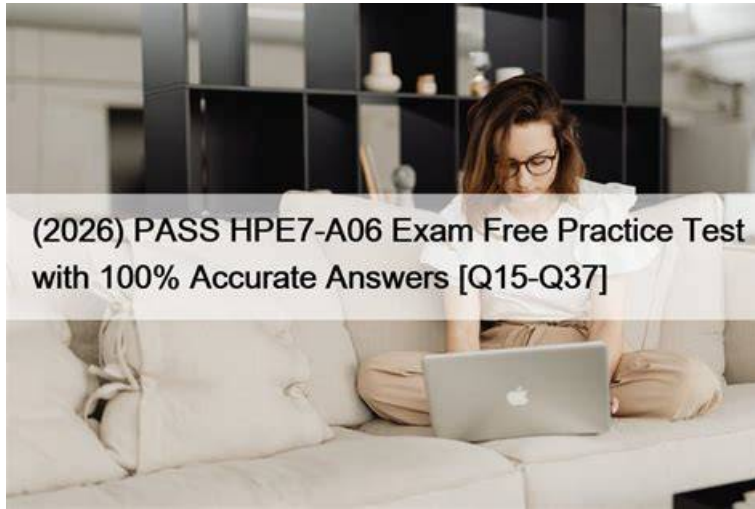


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HP HPE7-A06 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Advanced Troubleshooting	10%	- Campus network diagnostics • 1. Packet capture and analysis • 2. Log and event interpretation - Performance and connectivity issues • 1. Latency and packet loss resolution • 2. Error isolation and remediation
Routing Technologies	16%	- IP routing design and implementation • 1. OSPF, BGP, and EVPN configuration • 2. Static and dynamic routing protocols - Routing troubleshooting • 1. Route redistribution and filtering • 2. Path selection and performance

Switching Technologies	9%	- Campus switching features • 1. Port security and storm control • 2. VSF and stacking technologies - Layer 2 implementation and troubleshooting • 1. Broadcast domains and VLANs • 2. Link aggregation and LACP • 3. Spanning Tree protocols and optimization
Performance Optimization	6%	- Traffic management • 1. Congestion control • 2. QoS and bandwidth allocation - Scalability and capacity planning • 1. Resource utilization • 2. Network design optimization
Security and Access Control	10%	- Threat defense and compliance • 1. Access control lists • 2. Secure management protocols - Network security implementation • 1. Group Based Policy (GBP) • 2. 802.1X authentication and EAP methods
Authentication and Authorization	9%	- Identity-based networking • 1. Role-based access control • 2. User and device authentication - AAA framework design • 1. RADIUS and TACACS+ integration • 2. ClearPass Policy Manager integration
Network Resiliency and Virtualization	8%	- Network virtualization • 1. VXLAN and overlay networks • 2. Network segmentation - High availability and redundancy • 1. Fault tolerance mechanisms • 2. Failover and recovery

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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

A customer tasked you with creating a new design for the IDF's in a large office building. A junior member of your staff took all of the technical requirements and produced a design to meet those requirements. You were asked to review the portion of the design below:

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS:

■ preference for stackable switches

■ Each closet should contain a single virtual switch.

■ dual 10Gbps fiber uplinks from each closet

■ capacity for 500 edge ports in each closet; no additional capacity required

■ lowest-cost AOS-CX switch that meets all requirements

PROPOSED DESIGN:

■ nine (9) AOS-CX 6200M (R8Q69A: Class4 PoE 4SFP+ switch (R8Q68A) HPE Aruba

■ Networking 6200M 46G 4SFP+ switch) in each closet

■ switches configured in a VSF (Virtual Switching Framework) stack, with auto-stacking enabled

■ uplinks configured on the first and last members of the stack

■ Does the proposed solution meet the technical requirements?

- A. No. The proposed design does not meet the requirements for uplink connectivity.
- B. No. The proposed design is not the lowest-cost AOS-CX switch for this project.
- C. Yes. The proposed design meets the customer's requirements.
- **D. No. The proposed design does not meet the capacity requirements.**

