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>> HPE7-A07考試 <<

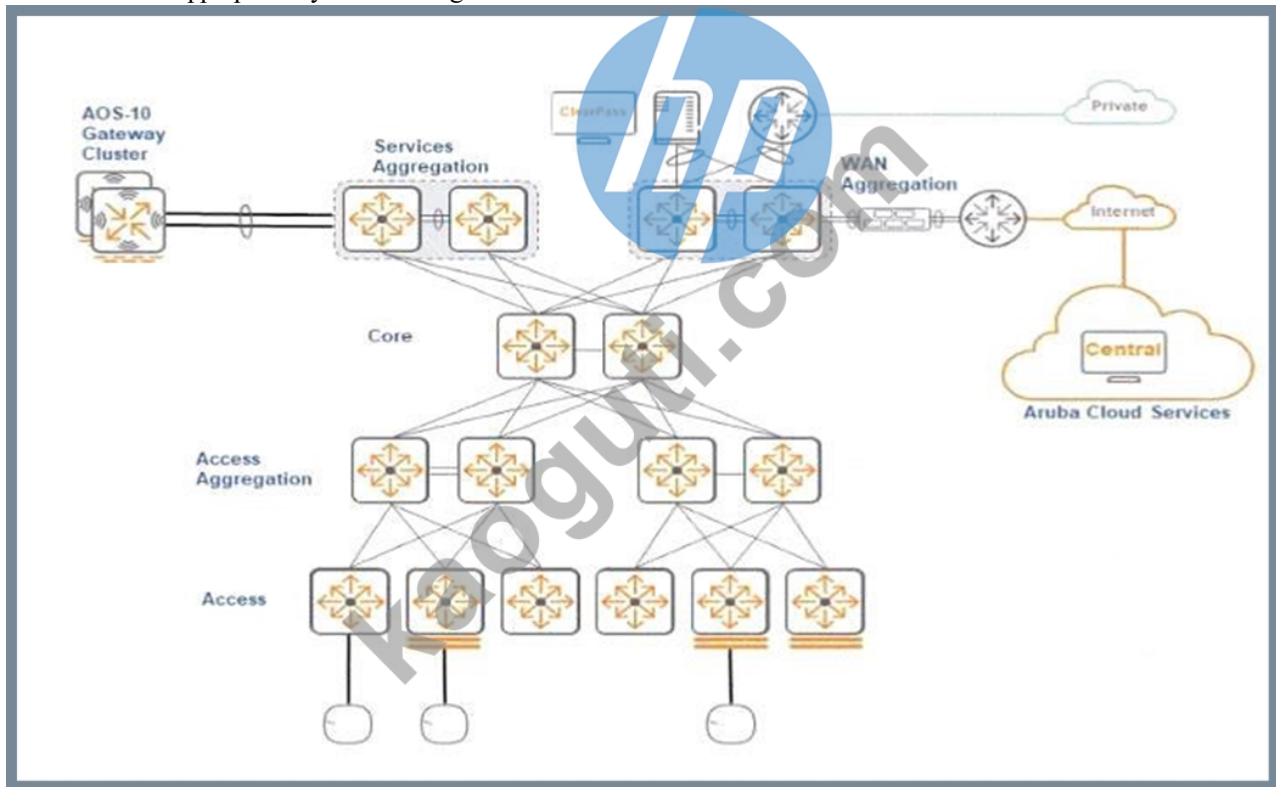
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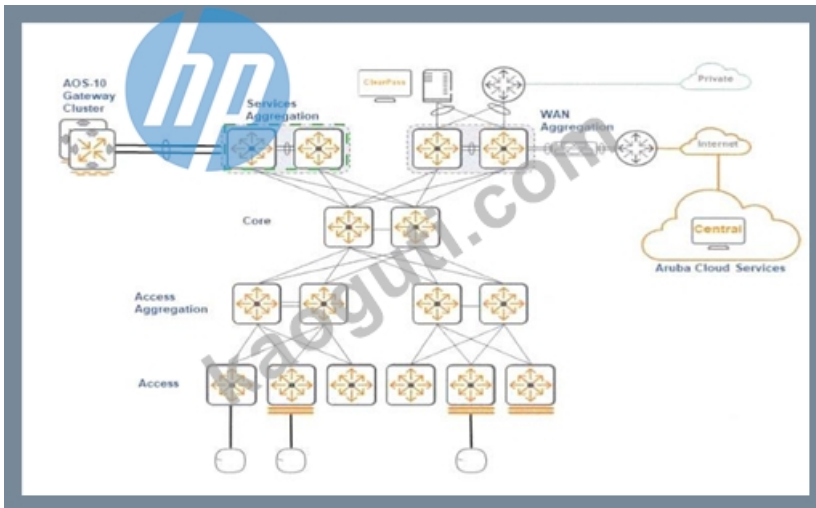
問題 #92

An administrator is creating a fabric with NetConductor in HPE Aruba Networking Central Considering an EVPN VXLAN fabric, click on the most appropriate layer to be configured as a Route-Reflector Persona.



