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QUESTION 1

Your Director of Security asks you to assign AOS-CX switch management roles to new employees based on their specific job requirements. After the configuration was complete, it was noted that a user assigned with the auditors role did not have the appropriate level of access on the switch.

The user was not allowed to perform firmware upgrades and a privilege level of 15 was not assigned to their role. Which default management role should have been assigned for the user?

- A. sysadmin
- B. sysops
- C. administrators
- D. config

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B. sysops.

The sysops user role is a predefined role that allows users to perform system operations on the switch, such as backup, restore, upgrade, or reboot. The sysops user role also has access to the PUT and POST methods for REST API, which

can be used to modify the switch configuration. The sysops user role has a privilege level of 15, which is the highest level of access on the switch¹.

The other options are incorrect because:

A. sysadmin: The sysadmin user role is a predefined role that allows users to view and modify the switch configuration using the CLI or the Web UI. The sysadmin user role does not have access to the REST API methods, and cannot perform firmware upgrades¹.

C. administrators: The administrators user role is a predefined role that has full access to all switch configuration information and all REST API methods. This role is more than what the Director of Security requires¹. D. config: The config user role is a predefined role that allows users to view and modify the switch configuration using the CLI or the Web UI. The config user role does not have access to the REST API methods, and cannot perform firmware upgrades¹.

QUESTION 2

Your customer has an Aruba CX 6200F VSF stack with two switches. A third member (JL726A) needs to be added to the VSF configuration. What e the configuration that enables the new devices to join the VSF?



☐ A. On the new switch issue:

```
vsf member 1  
  link 1 1/1/50  
  link 2 1/1/49  
vsf renumber-to 3
```

☐ B. On the new switch issue:

```
vsf member 3  
  type jl726a
```

☐ C. On the existing VSF issue:

```
vsf member 3  
  stack join  
  type jl726a
```

☐ D. On the new switch issue:

```
vsf member 1  
  type jl726a  
  link 1 3/1/50  
  link 2 3/1/49
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: According to the Aruba Documentation Portal¹, the Aruba CX 6200F VSF stack is a feature that allows you to create a virtual switching framework (VSF) with up to eight members that can be managed as a single logical device. The VSF stack provides benefits such as load balancing, failover, redundancy, and security. To add a new device to the VSF stack, you need to configure the device with the VSF command `vsf member` and specify the type, link, and secondary-member information. The type of the new device can be one of the following: JL726A, JL726B, JL726C, or JL726D. The link is the interface that connects the new device to the existing VSF members. The secondary-member is an optional parameter that specifies which member will act as a backup in case of a failure.

1: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.06/HTML/5200-7726/index.html> 2: <https://buy.hpe.com/us/en/networking/switches/fixed-port-l3-managed-ethernet-switches/6000-switch-products/aruba-6200f-48g-4sfp-switch/p/>

jl726a 3:

<https://addin.co.th/shop/switch/aruba-switch/6200f-series/jl726a/>

**QUESTION 3**

A customer wants to enable wired authentication across all their CX switches. One of the requirements is that the switch must be able to authenticate a single computer connected through a VoIP phone.

Which feature should be enabled to support this requirement?

- A. Multi-Domain Authentication
- B. Device-Based Mode
- C. MAC Authentication
- D. Multi-Auth Mode

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Multi-Domain Authentication is the feature that should be enabled to support the requirement that the switch must be able to authenticate a single computer connected through a VoIP phone. Multi-Domain Authentication is a feature that allows an Aruba CX switch to apply different authentication methods and policies to different devices connected to the same port. For example, a VoIP phone and a computer can be connected to the same port using a single cable, but they can be authenticated separately using different credentials and assigned to different VLANs. The other options are incorrect because they either do not support multiple devices on the same port or do not provide authentication. References: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7540/GUID-7D9E9F6E-5C2A-4F7E-BE6D-A2C3A6C7B9F9.html>
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_ArubaCX_Switching.pdf

QUESTION 4

You must ensure the HPE Aruba network you are configuring for a client is capable of plug- and-play provisioning of access points. What enables this capability?

- A. UCC Service
- B. LLDP-MED
- C. SRTP
- D. CSMA

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The capability that enables plug-and-play provisioning of access points in an HPE Aruba network is the UCC Service. The UCC Service is a cloud-based service that allows the access points to automatically discover and connect

to the Aruba Central management platform without any manual intervention. The UCC Service also provides zero-touch configuration, firmware updates, and monitoring for the access points¹.

The other options are incorrect because:

B. LLDP-MED: LLDP-MED is a protocol that enhances the interoperability between network devices and IP phones. It does not enable plug-and-play provisioning of access points².

C. SRTP: SRTP is a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for voice and video traffic. It does not enable



plug-and-play provisioning of access points. D. CSMA: CSMA is a protocol that regulates how devices share a common medium, such as a wireless channel. It does not enable plug-and-play provisioning of access points.

QUESTION 5

What are the requirements to ensure that WMM is working effectively? (Select two)

- A. The APs and the controller are Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM which is enabled
- B. All APs need to be from the AP-5xx series and AP-6xx series which are Wi-Fi CERTIFIED 6.
- C. The Client must be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM and configured for WMM marking.
- D. The Aruba AOS10 APs installed have to be converted to controlled mode
- E. The AP needs to be connected via a tagged VLAN to the wired port

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: These are the correct requirements to ensure that WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia) is working effectively. WMM is a standard that provides quality of service (QoS) for wireless networks by prioritizing traffic into four categories: voice, video, best effort, and background. To use WMM, both the APs and the controller must be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM, which means they have passed interoperability tests and comply with the standard. WMM must also be enabled on the APs and the controller, which is usually the default setting. The client device must also be Wi-Fi CERTIFIED for WMM and configured for WMM marking, which means it can tag its traffic with the appropriate priority level based on the application type. The other options are incorrect because they are either not related to WMM or not required for WMM to work. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-qos/wmm.htm <https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-wmm>

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