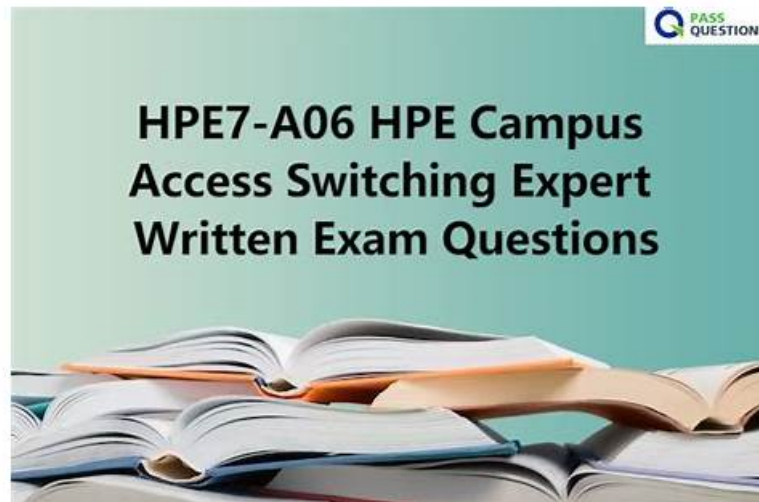


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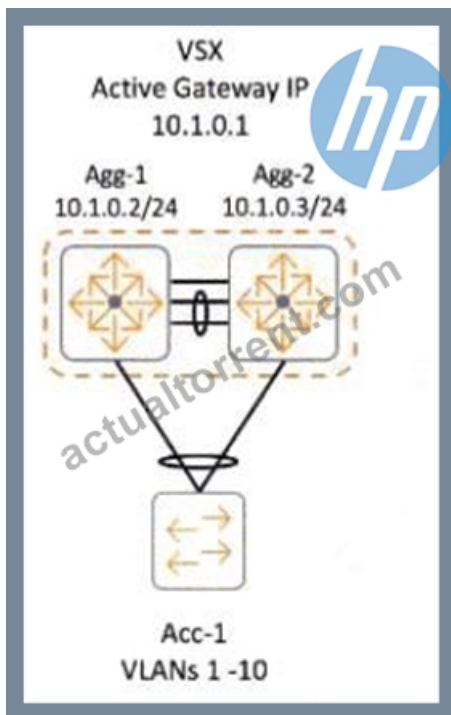
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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

Refer to the exhibit.



IGMP v3 was enabled on both VSX switches. Which switch becomes the IGMP querier for clients connected to Ace-1 switch?

- A. Agg-1
- B. Agg-2
- C. Active gateway IP will be used as IGMP querier.
- D. both Agg-1 and Agg-2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The setup has Agg-1 and Agg-2 as a VSX pair with IGMPv3 enabled. Ace-1 is a downstream switch connected to clients. The question asks which switch becomes the IGMP querier for clients connected to Ace-1.

* IGMP Snooping & Querier: In a Layer 2 network using IGMP snooping, an IGMP querier is required on each VLAN to periodically send general queries. This prompts hosts to send membership reports, allowing snooping switches to learn which ports need which multicast streams.

* Querier Election: If multiple devices capable of querying exist on a VLAN (like routers or capable switches), an election occurs. Typically, the device with the lowest IP address on the VLAN becomes the querier.

* VSX & IGMP Querier: In an ArubaOS-CX VSX environment, the IGMP querier functionality is managed by the VSX pair. Documentation indicates that the primary VSX switch typically assumes the role of the IGMP querier for the VLANs it serves, including those extended via MC-LAG to downstream switches.

* Analysis of Options:

* A. Agg-2: Would only be the querier if it were the primary VSX switch.

* B. Both Agg-1 and Agg-2: Incorrect, only one active querier per VLAN is standard.

* C. Agg-1: Likely the primary VSX switch (often designated or wins election based on priority / lower system MAC/IP) and thus becomes the querier.

