

Quiz 2026 Reliable HPE7-A01: Reliable Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Test Blueprint



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The ACCP certification validates the knowledge and skills required to design, implement, and manage Aruba wireless networks in enterprise environments. It demonstrates that the certified professional has a deep understanding of Aruba wireless products and technologies, as well as the ability to troubleshoot and optimize Aruba wireless networks.

>> **Reliable HPE7-A01 Test Blueprint** <<

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HPE7-A01 certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to Aruba wireless networking technology. These topics include ArubaOS, Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming, WLAN security, wireless intrusion detection and prevention, and network monitoring and troubleshooting. In addition, the exam also covers advanced topics such as dynamic segmentation, role-based access control, and ClearPass Policy Manager.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q108-Q113):

NEW QUESTION # 108

What are the requirements to ensure that WMM is working effectively? (Select two)

- A. The AP needs to be connected via a tagged VLAN to the wired port
- B. The Aruba AOS10 APs installed have to be converted to controlled mode
- C. All APs need to be from the AP-5xx series and AP-6xx series which are Wi-Fi CERTIFIED 6.
- **D. The Client must be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM and configured for WMM marking.**
- **E. The APs and the controller are Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM which is enabled**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

These are the correct requirements to ensure that WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia) is working effectively. WMM is a standard that provides quality of service (QoS) for wireless networks by prioritizing traffic into four categories: voice, video, best effort, and background. To use WMM, both the APs and the controller must be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM, which means they have passed interoperability tests and comply with the standard. WMM must also be enabled on the APs and the controller, which is usually the default setting.

The client device must also be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM and configured for WMM marking, which means it can tag its traffic with the appropriate priority level based on the application type. The other options are incorrect because they are either not related to WMM or not required for WMM to work.

References:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-qos/wmm.h

<https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-wmm>

NEW QUESTION # 109

Your manufacturing client is deploying twenty headless scanners in their warehouse. These new devices do not support 802.1X authentication.

How does the gateway determine the device's role and VLAN derivation-rules when using MPSK Local?

- **A. From the Type-Length-Value based on the Aruba-MPSK-Key-Name.**
- B. From the device's Calling-Station-ID in the RADIUS Access-Request.
- C. It pulls the device roles from HPE Aruba Networking Central during deployment.
- D. From the MPSK roles defined in HPE Aruba Networking Central's security dashboard.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using MPSK Local, the gateway determines the device's role and VLAN assignment based on the Type-Length-Value (TLV) attribute, specifically referencing the Aruba-MPSK-Key-Name.

This allows role and VLAN derivation to be applied per device using the unique pre-shared key assigned to each device or group. No external RADIUS is required for this process when using MPSK Local.

NEW QUESTION # 110

A customer just upgraded aggregation layer switches and noticed traffic dropping for 120 seconds after the aggregation layer came online again. What is the best way to avoid having this traffic dropped given the topology below?

- A. Configure the linkup delay timer to 120 seconds, which will allow the right amount of time for the initial phase to sync
- **B. Configure the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes**
- C. Configure the linkup delay timer to exclude LAGS 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes
- D. Configure the linkup delay timer to 240 seconds to double the amount of time for the initial phase to sync

Answer: B

Explanation:

The reason is that the linkup delay timer is a feature that delays bringing downstream VSX links up, following a VSX device reboot or an ISL flap. The linkup delay timer has two phases: initial synchronization phase and link-up delay phase.

The initial synchronization phase is the download phase where the rebooted node learns all the LACP+MAC+ARP+STP database

entries from its VSX peer through ISLP. The initial synchronization timer, which is not configurable, is the required time to download the database information from the peer.

The link-up delay phase is the duration for installing the downloaded entries to the ASIC, establishing router adjacencies with core nodes and learning upstream routes. The link-up delay timer default value is 180 seconds. Depending on the network size, ARP/routing tables size, you might be required to set the timer to a higher value (maximum 600 seconds).

When both VSX devices reboot, the link-up delay timer is not used.

Therefore, by configuring the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which are part of the same VSX device as LAG 201, you can ensure that both devices have enough time to synchronize their databases and form routing adjacencies before bringing down their downstream links.

NEW QUESTION # 111

You need to have different routing-table requirements with Aruba CX 6300 VSF configuration. Assuming the correct layer-2 VLAN already exists, how would you create a new OSPF configuration for a separate routing table?

- A. Attach a new OSPF process ID with a custom routing table
- B. Attach OSPF process ID in the VRF configuration.
- **C. Create a new OSPF process ID with vrf name.**
- D. Create a new OSPF area, and attach VRF name.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

To create a new OSPF configuration for a separate routing table, you need to create a new OSPF process ID with vrf name. This will create a new OSPF instance that is associated with the specified VRF and its routing table. The other options are incorrect because they either do not create a new OSPF instance or do not associate it with a VRF. 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>

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which statements regarding Aruba NAE agents are true? (Select two)

- **A. A single NAE script can be used by multiple NAE agents**
- B. NAE agents will never consume more than 10% of switch processor resources
- **C. NAE scripts must be reviewed and signed by Aruba before being used**
- D. A single NAE agent can be used by multiple NAE scripts.
- E. NAE agents are active at all times

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

NAE agents are software components that run on Aruba CX switches to monitor various aspects of network health and performance. NAE agents use NAE scripts to define what data to collect, how to analyze it, and what actions to take when certain conditions are met. A single NAE script can be used by multiple NAE agents on different switches or even different switch stacks. However, NAE scripts must be reviewed and signed by Aruba before being used on production switches. This is to ensure that the scripts are safe, secure, and compliant with Aruba standards. References:

https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID-BD3E0A5F-FE4C-4B9B-BE1D-FE7D

https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID-BD3E0A5F-FE4C-4B9B-BE1D-FE7D

https://techhub.hpe.com/eginfolib/Aruba/OS-CX_10.04/5200-6692/GUID-BD3E0A5F-FE4C-4B9B-BE1D-FE7D

NEW QUESTION # 113

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