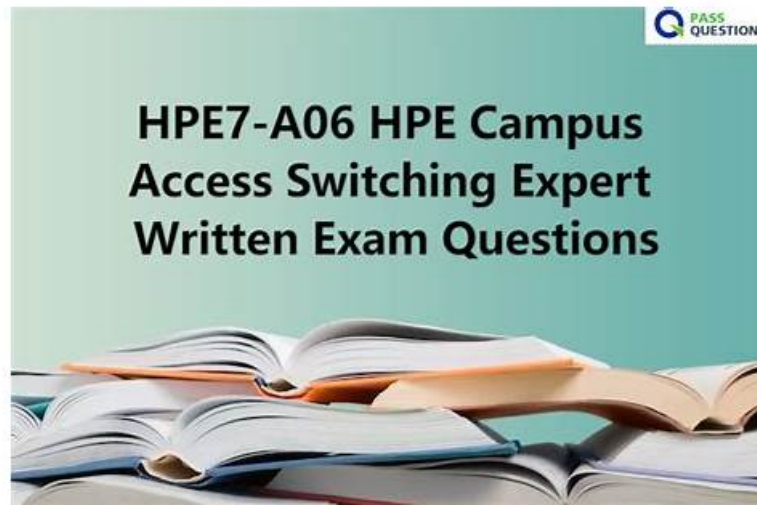


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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

Refer to the exhibit.

A conference venue has a requirement to secure independent network users from each other in their network. What can be done to prevent clients from communicating with each other using the customer's equipment?

- A. With Edge-1 and Edge-2 connected clients, a community VLAN can be used.
- B. With Edge-2 connected clients, an isolated VLAN can be used.
- **C. With Edge-1 and Edge-2 connected clients, an isolated VLAN can be used.**
- D. With Edge-1 connected clients, an isolated VLAN can be used.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To secure independent users from communicating with each other, the correct approach is to configure an isolated VLAN. In an isolated VLAN, clients can reach the default gateway for external access but cannot communicate directly with other clients in the same VLAN. Since clients connect through both Edge-1 and Edge-2, the isolated VLAN must be applied on both switches to ensure complete client isolation across the venue.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Refer to the exhibit.

Based on the screenshot, what is required to bring the secondary switch MCLAG interfaces online?

- A. Update the NAE agents on the secondary.
- B. Use the same ServiceOS version as on the primary.
- C. Use the same CX OS version as on the primary.
- D. Use vsx-software-upgrade on the secondary.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error messages (sw_image_version_mismatch_error) in the VSX status output indicate that the primary (GL.10.09.0010) and secondary (GL.10.11.1021) switches are running different AOS-CX software versions. For VSX peers to synchronize and bring MCLAG interfaces online, both devices must run the same AOS-CX software version.

NEW QUESTION # 59

The customer is experiencing periodic uplink congestion between campus-1's AGG-1 and core.

This has been negatively affecting voice communications. The VoIP phones edge mark packets with DSCP EF. The uplink from AGG-1 to core is LAG1.

The customer has already configured the following class and policy on AGG-1:

Based on this policy, which script, when deployed on AGG-1, will improve the reliable forwarding of voice traffic between AGG-1 and its uplink to the core?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The policy already classifies VoIP traffic (DSCP EF) and sets local-priority 6. To ensure reliable forwarding during congestion, that traffic must be mapped into a strict priority queue on the uplink (LAG1). Script A configures queue 7 as a strict priority queue with a bandwidth limit, and applies the schedule profile to LAG1, ensuring voice traffic is dequeued before other traffic. This guarantees low latency and jitter for VoIP.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Exhibit.

Acme Corp has VM workload running from ToR-1, and has noticed performance degradation. They suspect ToR-1 uplinks are periodically overutilized. List valid reasons why ToR-1 uplinks are being overutilized based on the diagram. (Select two.)

