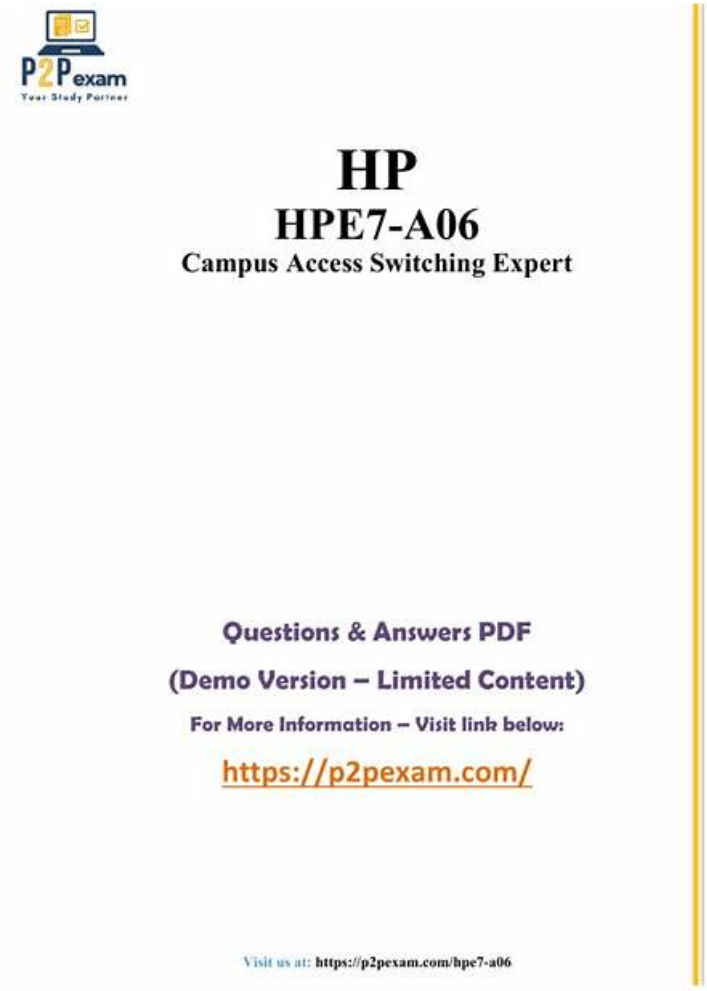
Reliable HP HPE7-A06 Test Simulator, Reliable HPE7-A06 Test Notes



DOWNLOAD the newest BraindumpsIT HPE7-A06 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1i6i0briDR6dGTG7TktHaOR5dwfAf5V-2

In this age of knowledge competition, we must keep up with the pace of the times, otherwise we will be eliminated. How to improve your ability and how to prove your ability is crucial. The answer is HPE7-A06 Certification can help you prove your strength and increase social competitiveness. Although it is not an easy thing for somebody to pass the exam, but our HPE7-A06 Exam Torrent can help aggressive people to achieve their goals. This is the reason why we need to recognize the importance of getting the test HPE7-A06 certification.

In traditional views, HPE7-A06 practice materials need you to spare a large amount of time on them to accumulate the useful knowledge may appearing in the real exam. However, our HPE7-A06 learning questions are not doing that way. According to data from former exam candidates, the passing rate has up to 98 to 100 percent. There are adequate content to help you pass the HPE7-A06 Exam with least time and money.

>> Reliable HP HPE7-A06 Test Simulator <<

Reliable HPE7-A06 Test Notes & HPE7-A06 PDF Dumps Files

If you cannot complete the task efficiently, we really recommend using HPE7-A06 learning materials. Through the assessment of your specific situation, we will provide you with a reasonable schedule, and provide the extensible version of HPE7-A06 exam training guide you can quickly grasp more knowledge in a shorter time. In the same time, you will do more than the people around you. This is what you can do with HPE7-A06 Test Guide. Our HPE7-A06 learning guide is for you to improve your efficiency and

complete the tasks with a higher quality.

HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
Refer to the four numborod slops in the exhibit.
Which action is the fourthstep in applying a role-to-role ACL on thetraffic from mobile device M1 to roleH2?

