

HPE7-A01模擬試験問題集 & HPE7-A01試験復習



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す：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NcBMJtu1pzCpZStwmGfiWE9CkBCjAfdB>

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>> HPE7-A01模擬試験問題集 <<

HPE7-A01試験復習 & HPE7-A01資格準備

私たちが直面するプレッシャーはあらゆる面からもたらされます。社会情勢が変化するにつれて、これらの圧力は増加する一方です。私たちは外部環境を変えることはできませんが、自分の能力を向上させることができます。だから私たちのHPE7-A01練習問題をお勧めします。私たちのHPE7-A01試験問題を勉強すれば、あなたが憧れているHPE7-A01認定試験資格証明書を得るだけでなく、より良いものになることもできます。

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam 認定 HPE7-A01 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22

You are deploying a bonded 40 MHz wide channel What is the difference in the noise floor perceived by a client using this bonded channel as compared to an unbonded 20MHz wide channel?

- A. 8dB
- B. 2dB
- C. 3dB
- D. 4dB

正解: C

解説:

The difference in the noise floor perceived by a client using a bonded 40 MHz wide channel as compared to an unbonded 20 MHz

wide channel is 3 dB. The noise floor is the level of background noise in a given frequency band. When two adjacent channels are bonded, the noise floor increases by 3 dB because the bandwidth is doubled and more noise is captured. The other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the correct relationship between bandwidth and noise floor. Reference:

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/channel-bonding.htm

質問 # 23

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

正解: C

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. References: <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 # 24

The customer needs a network hardware refresh to replace an aging 5406R core switch pair using spanning tree configuration with CX 8360-32YC switches.

What is the benefit of VSX clustering with the new solution?

- A. faster MSTP converge processing
- B. dual Aruba AP LAN port connectivity for PoE redundancy
- C. a dual control plane provides better resiliency
- D. stacked data-plane

正解: C

解説:

VSX clustering is a feature that allows two Aruba CX switches to operate as a single logical device, providing high availability, scalability, and simplified management. VSX clustering has several benefits over spanning tree configuration, such as:

* Dual control plane provides better resiliency. Unlike stacking, where switches share a single control plane, VSX switches have independent control planes that synchronize their states over an inter-switch link (ISL). This means that if one switch fails or reboots, the other switch can continue to operate without affecting traffic flows or network services.

* Active-active forwarding provides better performance. Unlike spanning tree, where some links are blocked to prevent loops, VSX switches use all available links for forwarding traffic, providing load balancing and increased bandwidth utilization.

* Multichassis LAG provides better redundancy. Unlike single-chassis LAG, where all member ports belong to one switch, VSX switches can form multichassis LAGs with downstream or upstream devices, where member ports are distributed across both switches. This provides link redundancy and seamless failover in case of switch or port failure.

質問 # 25

Review the exhibit.

You are troubleshooting an issue with a 10.102.39.0/24 subnet which is also VLAN 1000 used for wireless clients on a pair of Aruba CX 8360 switches. The subnet SVI is configured on the 8360 pair, and the DHCP server is a Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Standard with an IP address of 10.200.1.100. The 10.102.250.0/24 subnet is used for switch management.

A large number of DHCP requests are failing You are observing sporadic DHCP behavior across clients attached to the CX 6100 switch.

Which action may help fix the issue?

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

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

Option C is the only action that configures the DHCP relay on the SVI of VLAN 1000 on the CX 8360 switches. DHCP relay is a feature that allows a switch to forward DHCP requests from clients in one subnet to a DHCP server in another subnet. DHCP relay is required when the DHCP server and the clients are not in the same broadcast domain.

Option C uses the following commands:

* interface vlan 1000: This command enters the interface configuration mode for the SVI of VLAN 1000, which has an IP address of 10.102.39.1/24 and is used for wireless clients.

* ip helper-address vrf default 10.200.1.100: This command configures the IP address of the DHCP server as a helper address for the SVI, which means that the switch will forward DHCP requests from clients on VLAN 1000 to this address. The vrf default parameter indicates that the SVI and the DHCP server are in the same VRF.

質問 # 26

You need to ensure that voice traffic sent through an ArubaOS-CX switch arrives with minimal latency What is the best scheduling technology to use for this task?

- A. Rate limiting
- B. QoS shaping
- C. Strict queuing
- D. DWRR queuing

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

Strict queuing is the best scheduling technology to use for voice traffic on an AOS-CX switch. Scheduling is a mechanism that determines how packets are transmitted from different queues on an egress port. Strict queuing is a scheduling method that gives the highest priority queue absolute preference over all other queues, regardless of their size or utilization. Voice traffic should be assigned to the highest priority queue and scheduled with strict queuing to ensure minimal latency and jitter. The other options are incorrect because they are either not scheduling methods or not optimal for voice traffic. References:

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch02.html>

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch03.html>

質問 # 27

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IT業界の一人として、IT領域の現状をよく知っているのでしょうか？現在のIT業界でHPの資格認証はますます重要になっています。多くの方はHPE7-A01試験に悩んでいます。あなたもその中の一員かもしれません。試験に迅速に合格する方法を探していますか？我々のHPE7-A01資料を試しましょう。無料のサンプルを提供して、あなたはダウンロードして試すことができます。あなたの要求を満たすなら、弊社のHPE7-A01参考書を利用してください。

HPE7-A01試験復習: <https://www.pass4test.jp/HPE7-A01.html>

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