答案:

解題說明:



Explanation:

In the context of an EVPN VXLAN fabric, the Route-Reflector Persona is most appropriately configured at the Services Aggregation layer. This layer is responsible for interconnecting different network services and typically includes more robust, higher-capacity devices capable of handling the route-reflection functions for EVPN VXLAN.

In an Aruba Networks fabric, route reflectors are used to optimize the distribution of BGP routes. The Services Aggregation layer, which is centrally located in the network topology, is best suited for this role due to its high availability and ability to efficiently manage routes between the core and access layers.

Therefore, if you were to click on the image provided, you would select the Services Aggregation layer to configure the Route-Reflector Persona.

問題 #93

You created a new SSID with the security settings shown in the exhibit.

1 General 2 VLANs 3 Security 4 Access 5 Summary

Security Level: ☐ Enterprise ☐ Personal ☐ Visitors ☐ Open

Key Management: WPA3-Enterprise(GCM 256)

Primary Server: hpe_clearpass

Secondary Server: Select

Advanced Settings

Use Session Key for LEAP: ☐

Perform MAC authentication before 802.1X: ☐

MAC Authentication Fail-Through: ☐

Reauth Interval: 0 min

Denylisting: ☒

Max Authentication Failures: 0

Enforce DHCP: ☐

Use IP for Calling Station ID: ☐

Some, but not all users complain that client devices are unable to connect to this SSID. What is the reason for this?

- A. MAC authentication after a failed 802.1X authentication is not possible as the option "MAC Authentication Fail-Through" is disabled.
- B. WPA3 Enterprise is not backward compatible with WPA2 Enterprise.
- C. The WPA3 Enterprise GCM-256 mode does not support transition mode.
- D. The primary servers shared key differs from the shared key configured for this server on HPE Aruba Networking Central.

答案: A

解題說明:

If some users are unable to connect to an SSID configured with WPA3-Enterprise GCM-256, and the "MAC Authentication Fail-Through" is disabled, it means that devices which fail 802.1X authentication will not attempt MAC authentication. If these client devices are configured to use MAC authentication as a backup method, they will fail to connect, explaining the issue faced by some users.

問題 #94

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Access-1# show ubt state
Zone Aruba:
-----
Local Conductor Server (LCS) State:
LCS Type      IP Address      State      Role
-----
Primary       : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary
Secondary     : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary

Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State:
IP Address      MAC Address      State
-----
Active          : 172.16.200.252 20:4c:03:81:e7:ca registered
Standby        : 172.16.200.253 20:4c:03:b2:12:0a registered

User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.252
User            Port      State      Bucket ID  Gre Key  VLAN
-----
00:40:8c:9e:e1:22 1/1/1 registered 93        1        4091

