HPE7-A01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

You are setting up a customer\\'s 15 headless IoT devices that do not support 802.1X. What should you use?

A. Multiple Pre-Shared Keys (MPSK) Local

B. Clearpass with WPA3-PSK

C. Clearpass with WPA3-AES

D. Multiple Pre-Shared Keys (MPSK) with WPA3-AES

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: MPSK Local is a feature that can be used to set up 15 headless IoT devices that do not support 802.1X authentication. MPSK Local allows the switch to automatically generate and assign unique pre-shared keys for devices based on their MAC addresses, without requiring any configuration on the devices or an external authentication server. The other options are incorrect because they either require 802.1X authentication, which is not supported by the IoT devices, or WPA3 encryption, which is not supported by Aruba CX switches. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch05.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01- ch06.html

QUESTION 2

Which Aruba AP mode is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot?

A. Hybrid Mode

B. Air Monitor

C. Spectrum Monitor

D. Dual Mode

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Spectrum Monitor is an Aruba AP mode that is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot. Spectrum Monitor is a mode that allows an AP to scan all channels in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and collect information about the RF environment, such as interference sources, noise floor, channel utilization, etc. The AP then sends this data to Aruba Central, which is a cloud-based network management platform that can display the data in various formats, including waterfall plot. Waterfall plot is a graphical representation of the RF spectrum over time, showing the frequency, amplitude, and duration of RF signals. The other options are incorrect because they are either not AP modes or not sending RF data to Aruba Central. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/1-overview/spectrum_monitor.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/1-overview/waterfall_plot.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network- management-operations/aruba-central/

QUESTION 3

What is the best practice for handling voice traffic with dynamic segmentation on AOS-CX switches?

A. Switch authentication and local forwarding of the voice traffic

B. Switch authentication and user-based tunneling of the voice traffic.

C. Central authentication and port-based tunneling of the voice traffic.

D. Controller authentication and port-based tunneling of all traffic

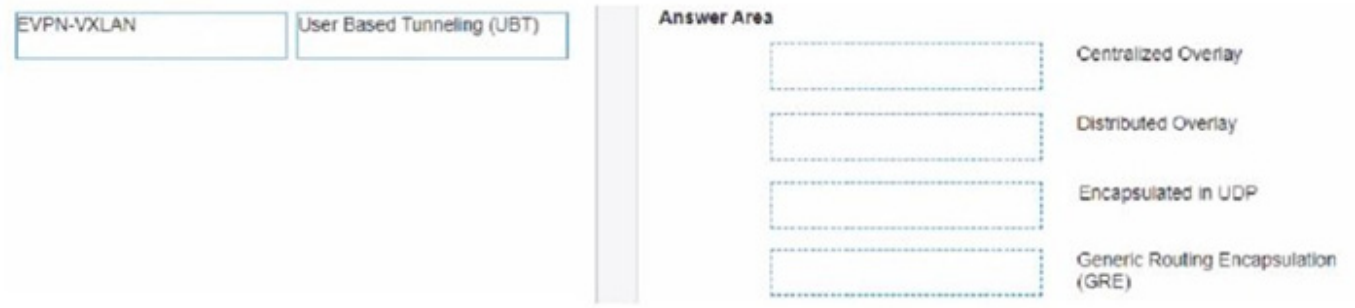
Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This is the best practice for handling voice traffic with dynamic segmentation on AOS-CX switches. Dynamic segmentation is a feature that allows AOS-CX switches to tunnel user traffic to a controller or another switch based on user roles and policies. For voice traffic, it is recommended to use switch authentication and local forwarding, which means the voice devices are authenticated by the switch and their traffic is forwarded locally without tunneling. This reduces latency and jitter for voice traffic and improves voice quality. The other options are incorrect because they either use central authentication or tunneling, which are not optimal for voice traffic. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01- ch05.html https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AOS-CX.pdf

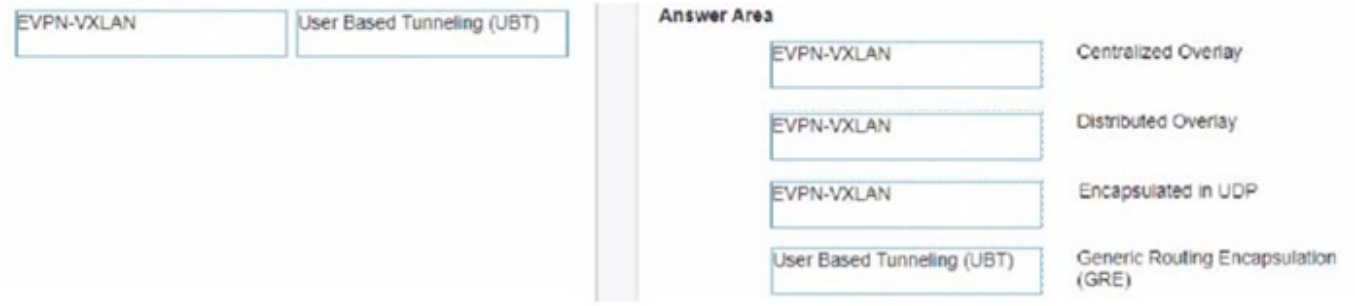
QUESTION 4

Match the topics with the underlying technologies (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 5

Your Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack has OSPF adjacency over SVI 10 with LAG 1 to a neighboring device The following configuration was created on the switch:

```
vlan 20,30,40
!
interface vlan 20
     ip address 10.10.20.1/24
!
interface vlan 30
     ip address 10.10.30.1/24
!
interface vlan 40
     ip address 10.10.40.1/24
```

A.
```
vlan 20, 30,40
    ospf passive
```

B.
```
interface vlan 20,30,40
    ip ospf passive
```

C.
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
 passive-interface
    vlan 20,30,40
```

D.
```
router ospf 1
    area 0
        redistribute local
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a routing protocol that uses link-state information to calculate the best path to each destination in the network. OSPF establishes adjacencies with neighboring routers to exchange routing information and maintain a consistent view of the network topology1. To establish an OSPF adjacency, the routers need to have some common parameters, such as the area ID, the network type, the hello interval, the dead interval, and the authentication method2. The routers also need to have a matching subnet mask on the interface that connects them3. In this case, the Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack has an SVI (Switched Virtual Interface) on VLAN 10 with an IP address of 10.1.1.1/24 and a LAG (Link Aggregation Group) on port 1/1/1 and port 2/1/1 that connects to a neighboring device. The SVI is configured with OSPF area 0 and network type broadcast. The LAG is configured with OSPF passive mode, which means that it will not send or receive OSPF hello packets. The neighboring device has an interface with an IP

address of 10.1.1.2/24 and a LAG on port 1/0/1 and port 2/0/1 that connects to the Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack. The interface is configured with OSPF area 0 and network type broadcast. Since the Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack and the neighboring device have the same area ID, network type, subnet mask, and default hello and dead intervals on their interfaces, they will be able to establish an OSPF adjacency over SVI 10 with LAG 1. The OSPF passive mode on the LAG will not affect the adjacency, because it only applies to the LAG interface, not the SVI interface.