- A. Core-2 has been incorrectly configured as the root bridge
- B. The customer has used the default MSTP region configuration
- C. ToR-1 uplinks and downlinks are both running spanning-tree port-type admin-network.
- D. Core-1 and Core-2 are not running the same firmware
- E. The VLAN to instance mapping is not the same on all switches.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The question involves Acme Corp experiencing performance degradation due to overutilized uplinks from ToR-1 to Core-1 and Core-2, with a diagram (not provided) indicating a potential MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) issue. The task is to identify valid reasons for uplink overutilization.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A: Incorrect. Incorrect root bridge configuration (e.g., Core-2 as root) may cause suboptimal paths but is not directly linked to uplink overutilization without further context.

* Option B: Correct. Inconsistent VLAN-to-instance mappings across switches can cause MSTP to block unexpected ports, funneling traffic through fewer uplinks and causing overutilization.

* Option C: Incorrect. Firmware mismatches may cause compatibility issues but are unlikely to directly cause uplink overutilization.

* Option D: Correct. Using the default MSTP region configuration (e.g., default region name and revision) across switches can lead to all switches forming a single MSTP region, potentially causing suboptimal topology and uplink overuse.

* Option E: Incorrect. Running MSTP with admin-network port-type on uplinks and downlinks is not a standard cause of overutilization; it's a specific port role.

* Why B and D are Correct: MSTP relies on consistent region configurations (region name, revision number, VLAN-to-instance mappings) to create efficient topologies. If VLAN-to-instance mappings differ (Option B), switches treat each other as separate regions, leading to blocked ports and traffic concentration on fewer uplinks, causing overutilization. Similarly, using the default MSTP region configuration (Option D) without customizing the region name or revision can result in all switches forming a single region with suboptimal spanning tree instances, potentially overloading specific uplinks. Both issues disrupt MSTP's ability to balance traffic across redundant paths, aligning with HPE Aruba Networking's MSTP troubleshooting scenarios.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* Network Resiliency and Virtualization (8%): Troubleshooting MSTP for redundancy and fault tolerance.

* Switching (19%): Diagnosing Layer 2 issues, including MSTP misconfigurations.

* Performance Optimization (6%): Remediating uplink utilization issues.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: MSTP Configuration, detailing region and VLAN mapping.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers MSTP troubleshooting and optimization.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: MSTP Best Practices and Troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Network administrators are reporting that switches are taking a very long time to execute commands. Based on the configuration below, what is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The primary TACACS+ server is unreachable.
- B. A Denial of Service attack on the data plane.
- C. Authentication fail-through is enabled.
- D. Too many administrators are logged in.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The issue is that switches are taking a very long time to execute commands. The question points towards the AAA configuration as the context (though the specific configuration is missing).

* AAA and Command Latency: When AAA servers (like TACACS+ or RADIUS) are used for authentication, authorization, or accounting, the switch must communicate with these servers.

* Impact of Unreachable Servers: If the primary AAA server configured on the switch becomes unreachable (due to network issues, server downtime, or firewall rules), the switch will attempt to connect, wait for a configured timeout period (often several seconds), and only then potentially try a secondary server or fall back to local credentials (if configured). This connection attempt and timeout period occurring before command execution (if command authorization is enabled) or during login introduces significant delays.

* Analysis of Options:

* A: Too many administrators might strain resources, but AAA timeouts cause more predictable, long delays per action.

* B: Authentication fail-through only comes into play after the primary server times out. The timeout itself causes the delay.

* C: An unreachable primary TACACS+ (or RADIUS) server is a classic cause of slow logins and command execution delays due to connection timeouts.

* D: A DoS attack might cause general slowness but isn't specifically linked to the AAA configuration context provided.

* Conclusion: The most likely cause, given the context of AAA configuration and the symptom of slow command execution, is that the primary configured AAA server (like TACACS+) is unreachable, causing the switch to wait for timeouts.

References: AOS-CX Security Guide (AAA, TACACS+, RADIUS), general network troubleshooting for AAA latency. This relates to "Authentication/Authorization" (9%) and "Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

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