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1. How is Multicast Transmission Optimization implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

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HP HPE7-A01 Certification is an essential credential for professionals working in the field of Aruba network solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification is designed to validate the expertise of the candidates in the area of Aruba campus access solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification exam, HPE7-A01, is intended to measure the knowledge and skills of the candidates in implementing Aruba wired and wireless campus networks.

The HP HPE7-A01 exam covers a wide range of topics, including Aruba wireless solutions and technologies, network architecture, security and authentication, troubleshooting, and management. HPE7-A01 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions, and candidates have 90 minutes to complete it. The passing score for the exam is 75%. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification is valid for three years, after which the candidate must recertify to maintain their certification status. With this certification, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in Aruba wireless technologies and solutions, which can help them advance their careers and increase their earning potential.

HPE7-A01 exam covers a broad range of topics, including ArubaOS switches, Aruba Mobility Controllers, and ClearPass Policy

Manager. It also tests the candidate's ability to design, deploy, and troubleshoot Aruba wireless and wired network solutions. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification exam is a rigorous test of the candidate's technical knowledge and practical skills in the areas of network infrastructure.

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

NEW QUESTION # 108

When setting up an Aruba CX VSX pair, which information does the Inter-Switch Link Protocol configuration use in the configuration created?

- A. hello interval is disabled by default
- B. hello interval 100ms by default
- C. hello interval is 1s by default
- D. hello interval is based on the value set by dead interval

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reason is that the Inter-Switch Link Protocol (ISLP) is a protocol that enables VSX stack join and synchronization between two VSX peer switches. ISLP uses a hello interval to exchange control messages between the switches.

The hello interval is a parameter that specifies the time interval between sending hello messages. The default value of the hello interval is 1 second. The hello interval can be configured from 1 second to 10 seconds.

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

NEW QUESTION # 109

Refer to the image.

Your customer is complaining of weak Wi-Fi coverage in their office. They mention that the office on the other side of the hall has much better signal. What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. The AP is an outdoor access point.
- B. The AP is using a directional antenna.
- C. The AP is configured in Mesh mode.
- D. The AP is a remote access point.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The likely cause of the issue of weak Wi-Fi coverage in the office is that the AP is using a directional antenna.

A directional antenna is an antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more strongly in one or more directions, creating a focused beam of signal. A directional antenna can provide better coverage and performance for a specific area, but it can also create dead zones or weak spots for other areas. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the Wi-Fi coverage or do not match the scenario.

References:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/rf-fundam

NEW QUESTION # 110

What is a primary benefit of BSS coloring?

- A. BSS color tags are applied to Wi-Fi channels and can reduce the threshold for interference
- **B. BSS color tags are applied to client devices and can reduce the threshold for interference**
- C. BSS color tags improve security by identifying rogue APs and removing them from the network.
- D. BSS color tags improve performance by allowing clients on the same channel to share airtime.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

This is the correct definition of BSS coloring and its primary benefit. BSS coloring is a mechanism that assigns a color code to each BSS (Basic Service Set), which consists of an AP and its associated clients. The color code is added to the PHY header of each frame transmitted by the AP or the client. BSS coloring helps reduce co-channel interference by allowing devices to differentiate between frames from their own BSS and frames from neighboring BSSs that use the same channel. Devices can then adjust their threshold for interference based on the color code and decide whether to transmit or defer based on the channel status. The other options are incorrect because they either describe different mechanisms or benefits of BSS coloring or use incorrect terms.

References:

<https://www.commscope.com/blog/2018/wi-fi-6-fundamentals-basic-service-set-coloring-bss-coloring/>

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/answer/How-will-BSS-coloring-boost-Wi-Fi-6-performance>

NEW QUESTION # 111

A customer is looking for a wireless authentication solution for all of their IoT devices that meet the following requirements:

- The wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the Access Points must be encrypted

- Unique passphrase per device

- Use fingerprint information to perform role-based access

Which solutions will address the customer's requirements? (Select two.)

- A. MPSK Local with EAP-TLS
- **B. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server**
- C. Local User Derivation Rules
- D. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication
- **E. ClearPass Policy Manager**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

MPSK is a feature that allows device-specific or group-specific passphrases for WPA2 PSK-based deployments. The passphrases are generated by a RADIUS server such as ClearPass Policy Manager and sent to the APs. The wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the APs is encrypted using the passphrases. The passphrases can also be used to perform role-based access by mapping them to different VLANs and user roles. ClearPass Policy Manager is a network access control solution that can provide device fingerprinting and profiling for IoT devices based on various attributes such as MAC address, DHCP options, HTTP user agents, etc.

ClearPass Policy Manager can also integrate with other IoT platforms and services to enhance the visibility and security of IoT devices.

NEW QUESTION # 112

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

Answer: D

