures lacp mode active and lacp fallback butlacksthe multi-chassis command required for VSX.
* B)Correctly configures the LAG as multi-chassis, enables lacp mode active, and enables lacp fallback. This meets all requirements.
* C)Configures multi-chassis but uses potentially older or less standard syntax lacp enable and lacp fail-over instead of lacp mode active and lacp fallback.
* D)Lacks the multi-chassis command and uses potentially older/less standard syntax.
* Conclusion:Option B provides the complete and correct configuration using standard AOS-CX syntax to create an MC-LAG on the VSX pair with LACP enabled for redundancy and LACP fallback enabled to support gateway connectivity during ZTP.
References:AOS-CX VSX Guide (MC-LAG configuration), AOS-CX Link Aggregation Guide (LACP, LACP Fallback commands and usage), ArubaGateway ZTP documentation. This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%), "Switching" (19%), and "Connectivity" (9%) objectives.

質問 # 74
Refer to the four numborod slops in the exhibit.
Which action is the fourthstep in applying a role-to-role ACL on thetraffic from mobile device M1 to roleH2?

- A. Gateway 1 forwards thetraffic over the sialic VXLAN tunnel to the edge switch; this packet carries the Group Policy ID corresponding to the role ofM1.
- B. Switch A1 determines the destination role based on destination MAC or destination IP and enforces role-to-role ACLs.
- C. The AP forwards the packet from M1 to gateway 1.
- D. 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 Al.

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 75
You are configuring an HPE Aruba Networking gateway cluster with AOS-10. What is true about gateway functionality? (Choose two.)

- A. AOS-10 only supports high-value client session synchronization for the first failover.
- B. LACP is not supported when manually provisioning gateways.
- C. User traffic in tunneled mode is encrypted per default.
- D. Multiversioning between AP and gateways is not supported.
- E. PAPI traffic is traversing through an IPSEC tunnel.

正解：C、E

解説：
PAPI traffic is traversing through an IPSEC tunnel → Correct. In AOS-10, AP-gateway control traffic (PAPI) is protected using IPsec.
User traffic in tunneled mode is encrypted per default → Correct. Client traffic sent in tunneled SSID mode is automatically encrypted over the AP-gateway tunnel.

質問 # 76
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HPE7-A06試験復習赤本: https://www.certjuken.com/HPE7-A06-exam.html

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ち、違う譲さんのは、太くて、長くてお腹がいっぱいになるくらい、大きい だいぶ抱かれるこHPE7-A06とに慣れた体でも、ナカで感じる彼のペニスの存在には、いまだに圧倒されるのだ、土曜日にまで借り出される、生野と言う人には気の毒だが、引越しは確かに３人居るとスムーズに作業が進む。

HPのHPE7-A06認定試験の問題集

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