* D. Active gateway IP: This is the virtual IP used for unicast routing, but the querier function runs on a physical switch, usually the primary.

* Conclusion: Assuming Agg-1 is the primary VSX switch (as is common convention or based on default election parameters if not explicitly configured), it will act as the IGMP querier for the VLAN serving clients connected to Ace-1.

References: AOS-CX Multicast Guide (IGMP Snooping, Querier Election), AOS-CX VSX Guide. This relates to "Switching" (19%) and "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%).

NEW QUESTION # 56

Two CX 8325 switches are configured as a cluster using VSX for the core role and two CX 6300M in VSF for the aggregation role. When a minor software upgrade is issued on the switches, what is the method to achieve a hitless upgrade with the aggregation switches?

- A. VSF update-software initiates the software Upgrade first on the secondary switch, followed by the primary.
- B. ISSU update-software initiates the upgrade first on the secondary switch, followed by the primary.
- C. VSF update-software initiates the software upgrade first on the primary switch, followed by the secondary.
- D. ISSU update-software initiates the upgrade first on the primary switch, followed by the secondary.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question involves a minor software upgrade on a VSF (Virtual Switching Framework) stack of CX 6300M switches in the aggregation role, with CX 8325 switches in a VSX cluster as the core. The task is to identify the method for a hitless upgrade on the aggregation switches.

* Analysis of Options:

* Option A: Correct. VSF upgrades start with the secondary switch, followed by the primary, to ensure continuous operation without traffic disruption.

* Option B: Incorrect. In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is used for VSX, not VSF, and follows a different process.

* Option C: Incorrect. Upgrading the primary switch first in VSF risks disrupting control plane operations.

* Option D: Incorrect. ISSU is not applicable to VSF upgrades.

* Why Option A is Correct: In a VSF stack, the update-software command initiates a rolling upgrade, starting with the secondary (standby) switch to ensure the primary (commander) continues handling traffic. Once the secondary is upgraded and rejoins the stack, the primary is upgraded, maintaining hitless operation. This process leverages VSF's ability to keep member switches active during upgrades, minimizing downtime. The CX 6300M's VSF implementation supports this hitless upgrade mechanism, as per HPE Aruba Networking documentation.

* Relevance to Certification Objectives:

* Network Resiliency and Virtualization (8%): Designing and troubleshooting VSF for high availability and hitless upgrades.

* Troubleshooting (10%): Ensuring minimal disruption during software upgrades in campus networks.

References:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Configuration Guide: VSF Software Upgrade, detailing hitless upgrade procedures.

HPE7-A06 Study Guide: Covers VSF maintenance and upgrade processes.

HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation: CX 6300 Series VSF Upgrade Best Practices.

NEW QUESTION # 57

When using the cable diagnostic feature on an AOS-CX switch to test a 1000BaseT connection, what is the accuracy of 'distance to fault'?

- A. +/- 10m
- B. +/- 1m
- C. +/- 2m
- D. +/- 6m

Answer: B

Explanation:

The question asks about the accuracy of the 'distance to fault' measurement provided by the cable diagnostic feature (using Time Domain Reflectometry - TDR) on an AOS-CX switch for a 1000BaseT connection.

* TDR Accuracy: TDR works by sending a signal down the cable and measuring the time it takes for reflections to return, which indicates faults like opens or shorts. The accuracy depends on the quality of the TDR circuitry, the calibration, and the cable characteristics. Network equipment vendors typically specify the expected accuracy.

* AOS-CX Specification: According to HPE Aruba Networking documentation for AOS-CX switches, the accuracy of the TDR-based cable diagnostics for distance to fault on copper cabling is typically specified as +/- 1 meter.

* Analysis of Options:

* A: +/- 10m - Too inaccurate.

* B: +/- 2m - Less accurate than specified.

* C: +/- 6m - Too inaccurate.

* D: +/- 1m - Matches the documented accuracy for AOS-CX TDR.