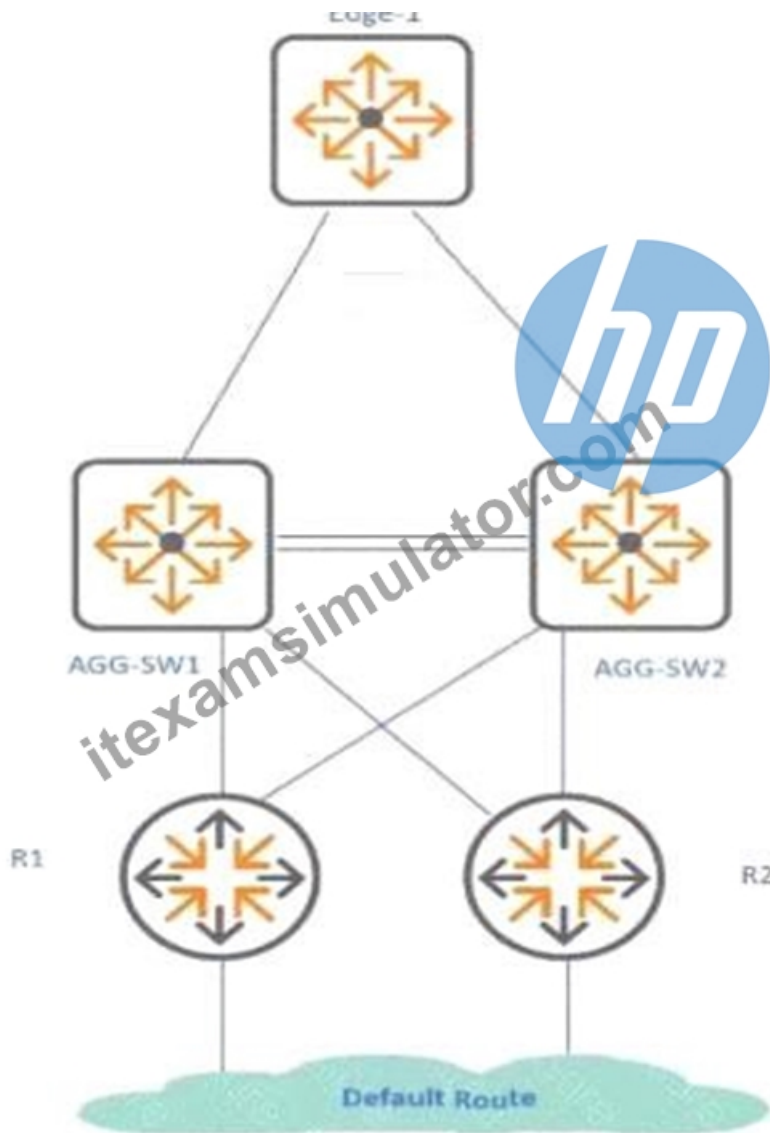
Answer: D

Explanation:

Nine CX 6200M access switches provide at most $9 \times 48 = 432$ edge ports (even fewer if it's the 46G variant), which is below the 500-port capacity requirement. All other requirements (stackable single virtual switch via VSF, dual 10G uplinks, and lowest-cost stackable CX platform) are met.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Exhibit.



In the given example AGG-SW1 and AGG-SW2 use CX 8325 in VSX and Edge-1 with CX 6200F. You want to avoid sub-optimal pathing and ISL traffic for the VSX and upstream routers R1 and R2.

What is the HPE Aruba Networking recommended solution for the SVIs on the VSX switches connected to R1 and R2?

- A. Configure the VSX SVI using the unicast IP.
- B. Configure the VSX SVI using the VRRP virtual-ip.
- **C. Configure the VSX SVI using the active-forwarding.**
- D. Configure the VSX SVI using the active-gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario involves a VSX pair (AGG-SW1/SW2) connected upstream to routers R1/R2. The goal is to configure the SVIs on the VSX switches facing these upstream routers optimally to avoid suboptimal L3 paths and unnecessary traffic over the VSX Inter-Switch Link (ISL).

* VSX L3 Interface Options:

* Active Gateway: Primarily designed for downstream SVIs to provide a redundant default gateway to clients/access switches. Not typically used for upstream routed interfaces.

* Active Forwarding: Specifically designed for upstream routed interfaces (physical or SVIs) on a VSX pair. It allows both VSX members to actively route traffic arriving on that interface locally, without needing to forward L3 traffic across the ISL. This ensures optimal routing and utilizes both members effectively.

* Unicast IP (Standard IP): Without specific VSX features, standard routing applies. This could lead to suboptimal paths if, for example, return traffic prefers one VSX switch, but the optimal path requires crossing the ISL.

* VRRP: Can be run between VSX members but adds complexity and is generally superseded by Active Gateway (downstream) or Active Forwarding (upstream) in VSX designs.

* Analysis of Options:

* A. Configure active-forwarding: This enables local L3 forwarding on both VSX members for the upstream SVI, preventing unnecessary ISL traversal for routed traffic. This is the recommended best practice.

* B. Configure unicast IP: Standard configuration, potentially leading to suboptimal paths/ISL usage.

* C. Configure VRRP virtual-ip: Not the recommended approach for upstream links in VSX.

* D. Configure active-gateway: Incorrect, Active Gateway is for downstream SVIs.

* Conclusion: Using active-forwarding on the SVIs facing the upstream routers (R1/R2) is the HPE Aruba Networking recommended solution to ensure optimal routing and minimize L3 traffic across the ISL.

References: AOS-CX VSX Guide (Active Forwarding feature description and use cases). This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%) and "Routing" (16%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 16

A customer is trialing the below colorless port configuration on a single switch and has noticed that users roaming to access points connected to the test switch are unable to receive an IP address on the corporate Wi-Fi network, which is operating in bridged mode. All other SSIDs are working as expected and the AP is Online in HPE Aruba Networking Central.

