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HP HPE7-A01 certification exam is designed to assess the skills and knowledge of professionals who are responsible for designing and implementing secure wireless solutions in campus environments. HPE7-A01 exam is part of the Aruba Certified Mobility Professional (ACMP) certification track and is a prerequisite for achieving the Aruba Certified Mobility Expert (ACMX) certification. The HPE7-A01 Exam covers a range of topics, such as wireless fundamentals, implementation and configuration of Aruba WLAN solutions, and troubleshooting techniques.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

You need to ensure that voice traffic sent through an ArubaOS-CX switch arrives with minimal latency What is the best scheduling technology to use for this task?

- A. Rate limiting
- B. Strict queuing
- C. QoS shaping
- D. DWRR queuing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Strict queuing is the best scheduling technology to use for voice traffic on an AOS-CX switch. Scheduling is a mechanism that determines how packets are transmitted from different queues on an egress port. Strict queuing is a scheduling method that gives the highest priority queue absolute preference over all other queues, regardless of their size or utilization. Voice traffic should be assigned to the highest priority queue and scheduled with strict queuing to ensure minimal latency and jitter. The other options are incorrect because they are either not scheduling methods or not optimal for voice traffic. Reference:

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch02.html>

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NEW QUESTION # 116

You are helping an onsite network technician bring up an Aruba 9004 gateway with ZTP for a branch office The technician was to plug in any port for the ZTP process to start Thirty minutes after the gateway was plugged in new users started to complain they were no longer able to get to the internet. One user who reported the issue stated their IP address is 172.16.0.81. However, the branch office network is supposed to be on 10.231.81.0/24.

What should the technician do to alleviate the issue and get the ZTP process started correctly?

- A. Move the cable on the gateway to G0/0/1. and add the device's MAC and Serial number in Central
- B. Turn off the DHCP scope on the gateway, and set DNS correctly on the gateway to reach Aruba Activate
- C. Move the cable on the gateway from port G0/0V1 to port G0.0
- D. Factory default and reboot the gateway to restart the process.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the correct action to alleviate the issue and get the ZTP (Zero Touch Provisioning) process started correctly for an Aruba 9004 gateway. ZTP is a feature that allows an Aruba gateway to automatically download its configuration from Aruba Central without any manual intervention. To use ZTP, the gateway must be connected to a DHCP-enabled network and have Internet access.

The gateway must also be added to Aruba Central using its MAC address and serial number. The default port for ZTP on an Aruba 9004 gateway is G0/0/1, which is labeled as Internet on the device. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the correct port for ZTP or do not add the device to Aruba Central.

NEW QUESTION # 117

Select the Aruba stacking technology matching each option (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

- a) Support up to 10 devices per stack -> VSF
- b) Support two devices per stack -> VSX
- c) Individual ISL links up to 400G are supported -> VSX
- d) individual ISL links up to 50G are supported -> VSF
- e) A maximum aggregate ISL bandwidth of 200G is supported -> VSF

References: 1 <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/GUID-2E425DAE-EC54-4313-9D>

NEW QUESTION # 118

You are deploying a bonded 40 MHz wide channel.

What is the difference in the noise floor perceived by a client using this bonded channel as compared to an unbonded 20MHz wide channel?

- A. 2dB
- B. 8dB
- C. 3dB
- D. 4dB

Answer: C

Explanation:

The difference in the noise floor perceived by a client using a bonded 40 MHz wide channel as compared to an unbonded 20 MHz wide channel is 3 dB. The noise floor is the level of background noise in a given frequency band. When two adjacent channels are bonded, the noise floor increases by 3 dB because the bandwidth is doubled and more noise is captured. The other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the correct relationship between bandwidth and noise floor.

NEW QUESTION # 119

A new network design is being considered to minimize client latency in a high-density environment. The design needs to do this by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients.

Which technology is the best match for this use case?

- A. OFDMA
- B. QWMM
- C. Channel Bonding
- D. MU-MIMO

Answer: A

Explanation:

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a technology that can minimize client latency in a high-density environment by eliminating contention overhead by dedicating subcarriers to clients. OFDMA allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different subcarriers within the same channel, reducing contention and increasing efficiency. MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output) is a technology that allows multiple clients to transmit simultaneously on different spatial streams within the same channel, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. QWMM (Quality of Service Wireless Multimedia) is a technology that prioritizes traffic based on four access categories, but it does not eliminate contention overhead. Channel Bonding is a technology that combines two adjacent channels into one wider channel, increasing bandwidth but not eliminating contention overhead. Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AP510Series.pdf
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 120

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