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HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is the best practice for using Dynamic Segmentation?

- A. Use a combination of role-based access and overlay technologies to create a layered security approach.
- B. Use Dynamic Segmentation only on devices that are connected to the network via Wi-Fi.
- C. Use UBT to create isolated networks for specific types of devices.
- D. Use LUR to assign roles to devices based on their location and DUR to assign roles to devices based on their user identity.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question asks for the best practice for using Dynamic Segmentation.

* **Dynamic Segmentation Overview:**It's an architecture that provides unified policy and segmentation for wired and wireless clients by combining role-based access control, traffic tunneling (like UBT), and overlay technologies (like VXLAN/GRE). Policies are enforced centrally, typically at an Aruba Gateway.

* **Analysis of Options:**

* **A:** UBT is a component, but Dynamic Segmentation encompasses more than just creating isolated networks with UBT.

* **B:** Correctly describes the core principle: using a combination of role-based access (for defining who gets what policy) and overlay technologies (for transporting traffic to the policy enforcement point and providing segmentation). This creates a layered security approach.

* **C:** Incorrect. A key benefit is unified policy across both wired and wireless access.

* **D:** LUR and DUR are role types, but how they are assigned isn't the fundamental description of Dynamic Segmentation itself.

* **Conclusion:**Option B accurately captures the essence of Dynamic Segmentation as a best practice approach, integrating role-based policies with overlay networking for secure, unified access control.

References:Aruba Dynamic Segmentation Solution Guides, Whitepapers, and Configuration Examples. This relates to "Security" (10%), "Authentication/Authorization" (9%), and "Connectivity" (9%).

NEW QUESTION # 17

With the configuration of two CX 8325 switches in the VSX cluster, how would you prepare a link- aggregation for a 7000 gateway for a zero-touch provision to support protocol-based port redundancy?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- **D.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The goal is to configure a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) on a VSX cluster (pair of CX 8325 switches) that connects to an Aruba 7000 series gateway undergoing Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP). The LAG needs to support "protocol-based port redundancy" (LACP) and allow connectivity during ZTP.

* **VSX Requirement:**Since the LAG connects to two separate physical switches operating as a VSX pair, the LAG must be configured as a Multi-Chassis LAG (MC-LAG) on the switches. This allows the gateway to form a single LAG across both upstream devices. The command `multi-chassis` under the interface `lag <id>` context enables this.

* **Protocol Redundancy Requirement:**"Protocol-based port redundancy" indicates that Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) should be used to dynamically negotiate and manage the LAG bundle between the switches and the gateway. The command `lacp mode active` enables LACP in active negotiation mode.

* **ZTP Requirement:**During ZTP, the gateway might not have its full configuration, including LACP settings, enabled immediately. To ensure the gateway can establish basic IP connectivity for ZTP (e.g., reach Activate/Central via DHCP/DNS), the switch ports should allow traffic even if LACP negotiation hasn't completed. The `lacp fallback` feature enables this, allowing individual LAG member ports to become active if LACP PDUs are not received from the peer.

* **Analyzing the Options:**

* **A)**Configures `lacp mode active` and `lacp fallback` but lacks the `multi-chassis` command required for VSX.

* **B)**Correctly configures the LAG as multi-chassis, enables `lacp mode active`, and enables `lacp fallback`. This meets all requirements.

* **C)**Configures multi-chassis but uses potentially older or less standard syntax `lacp enable` and `lacp fail-over` instead of `lacp mode active` and `lacp fallback`.

* **D)**Lacks the multi-chassis command and uses potentially older/less standard syntax.

* **Conclusion:**Option B provides the complete and correct configuration using standard AOS-CX syntax to create an MC-LAG on the VSX pair with LACP enabled for redundancy and LACP fallback enabled to support gateway connectivity during ZTP.

References:AOS-CX VSX Guide (MC-LAG configuration), AOS-CX Link Aggregation Guide (LACP, LACP Fallback commands and usage), Aruba Gateway ZTP documentation. This relates to "Network Resiliency and virtualization" (8%), "Switching" (19%), and "Connectivity" (9%) objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

For CX 6300M switches in a VSF (Virtual Switching Framework), the correct method for a hitless (non-disruptive) minor software upgrade is to use the vsf update-software command. The process always upgrades the secondary member first, then the primary, ensuring continuous forwarding and minimizing downtime.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Drag and Drop Question

Match the customer requirement with commands used to partially configure the network technology used to fulfill the requirement.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 20

Refer to the exhibit.

□

The customer has VSX clusters in two 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 consideration?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

With the same anycast gateway (virtual IP and vMAC) configured on both VSX clusters across the L2 MC-LAG interconnect, an ARP request for the gateway is seen by all four VSX nodes.

Since each node is configured to respond with the same vMAC, the client will receive multiple (four) ARP replies.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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But, modules in Python, like Ruby, are a collection **HPE7-A06 Preparation** of functions, The garbage collector destroys objects that are marked for collection objects that have no one referencing them) The thread on which Reliable HPE7-A06 Study Plan the garbage collector runs may not come by for several seconds, if the system is quite busy.

