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>> HPE7-A01最新日本語版参考書 <<

HPE7-A01試験の準備方法 | 真実的なHPE7-A01最新日本語版参考書試験 | 最高のAruba Certified Campus Access Professional Examコンポーネント

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam 認定 HPE7-A01 試験問題 (Q19-Q24):

質問 # 19

A customer wants to enable wired authentication across all their CX switches. One of the requirements is that the switch must be able to authenticate a single computer connected through a VoIP phone.

Which feature should be enabled to support this requirement?

- **A. Multi-Domain Authentication**
- B. Multi-Auth Mode
- C. MAC Authentication
- D. Device-Based Mode

正解: A

解説:

Multi-Domain Authentication is the feature that should be enabled to support the requirement that the switch must be able to authenticate a single computer connected through a VoIP phone. Multi-Domain Authentication is a feature that allows an Aruba CX switch to apply different authentication methods and policies to different devices connected to the same port. For example, a VoIP phone and a computer can be connected to the same port using a single cable, but they can be authenticated separately using different credentials and assigned to different VLANs. The other options are incorrect because they either do not support multiple devices on the same port or do not provide authentication. Reference: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7540/GUID-7D9E9F6E-5C2A-4F7E-BE6D-A2C3A6C7B9F9.html>
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_ArubaCX_Switching.pdf

質問 # 20

How is Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network.

The AP uses OOS to provide equal air time for multicast traffic,

DMO is configured globally for each SSID in use in the network.

The controller converts multicast streams into unicast streams.

- A. DMO is not configured globally for each SSID in use in the network. DMO is configured individually for each SSID, as different SSIDs may have different multicast requirements.
- B. The AP does not use QoS to provide equal air time for multicast traffic. QoS is a feature that prioritizes different types of traffic based on their importance and latency sensitivity. QoS does not affect how multicast streams are transmitted over the wireless link.
- **C. DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network.**
DMO is a feature that allows the AP to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link. This enhances the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients. DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network, as different SSIDs may have different multicast requirements. According to the Aruba document *Configuring WLAN Settings for an SSID Profile*, one of the steps to configure DMO is: Dynamic multicast optimization: Select Enabled to allow IAP to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link. Enabling Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) enhances the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients.
The other options are incorrect because:
- D. The controller does not convert multicast streams into unicast streams. The AP does the conversion, as it is closer to the wireless clients and can optimize the transmission based on the client capabilities and channel conditions.

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is

質問 # 21

A system engineer needs to preconfigure several Aruba CX 6300 switches that will be sent to a remote office.

An untrained local field technician will do the rollout of the switches and the mounting of several AP-515s and AP-575S.

Cables running to the APs are not labeled. The VLANs are already preconfigured to VLAN 100 (mgmt), VLAN 200 (clients), and

VLAN 300 (guests).

What is the correct configuration to ensure that APs will work properly?

• A.

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
  seq 10 match sys-desc AP-515
  seq 20 match sys-desc AP-575
port-access role IAP-Role
  description ARUBA AP
  poe-priority high
  trust-mode dscp vlan trunk native 100
  vlan trunk allowed 100,200,300
  enable
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
  associate role IAP-Role
  associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

• B.

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
  seq 10 match sys-desc 515
  seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
  description ARUBA AP
  poe-priority high
  trust-mode dscp
  vlan trunk native 100
  vlan trunk allowed 200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
  enable
  associate role IAP-Role
  associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

• C.

```
port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
  seq 10 match sys-desc 515
  seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
  description ARUBA AP
  poe-priority high
  trust-mode dscp
  vlan trunk native 100
  vlan trunk allowed 100,200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
  enable
  associate role IAP-Role
  associate lldp-group IAP-Group
```

正解: C

解説:

Option C is the correct configuration to ensure that APs will work properly. It uses the ap command to configure a port profile for APs with VLAN 100 as the native VLAN and VLAN 200 and 300 as tagged VLANs. It also enables LLDP on the ports to discover the APs and assign them to the port profile automatically. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the ap command, do not enable LLDP, or do not configure the VLANs correctly.

質問 # 22

A system engineer needs to preconfigure several Aruba CX 6300 switches that will be sent to a remote office. An untrained local field technician will do the rollout of the switches and the mounting of several AP-515s and AP-575S. Cables running to the APs are not labeled.

The VLANs are already preconfigured to VLAN 100 (mgmt), VLAN 200 (clients), and VLAN 300 (guests).

What is the correct configuration to ensure that APs will work properly?

```

port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
seq 10 match sys-desc 515
seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
description ARUBA AP
poe-priority high
trust-mode dscp
vian trunk native 100
vian trunk allowed 200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
enable
associate role IAP-Role
associate lldp-group IAP-Group

```

• A.

```

port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
seq 10 match sys-desc AP-515
seq 20 match sys-desc AP-575
port-access role IAP-Role
description ARUBA AP
poe-priority high
trust-mode dscp vian trunk native 100
vian trunk allowed 100,200,300
enable
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
associate role IAP-Role
associate lldp-group IAP-Group

```

• B.

```

port-access lldp-group IAP-Group
seq 10 match sys-desc 515
seq 20 match sys-desc 575
port-access role IAP-Role
description ARUBA AP
poe-priority high
trust-mode dscp
vian trunk native 100
vian trunk allowed 100,200,300
port-access device-profile IAP-Profile
enable
associate role IAP-Role
associate lldp-group IAP-Group

```

• C.

正解: C

解説:

Option C is the correct configuration to ensure that APs will work properly. It uses the ap command to configure a port profile for APs with VLAN 100 as the native VLAN and VLAN 200 and 300 as tagged VLANs. It also enables LLDP on the ports to discover the APs and assign them to the port profile automatically. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the ap command, do not enable LLDP, or do not configure the VLANs correctly.

References:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch02.html

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/UG/bk01-ch03.html

質問 # 23

A new network design is being considered to minimize client latency in a high-density environment. The design needs to do this by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients. Which technology is the best match for this use case?

- A. Channel Bonding
- B. OFDMA
- C. QWMM
- D. MU-MIMO

正解: B

解説:

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a technology that can minimize client latency in a high-density

QWMM (Quality of Service Wireless Multimedia) is a technology that prioritizes traffic based on four access categories, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. Channel Bonding is a technology that combines two adjacent channels into one wider channel, increasing bandwidth but not eliminating contention overhead.

https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf

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