References: AOS-CX Fundamentals Guide, AOS-CX CLI Reference Guide (under diag cable-diagnostic command description or general troubleshooting sections). This relates to the "Troubleshooting" (10%) objective.

NEW QUESTION # 58

You are about to deploy a gateway that is on factory default. ZTP cannot be used for different reasons, but you are searching

for valid alternatives. What are two valid alternatives for ZTP? (Select two.)

- A. Use OTP by connecting to the console port, and use terminal software to complete provisioning. "Full- Setup" should be used.
- B. Use OTP by connecting to port 0/0/1 with a static IP. and use a Web browser to complete provisioning.
- C. Use OTP by connecting to port 0/0/1. and use a Web browser to complete provisioning.
- D. Use OTP by connecting to the console port, and use terminal software to complete provisioning. "Static- Activate" should be used.
- E. Use OTP by connecting to port 0/0/0. and use a Web browser to complete provisioning.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The question asks for valid alternatives to Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) for initially configuring a factory default Aruba gateway when ZTP cannot be used.

* Aruba Gateway Initial Provisioning Methods:

* ZTP: Automated provisioning using Activate/Central.

* One-Touch Provisioning (OTP) / Manual Setup: Involves direct connection for initial configuration.

* Web UI: Connecting a laptop to a specific management or designated setup port (often GE0/0/1 on many gateway models) allows access to a web-based setup wizard.

* Console Port: Connecting via the serial console port allows CLI access, which includes guided setup scripts or manual configuration.

* Analysis of Options:

* A: Port 0/0/0 is typically the OOBM port, not the standard OTP web UI port.

* B: Port 0/0/1 is commonly used for OTP via Web browser on many Aruba gateway models.

* C: Using the console port with terminal software for initial setup (potentially using a "Full-Setup" wizard or script) is a standard manual method.

* D: "Static-Activate" refers to manual registration with the Activate service, not a console setup mode.

* E: Requires setting a static IP, adding complexity beyond the basic OTP connection method described in B.

* Conclusion: Using the designated OTP Ethernet port (commonly GE0/0/1) with a web browser (Option B) and using the console port with terminal software (Option C) are the standard, valid alternatives to ZTP for initial gateway setup.

References: Aruba Gateway Installation and Quick Start Guides, AOS-10 Fundamentals Guide (Provisioning sections). This relates to "Connectivity" (9%) and "Troubleshooting" (10%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which is a best practice for configuring GBP?

- A. Configure GBP classes to have a destination role that is the same as the associated user role.
- B. Use downloadable user roles (DUR) to configure GBP.
- C. Configure GBP classes to have a destination role that is different from the associated user role.
- D. Use static user roles (SUR) to configure GBP

Answer: B

Explanation:

The question asks for a best practice when configuring Group-Based Policy (GBP). GBP simplifies policy management by assigning users/devices to roles and defining policies between these roles, often leveraging dynamic assignment from an authentication server.

* GBP Concepts: Policies are typically defined based on source and destination roles. Roles can be assigned statically on the switch or dynamically via an authentication server like ClearPass.

* Analysis of Options:

* A & C: Policies define interactions between roles (source role to destination role). These roles can be the same (intra-role policy) or different (inter-role policy). Neither option represents a singular "best practice" for all configurations.

* B: Using Static User Roles (SUR) is possible but less flexible and scalable than dynamic assignment for large or complex environments.

* D: Using Downloadable User Roles (DUR) is generally considered a best practice. DUR allows roles and associated policies (including GBP attributes like GPID) to be centrally defined on an authentication server (e.g., ClearPass) and dynamically assigned to users/devices upon successful authentication. This provides scalability, consistency, and easier management.

* Conclusion: Leveraging Downloadable User Roles (DUR) from a central authentication server like ClearPass is a best practice for implementing scalable and manageable Group-Based Policies.

NEW QUESTION # 60

[illegible]

www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, elearning.eauqardho.edu.so, techpontis.net, bbs.theviko.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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