User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.253
User            Port      State      Bucket ID  Gre Key  VLAN
-----
00:62:6e:a2:cb:27 1/1/7 registered 78        7        4091

```

To which devices has AP-1 established tunnels?

- A. A pair of switches running VXLAN
- B. A pair of standalone gateways
- C. A single gateway within a cluster
- **D. A pair of gateways within a cluster**

答案：D

解題說明：

The command shown in the exhibit is:

Access-1# show ubt state

This command displays the User-Based Tunneling (UBT) status on an Aruba CX switch. UBT allows wired access devices (like CX 6300/6400) to extend tunneled connectivity to Aruba gateways, using GRE tunnels for user traffic.

The output contains the following sections:

1. Local Conductor Server (LCS) State

Primary : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary

Secondary : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary

This confirms that two gateways (IP 172.16.200.252 and 172.16.200.253) form an LCS pair in an Aruba gateway cluster.

Exact extract:

"The Local Conductor Servers (LCS) represent the pair of Aruba Gateways that control and terminate UBT tunnels. One operates as the primary (active) and the other as the secondary (standby). These gateways must be configured as a cluster pair."

2. Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State

Active : 172.16.200.252 20:4c:03:81:e7:ca registered

Standby : 172.16.200.253 20:4c:03:b2:12:0a registered

Both gateways are registered as active and standby switch anchor controllers. This is a clear indication that the switch (Access-1) has successfully established tunnels to both gateways within the cluster.

Exact extract:

"The Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) section lists both cluster members to which the switch forms GRE tunnels. The switch maintains active and standby tunnels for redundancy."

3. User Anchor Controller (UAC) State

Each connected user is mapped to a User Anchor Controller (UAC) - one of the two gateways - depending on cluster load balancing:

User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.252

User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.253

Each user session is anchored on a specific gateway within the cluster. The presence of two different UAC IPs confirms that users are being distributed across both gateways - a behavior that occurs only in a clustered gateway configuration.

Exact extract:

"In a clustered gateway deployment, each user session is dynamically anchored to one of the gateways. The UAC field shows which gateway currently handles each user session." Conclusion:

From the output:

- * Two gateways are shown as primary and secondary LCS.
- * Both are registered as SACs (tunnel endpoints).
- * Users are distributed across both gateways as UACs.

This confirms that Access-1 (the CX switch) has established GRE tunnels to a pair of gateways within a cluster.

Hence, the correct answer is A. A pair of gateways within a cluster.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * B. A pair of switches running VXLAN:UBT tunnels are GRE-based and terminate on Aruba Gateways, not VXLAN-enabled switches.

"User-Based Tunneling uses GRE tunnels to Aruba Gateways; VXLAN is not used for UBT."

* C. A single gateway within a cluster: The output explicitly shows two controllers (active and standby) registered - not a single one.

* D. A pair of standalone gateways: The LCS state shows primary/secondary operational roles, which exist only in a cluster, not standalone gateways.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* ArubaOS-CX Access Security and UBT Configuration Guide - "Understanding User-Based Tunneling (UBT), LCS, SAC, and UAC roles."

* Aruba Gateway Clustering and Redundancy Guide - "Cluster operation and role distribution for UBT."

* Aruba Campus Wired and Wireless Integration Guide - "How CX switches form UBT tunnels to clustered Aruba gateways."

* Aruba Zero Trust Access Design Guide - "High availability with UBT across gateway clusters."

問題 #95

What directly affects the MCS used by wireless stations? (Select two.)

- A. Number of connected clients
- B. Frequency band
- C. SNR
- D. Channel utilization
- E. Retry rate

答案: C,E

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Wireless Documentation) The Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) determines the data rate that a wireless station uses to transmit or receive data frames. The MCS index selection depends primarily on the signal quality and error conditions observed on the wireless link.

Two factors have a direct and measurable influence:

1. Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)

A higher SNR means better signal quality and less interference, allowing the station to use higher-order modulations (e.g., 64-QAM, 256-QAM, 1024-QAM) corresponding to higher MCS indexes.

When SNR decreases, the client dynamically reduces its MCS rate to maintain reliability.

"Stations dynamically select the highest MCS index that the current SNR can support to maintain an acceptable frame error rate."

2. Retry Rate

The retry rate reflects retransmissions due to poor frame reception. A high retry rate indicates a high error rate, prompting the station to step down to a lower MCS to improve link stability.

"If retransmissions increase, the MCS rate is reduced until the error rate stabilizes." Other Options Explanation:

- * B. Channel utilization: affects airtime efficiency but not MCS selection directly.
- * C. Number of connected clients: impacts contention and throughput, not MCS per station.
- * E. Frequency band: influences propagation and SNR indirectly but does not directly control MCS selection.

Final Verified Answers: A and D

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- * Aruba Wi-Fi 6/6E Radio Optimization Guide - Rate Adaptation and MCS Selection
- * Aruba Certified Mobility Professional (ACMP) Study Guide - Radio Performance and RF Optimization
- * Aruba WLAN Design Fundamentals - SNR, RSSI, and Rate Adaptation Mechanisms

問題 #96

What directly affects the MCS used by wireless stations? (Select two.)

- A. retry rate
- B. SNR
- C. number of connected clients
- D. channel utilization
- E. frequency band

答案: B,E

解題說明:

The Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) used by wireless stations is directly affected by the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and the frequency band. Higher SNR can lead to higher MCS values, which means better data rates. The frequency band can affect MCS

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