- A. The AP forwards the packet from M1 to gateway 1.
- B. Gateway 1 forwards thetraffic over the sialic VXLAN tunnel to the edge switch; this packet carries the Group Policy ID corresponding to the role ofM1.
- C. Switch A1 determines the destination role based on destination MAC or destination IP and enforces role-to-role ACLs.
- D. The edge switch acts as the intermediate node and transfers the Group Policy ID over static VXLAN to dynamic VXLAN tunnel and forwards the packet to switch Al.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question asks for the fourth step in applying a role-to-role ACL on traffic from a mobile device (M1) to a role (H2) in a network using Dynamic Segmentation with VXLAN. This follows question 17, which identified the first step as the AP forwarding the packet to the gateway.
* Analysis of Options:
* Option A:Correct. The fourth step involves the destination switch (Switch A1) determining the destination role (H2) based on the destination MAC or IP address and applying the role-to-role ACL to permit or deny the traffic.
* Option B:Describes an earlier step (likely second or third) where the gateway forwards traffic over a VXLAN tunnel.
* Option C:Describes the first step, as identified in question 17.
* Option D:Describes an intermediate step (likely third) where the edge switch transfers the Group Policy ID over VXLAN.
* Why Option A is Correct:In HPE Aruba Networking's Dynamic Segmentation architecture, the traffic flow for role-based ACLs in a VXLAN environment follows these steps:
* The AP forwards the packet from M1 to the gateway (question 17).
* The gateway assigns the source role (M1's role) and forwards the packet over a VXLAN tunnel with the Group Policy ID.
* The edge switch transfers the Group Policy ID to the destination switch (A1) via VXLAN.
* Switch A1 determines the destination role (H2) based on the destination MAC or IP address and enforces the role-to-role ACL, as defined in the Group-Based Policy (GBP).
The fourth step is critical for policy enforcement, ensuring that traffic complies with the security policies defined between the source and destination roles, providing secure network segmentation.
* Relevance to Certification Objectives:
* Security (10%):Designing and troubleshooting role-based security policies in customer networks.
* Switching (19%):Implementing Layer 2/3 interconnection technologies like VXLAN for policy enforcement.
* WLAN (9%):Troubleshooting wireless traffic flows in Dynamic Segmentation.
References:
HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 Configuration Guide: Dynamic Segmentation and VXLAN, detailing role- based policy enforcement.
HPE7-A06Study Guide: Covers Group-Based Policy and Dynamic Segmentation workflows.
HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: Tunneled Node and Role-Based ACLs.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Exhibit.
The customer has VSX clusters intwo locations interconnected over an MC-LAG interface.
If active-gateway configuration uses the same virtual IP address and vMAC on each of the VSX nodes, what must you take into consideration0

- A. The configuration would end up in an async setup.
- B. Outbound traffic will be load-balancedover all VSX members for each session.
- C. Transit traffic will Increase over the VSX interconnect MC-LAG.
- D. Each ARP request will result in four responses.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The scenario describes two separate VSX clusters interconnected via MC-LAG, where both clusters are configured to use theexact samevirtual IP address and virtual MAC address for their respective Active Gateway SVIs.
* Active Gateway Scope & Conflict:Active Gateway provides a highly available default gatewaywithina single VSX cluster (L2 domain). The vIP/vMAC combination should be unique within its L2 broadcast domain.
* Interconnecting Clusters with Same vIP/vMAC:When two VSX clusters using the identical Active Gateway vIP/vMAC are interconnected at Layer 2 (even via MC-LAG), this creates a situation where the same active L2 (vMAC) and L3 (vIP) address exists in multiple places within the extended broadcast domain.
* Consequences:This leads to MAC address conflicts and L3 ambiguity. ARP resolution becomes unreliable, potentially causing ARP tables to flap on connected devices. Traffic forwarding becomes unpredictable, as packets destined for the vIP/vMAC might be delivered to the "wrong" cluster. This unstable and unpredictable state is sometimes referred to as an asymmetric or "async" setup.
* Analysis of Options:
* A: ISL traffic might change, but it's a symptom, not the root problem.
* B: Multiple ARP replies would occur, contributing to the confusion.
* C: The configuration results in an "async setup," accurately describing the unstable state caused by duplicate active L2/L3 addresses across the interconnected L2 domain.
* D: Load-balancing happens within a cluster; this setup causes conflict, not predictable load balancing across clusters.
* Conclusion:Reusing the same Active Gateway vIP and vMAC across interconnected VSX clusters is not a valid design and leads to an unstable, asymmetric ("async") environment due to address duplication within the extended L2 domain. Option C best describes this problematic outcome.
References:Aruba VSX Design and Best Practices Guides (Active Gateway uniqueness, Interconnecting VSX clusters). This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%), "Routing" (16%), and
"Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 48
During troubleshooting, an engineer finds excessive ARP requests in the network. Which setting could mitigate this issue?

- A. Configuring proxy ARP
- B. Adjusting MAC aging timers
- C. Increasing ARP cache size
- D. Enabling DHCP Snooping

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 49
Drag and Drop Question
Match the network technology to the customer requirement.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
VSX enables active-active link aggregation across switches. VXLAN encapsulates Layer 2 traffic to extend it over Layer 3 networks across sites. VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) distinguishes Layer 2 segments inside VXLAN overlays. EVPN simplifies configuration and automates control- plane signaling for VXLAN tunnels between sites.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Refer to the exhibit.
Company XYZ is using AOS-CX on Agg-1 and Agg-2. Both routers already have established eBGP connections as shown in the diagram but XYZ engineers are concerned that they could become a transit AS for other ISPs.
XYZ engineers have proposed the following configuration changes on both Agg-1 and Agg-2:
Which script below will complement the configuration shown while avoiding XYZ becoming a transit AS?

- A.
- B.

- C.
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To avoid becoming a transit AS, advertise only prefixes originated locally. Use an AS-path filter that matches an empty path (

P.S. Free 2026 HP HPE7-A06 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by BraindumpsIT: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1i6i0briDR6dGTG7TktHaOR5dwfAf5V-2