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QUESTION 1

You are building a configuration in Central that will be used for a standardized network design for small sites for your company, you want to use GUI configuration for gateways and Aps, while template configuration for switches. You need to align with Aruba best practices.

Which set of actions will satisfy these requirements?

- A. Create one group in Central for switches a second group for APs. and a third group for gateways. Create a unique site for each location, and assign devices to the appropriate site.
- B. Create one group in Central for switches and a second group for APs and gateways. Create a unique site for each location, and assign devices to the appropriate site.
- C. Create a single group in Central. Create a unique site for each location, and assign devices to the appropriate site.
- D. Create a single group in Central. Create a unique site for each type of device, and assign devices to the appropriate site.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This is because option C shows how to create a single group in Central with different configuration methods defined for each device type. For example, you can create a group with the name Group1, and within this group, you can enable template-based configuration method for switches and UI-based configuration method for Instant APs and Gateways. Aruba Central identifies both these groups under a single name (Group1). If a device type in the group is marked for template-based configuration method, the group name is prefixed with TG (TG Group1). You can use Group1 as the group ID for workflows such as user management, monitoring, reports, and audit trail2. <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/central/latest/content/nms/groups/abt-groups.htm> 2: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/central/latest/content/nms/groups/groups.htm>

QUESTION 2

How is Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) implemented in an HPE Aruba wireless network?

- A. DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network.
- B. The AP uses OOS to provide equal air time for multicast traffic,
- C. DMO is configured globally for each SSID in use in the network.
- D. The controller converts multicast streams into unicast streams.

Correct Answer: A

The correct answer is A. DMO is configured individually for each SSID in use in the network.

DMO is a feature that allows the AP to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link. This enhances the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients. DMO is

configured individually for each SSID in use in the network, as different SSIDs may have different multicast requirements.



According to the Aruba document Configuring WLAN Settings for an SSID Profile, one of the steps to configure DMO is:

Dynamic multicast optimization: Select Enabled to allow IAP to convert multicast streams into unicast streams over the wireless link. Enabling Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) enhances the quality and reliability of streaming video, while preserving the bandwidth available to the non-video clients.

The other options are incorrect because:

B. The AP does not use QoS to provide equal air time for multicast traffic. QoS is a feature that prioritizes different types of traffic based on their importance and latency sensitivity. QoS does not affect how multicast streams are transmitted over the wireless link.

C. DMO is not configured globally for each SSID in use in the network. DMO is configured individually for each SSID, as different SSIDs may have different multicast requirements.

D. The controller does not convert multicast streams into unicast streams. The AP does the conversion, as it is closer to the wireless clients and can optimize the transmission based on the client capabilities and channel conditions.

QUESTION 3

List the firewall role derivation flow in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Firewall Role

Authentication default role
Initial role assigned
Server derived role
User derived role

Order

Correct Answer:



