

HPE7-A06 Training Solutions & HPE7-A06 Dumps



BONUS!!! Download part of PassCollection HPE7-A06 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Zmp8D_TmU5nulEh2cYDSWBn4RBDfR0sl

For candidates who prefer a more flexible and convenient option, HP provides the HPE7-A06 PDF file, which can be easily printed and studied at any time. The PDF file contains the latest real HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam (HPE7-A06) questions, and HPE7-A06 ensures that the file is regularly updated to keep up with any changes in the exam's content.

The most important is that you just only need to spend 20 to 30 hours on practicing HPE7-A06 exam questions before you take the exam, therefore you can arrange your time to balance learning and other things. Of course, you care more about your test pass rate. We offer you more than 99% pass guarantee if you are willing to use our HPE7-A06 test guide and follow our plan of learning. If you fail to pass the exam with our HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam torrent prep, you will get a full refund. However, if you want to continue studying our course, you can still enjoy comprehensive services through HPE7-A06 Torrent prep. We will update relevant learning materials in time. And we guarantee that you can enjoy a discount of more than one year.

>> HPE7-A06 Training Solutions <<

HPE7-A06 Dumps, Valid Exam HPE7-A06 Book

Our products are officially certified, and HPE7-A06 exam materials are definitely the most authoritative product in the industry. In order to ensure the authority of our HPE7-A06 practice prep, our company has really taken many measures. First of all, we have a professional team of experts, each of whom has extensive experience. Secondly, before we write HPE7-A06 Guide quiz, we collect a large amount of information and we will never miss any information points.

HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121

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

Answer: B

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 # 122

A customer has configured eBGP peering using local AS 65000 with two routers from a CX 6300 VSF stack to third-party routers with the following switch ports:

[ports connecting to router - 1 10.10.10.2]

[ports connecting to router - 2 ip 10.10.20.2]

The LAGs are connected to L2 switches, which are used as a transit network for the eBGP routers.

What needs to be enabled on the AOS-CX switch to support bidirectional layer-2 problem detection and faster converge times that the third-party router will support?

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

UDLD on the LAG interface - UDLD (Unidirectional Link Detection) should be enabled on the LAGs to support bidirectional Layer-2 fault detection, ensuring that one-way failures are caught.

BGP with fall-over bfd under address-family - Configuring BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) with BGP peers provides sub-second detection of link failures, improving convergence times.

NEW QUESTION # 123

Which issue may be causing the new door locks on the APs to not work?

- A. BT power to the AP is too much.
- B. AF power to the AP is not enough.
- C. AT power to the AP is not enough.
- D. AT power to the AP is too much.

Answer: B

Explanation:

New PoE-powered door locks, connected via the PoE passthrough port on Aruba APs, are not working. We need to find the likely cause related to PoE power.

* PoE Passthrough: An AP feature where the AP, powered by PoE from a switch, provides PoE power out to another device connected to one of its Ethernet ports.

- * Power Budget: The AP must receive enough power from the switch via its PoE input (e.g., 802.3af, 802.3at, 802.3bt) to power itself and meet the power demand of the downstream device (the door lock).
- * PoE Standards Power (Approx. Available to Device):
- * 802.3af (PoE): ~13 Watts
- * 802.3at (PoE+): ~25.5 Watts
- * 802.3bt (PoE++): 51W (Type 3) or 71W (Type 4)
- * Analysis: Modern APs (especially Wi-Fi 6/6E) can consume significant power themselves (>15W or >25W under load). Standard 802.3af PoE (supplying only ~13W) is often insufficient to power both a modern AP and a downstream PoE device like a door lock. The AP will power up, but won't enable PoE output if its input power budget is insufficient.
- * Analysis of Options:
- * A, B: Too much power (AT/BT) isn't the issue; devices only draw what they need.
- * C: AF power (~13W) received by the AP is very likely not enough to power both the AP and the door lock.
- * D: AT power (~25.5W) might be insufficient if the combined load of the AP and lock exceeds this, but AF being insufficient (C) is a more common limitation.
- * Conclusion: Insufficient input power to the AP is the most common reason for PoE passthrough failure. 802.3af (PoE) power is often inadequate.

References: IEEE 802.3 PoE standards (af/at/bt), Aruba Access Point datasheets (PoE requirements, passthrough capabilities/budgets). This relates to "WLAN" (9%) and "Connectivity" (9%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 124

A client uses HPE Aruba Networking Central to manage and monitor wired and wireless networks. What are two advanced options in HPE Aruba Networking Central to troubleshoot wireless performance? (Choose two.)

- A. spectrum analysis
- B. AirWave performance dashboard
- C. ping test
- D. iPerf tests
- E. live events with packet capture

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

In HPE Aruba Networking Central, advanced wireless troubleshooting includes:

Live events with packet capture → allows real-time analysis of client association, authentication, and data traffic.

Spectrum analysis → detects RF interference and channel utilization issues impacting wireless performance.

NEW QUESTION # 125

What is the most secure way to configure HPE Aruba Networking access points for employee/guest access?

- A. Use WPA2 Enterprise encryption with a RADIUS server but use a weak pre-shared key (PSK) for the RADIUS server.
- B. Configure VLANs to segregate employee and guest traffic but use the same default password for all VLANs.
- C. Use a single SSID for employee and guest access and configure a captive portal for guest access.
- D. Use separate SSIDs for employee and guest access and configure an HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager for guest authentication.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Separate SSIDs ensure traffic segregation between employees and guests.

Employees can use 802.1X with WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise for secure authentication via RADIUS.

Guests can be directed to ClearPass Guest Captive Portal for secure onboarding and controlled access.

This provides the highest level of security and policy enforcement compared to the other options.

NEW QUESTION # 126

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of PassCollection HPE7-A06 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Zmp8D_TmU5nuEh2cYDSWBn4RBDFR0sl