The security team reports that there have been no failed authentications in HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Access Tracker and that the last entry for the wired port is returning the KADIUS Aruba-User-Hold attribute

'Access_Point.

Which configuration change is required to resolve the issue?

```
interface 1/1/1-1/1/48
  no shutdown
  description COLORLESS
  vlan access 999 1
  aaa authentication port-access preauth-role PROFILING
  aaa authentication port-access reject-role DENYALL
  aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator
    enable
  aaa authentication port-access mac-auth
    enable

port-access role Corporate_Wired_User
  vlan access name CORPORATE

port-access role Printer
  vlan access name PRINTERS

port-access role Access_Point
  vlan trunk native name MANAGEMENT
  vlan trunk allowed name MANAGEMENT
  vlan trunk allowed name CORPORATE
```

- A. port-access client-move enable
- B. interface 1/1/1-1/1/48
aaa authentication port-access client-limited 0
- C. interface 1/1/1-1/1/48
port-access onboarding-method concurrent enable
- D. port access role Access_point auth-mode device-mode

Answer: B

Explanation:

The issue involves users roaming to APs connected to a test switch failing to receive an IP address on the corporate Wi-Fi network (bridged mode), with ClearPass reporting a RADIUS Aruba-User-Role attribute of Access_Point. The goal is to identify the configuration change needed to resolve this issue.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A (port-access client-move enable): Enables client movement between ports but does not address the AP authentication issue.

* Option B (aaa authentication port-access client-limit 0): Correct. Setting the client limit to 0 on the switch ports (1/1/1-1/1/48) disables MAC authentication for APs, allowing them to be treated as trusted devices and preventing the application of an incorrect role.

* Option C (port-access onboarding-method concurrent enable): Enables concurrent onboarding but is unrelated to the AP role issue.

* Option D (port-access role Access_point auth-mode device-mode): Configures a device mode role but does not resolve the IP assignment issue caused by incorrect authentication.

* Why Option B is Correct: The issue arises because the switch is applying 802.1X or MAC authentication to the AP ports, resulting in ClearPass assigning the Access_Point role, which restricts client connectivity. By setting aaa authentication port-access client-limit 0 on the AP-connected ports (1/1-1/1/48), the switch disables port-access authentication for these ports, treating the APs as trusted devices. This allows clients to authenticate properly via the AP and receive IP addresses in bridged mode, resolving the issue.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* WLAN (9%): Involves troubleshooting wireless functions and Layer 2 issues related to AP connectivity.

* Authentication/Authorization (9%): Includes troubleshooting ClearPass integration and 802.1X configurations.

* Security (10%): Covers troubleshooting wired 802.1X implementations.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: Port Access Authentication, detailing client-limit configuration.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers ClearPass integration and AP authentication troubleshooting.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Dynamic Segmentation and Port Access Security.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Place the recommended troubleshooting steps in order.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

The correct order is:

- * identify
- * analyze
- * hypothesize
- * validate
- * implement
- * verify

This question requires arranging standard troubleshooting steps into a logical sequence. A systematic approach is crucial for effective network troubleshooting.

* identify: The first step is always to clearly identify and define the problem. What are the symptoms?

Who is affected? What is the scope? When did it start? Understanding the problem precisely is essential before proceeding.

* analyze: Once the problem is identified, gather relevant data and analyze the situation. This involves checking logs, looking at configurations, examining network topology diagrams, checking status commands, and potentially capturing packets. This analysis helps build context around the identified issue.

* hypothesize: Based on the identification and analysis, form a hypothesis (or multiple hypotheses) about the probable cause of the problem. This involves using technical knowledge and experience to theorize what might be wrong.

* validate: Test the hypothesis to determine if it's correct. This step involves performing specific tests or checks designed to confirm or refute the theory. For example, if the hypothesis is a bad cable, test the cable. If it's a routing issue, check the routing table and perform trace routes. This step validates the cause before implementing a fix.

* implement: Once the cause has been validated, implement the solution. This could involve replacing hardware, correcting configuration, clearing states, etc.

* verify: After implementing the solution, verify that the original problem is resolved. It's also critical to check that the fix hasn't

introduced any new issues. Monitor the system to ensure stability.

References: Standard Network Troubleshooting Methodologies (e.g., CompTIA Network+, Cisco troubleshooting models), ITIL Problem Management processes. This directly relates to the "Troubleshooting" (10%) objective, which emphasizes performing advanced troubleshooting and remediation.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Applying the command "ip igmp snooping blocked VLAN 5,6" on port ...

- A. won't allow multicast traffic between VLAN 5 and 6.
- **B. won't accept multicast igmp joins on that port on VLAN 5 and 6.**
- C. won't allow multicast on that port in VLAN 4 and 6 and disables the port.
- D. won't prune multicast on that port on VLAN 5 and 6.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command `ip igmp snooping blocked vlan <list>` blocks IGMP join messages on the specified VLANs for that port. This prevents the port from joining multicast groups in those VLANs, so multicast traffic for those groups will not be forwarded to that port.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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