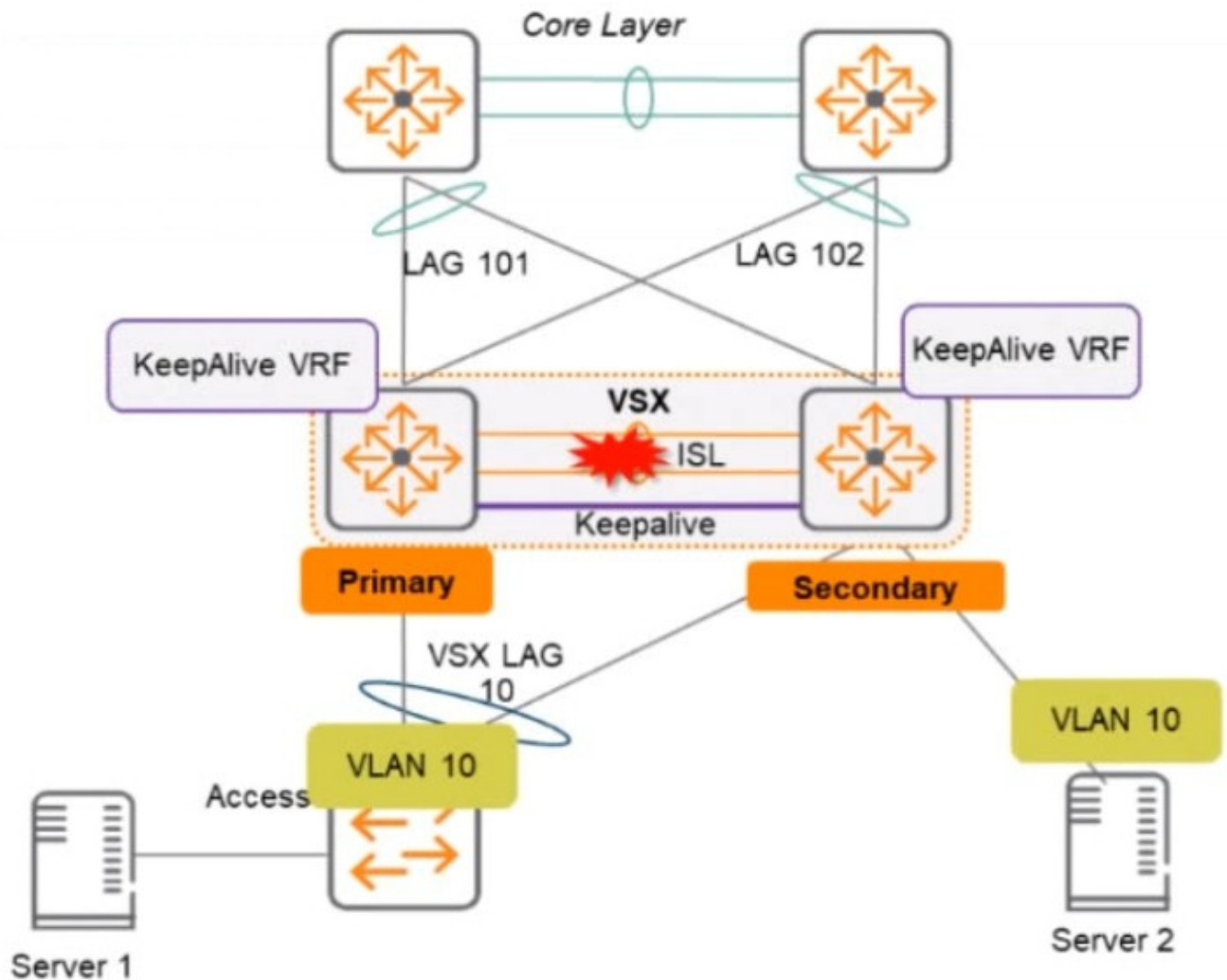
Firewall Role

Order

Server derived role
User derived role
Authentication default role
Initial role assigned

QUESTION 4

Two AOS-CX switches are configured with VSX at the the Access-Aggregation layer where servers attach to them An SVI interface is configured for VLAN 10 and serves as the default gateway for VLAN 10. The ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Active gateway has been configured on the VSX switches.



What is correct about access from the servers to the Core? (Select two.)

- A. Server 1 can access the core layer via the keepalive link
- B. Server 2 can access the core layer via the keepalive link
- C. Server 2 cannot access the core layer.
- D. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks
- E. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer
- F. Server 1 can access the core layer on only one uplink

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation: These are the correct statements about access from the servers to the Core when the ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks because it is connected to VSX-A, which is still active for VLAN 10. Server 2 can also access the core layer via its uplink to VSX-B, which is still active for VLAN 10 because of Active Gateway feature. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer because they are in the same VLAN and subnet, and their traffic can be routed through the core switches. The other statements are incorrect because they either describe scenarios that are not possible or not



relevant to the question. References: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01>

QUESTION 5

Match the appropriate QoS concept with its definition. (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)

Select and Place:

Best Effort Service	Class of Service
Differentiated Services	WMM

Answer Area

	A method for classifying network traffic at layer-2 by marking 802.1Q VLAN Ethernet frames with one of eight service classes
	A method for classifying network traffic at layer-3 by marking packets with one of 64 different service classes
	A method where traffic is treated equally in a first-come, first-served manner
	A method for classifying network traffic using access categories based on the IEEE 802.11e QoS standard

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Best Effort Service	A method for classifying network traffic at layer-2 by marking 802.1Q VLAN Ethernet frames with one of eight service classes
Differentiated Services	A method for classifying network traffic at layer-3 by marking packets with one of 64 different service classes
Class of Service	A method where traffic is treated equally in a first-come, first-served manner
WMM	A method for classifying network traffic using access categories based on the IEEE 802.11e QoS standard