

HPE7-A07英語版 & HPE7-A07必殺問題集



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>> HPE7-A07英語版 <<

実地的なHPE7-A07英語版一回合格-権威のあるHPE7-A07必殺問題集

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam 認定 HPE7-A07 試験問題 (Q109-Q114):

質問 # 109

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile. What is a valid reason for the AP to failover to the secondary gateway cluster?

- A. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous.
- **B. The primary gateway cluster is up, but the AP is unable to reach the primary gateway cluster.**
- C. The secondary gateway cluster is up, but the AP is unable to reach the secondary gateway cluster.
- D. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous.

正解: B

解説:

In Aruba's infrastructure, the Access Points (APs) are configured with primary and secondary gateway clusters to ensure connectivity and resiliency. The APs will failover to the secondary gateway cluster if they are unable to reach the primary gateway cluster, even if the primary cluster is operational. This mechanism ensures that the APs maintain connectivity to the network infrastructure for continuous service delivery.

質問 # 110

A customer is running out of IP addresses in a network segment. What will happen if they add an additional IP subnet to the same VLAN?

- A. Broadcasts for the two subnets will arrive on all ports in the same VLAN
- B. Users can reach each other and establish PTP traffic without passing an L3 point in the same VLAN
- C. This would result in a single SVI using two subinterfaces
- D. IGMP will not work in both of the subnets in the same VLAN

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

On Aruba switches (AOS-CX/AOS-S), multiple IPv4 networks can be configured on the same VLAN interface (SVI) by assigning a primary address and one or more secondary addresses. The VLAN remains one Layer-2 broadcast domain; adding more IP subnets does not create subinterfaces and does not split the broadcast domain.

Exact extract:

* "A VLAN interface may be configured with a primary IP address and additional secondary IP addresses to host multiple subnets on the same Layer-2 broadcast domain."

* "A VLAN is a single broadcast domain. Broadcast and unknown unicast frames are flooded to all ports belonging to the VLAN."

* "Hosts in different IP subnets on the same VLAN still require Layer-3 routing to communicate; sharing the VLAN only means they share the same L2 broadcast domain." Therefore, when a second subnet is added to the same VLAN, broadcasts (ARP, DHCP, etc.) from devices in either subnet will be flooded to all member ports of that VLAN, making option C correct.

Options A (subinterfaces) are not used here; B is incorrect because inter-subnet traffic still needs routing; D is not categorically true-IGMP operates per VLAN with multicast routing configuration and is not inherently disabled by multiple subnets.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

* Aruba AOS-CX Interface and VLAN Configuration Guide - "Primary and secondary IP addressing on VLAN interfaces; VLANs as broadcast domains."

* Aruba AOS-CX Layer 2 Fundamentals - "Flooding behavior for broadcast/unknown frames within a VLAN."

* Aruba Campus Wired Design Fundamentals - "Multiple IP subnets on one VLAN and routing implications."

質問 # 111

An OSPF router has learned a path 10 an external network by both an E1 and an E2 advertisement. Both routes have the same path cost. Which path will the router prefer?

- A. The router will prefer the E1 path.
- B. The router will prefer the E2 path.
- C. The router will use both paths equally utilizing ECMP.
- D. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.

正解: A

解説:

In OSPF, when a router learns about an external network through both E1 and E2 advertisements, and if both have the same path cost, the router will prefer the E1 path. This is because E1 routes consider both the external cost to reach the external network and the internal cost to reach the ASBR, providing a more comprehensive metric. E2 routes only consider the external cost and ignore the internal cost to the ASBR, which could potentially lead to suboptimal routing. Therefore, the router will choose the E1 path due to its more accurate representation of the total path cost.

質問 # 112

Based on the output above, what is required to associate the GBP policy with a user role?

- A. Update the port-access GBP policies to reference the EMPLOYEE role
- B. Update the entries in the class maps to reference the EMPLOYEE role
- C. Associate the port-access role to the GBP role using the role ID
- D. Configure a user role called GBP-EMPLOYEE instead of EMPLOYEE

正解: D

解説:

In HPE Aruba Networking (AOS-CX and ArubaOS-S), Group-Based Policy (GBP) provides policy- based segmentation between roles by defining source and destination roles within the GBP configuration.

These policies are defined using GBP classes, policies, and roles that determine how traffic between different user groups is handled. From the configuration snippet shown in the exhibit, the following GBP policies and roles are defined:

```
class gbp-ip GBP-EMPLOYEE
class gbp-ip GBP-CONTRACTOR
port-access gbp GBP-EMPLOYEE
port-access gbp GBP-CONTRACTOR
```

When the command

```
Edge-1(config-pa-role)# associate gbp GBP-EMPLOYEE
```

is executed, the error message appears:

"The destination role in one or more classes of the policy does not match the role to which the policy is being associated to. % Command failed." This message clearly indicates that the role being associated (EMPLOYEE) does not match the destination role name defined in the GBP policy (GBP-EMPLOYEE).

In Aruba's implementation of GBP (Group-Based Policy), the role name in the GBP configuration must exactly match the user role name that it is associated with.

If the user role name differs, such as "EMPLOYEE" instead of "GBP-EMPLOYEE," the switch cannot establish the link between the role and its defined policy, and the association will fail.

HPE Aruba Official Explanation (Extracted from ArubaOS-S and AOS-CX Configuration Guide):

"The GBP role name must match the user role name exactly when associating a GBP policy with a port- access role.

If the configured GBP role name does not correspond to the user role name, the association will fail, and the system will generate a mismatch error." Therefore, in this scenario, the role EMPLOYEE should be renamed or recreated as GBP-EMPLOYEE so that the GBP policy association succeeds.

Option Analysis:

* A. Configure a user role called GBP-EMPLOYEE instead of EMPLOYEE - Correct. The role name must match the GBP role name exactly. This resolves the mismatch error.

* B. Associate the port-access role to the GBP role using the role ID - Incorrect. GBP does not use role IDs; it uses role names for matching and association.

* C. Update the port-access GBP policies to reference the EMPLOYEE role - Incorrect. GBP policy definitions cannot be dynamically modified in this manner. The correct fix is to align role naming.

* D. Update the entries in the class maps to reference the EMPLOYEE role - Incorrect. The class map references traffic classification, not the association of user roles.

Final Verified answer: A

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

* ArubaOS-S 16.x Security Configuration Guide - Group-Based Policy (GBP) Roles and Policies

* ArubaOS-CX 10.x Advanced Traffic Management and Policy Enforcement Guide

* HPE Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - Role-Based Access Control and GBP Association

質問 # 113

A client connecting to a tunneled open network is receiving the wrong VLAN. Your customer has a gateway and has sent over a packet capture from a switch port mirror taken from the upstream switch with a packet capture from the IPsec tunnel and the GRE tunnel to help identify the VLAN being sent from the controller to the AP.

Where will you see the VLAN assignment?

- A. The GRE tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- B. VLAN tag assignment will not be captured in any of the packet captures
- C. IPsec tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- **D. VLAN tag assignment will be included in the port mirror**

正解: D

解説:

In a packet capture from an upstream switch port mirror, you would see the VLAN assignment. The port mirror captures the traffic as it is on the network, including any VLAN tags. GRE or IPsec tunnels encapsulate the original packet, including VLAN tags, but the VLAN information is not visible within the encapsulation headers.

質問 # 114

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