Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE7-A06

Exam Name: HPE Campus Access Switching Expert Written Exam

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which feature is supported on Ethernet Ring Protocol Switching (ERPS) ports?

A. ISL
B. loop-protect
C. MVRP
D. MCLAG

Answer: B
Explanation:
ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) already provides loop avoidance in a ring topology, but it still supports loop-protect on its ports. Loop-protect helps detect and prevent accidental bridging loops outside the ERPS control plane. Other features like ISL, MVRP, or MCLAG are not supported on ERPS ring ports.

QUESTION 2
An HPE Aruba networking ClearPass server needs to be added in the configuration where Downloadable User Roles (DUR) are used.

What are the prerequisites for the AOS-CX Switch for DUR? (Choose two.)

A. The ClearPass server needs to be added as FQDN
B. A valid server certificate is required for the AOS-CX Switch.
C. A valid root certificate is required for the AOS-CX switch.
D. The ClearPass server can be added as IP or FQDN.
E. Empty role names need to be present on the switch

Answer: CD
Explanation:
For Downloadable User Roles (DUR), the AOS-CX switch must trust ClearPass, which requires a valid root certificate installed on the switch. The ClearPass server can be configured either by IP address or FQDN, allowing the switch to establish secure communication for DUR downloads. A server certificate on the switch itself or empty roles are not required.

QUESTION 3
A client installed 655 APs in a project to upgrade the network in a large public venue. The customer states that they are having issues with the integration with the new sensor system (Bluetooth) that will help the facilities team monitor when the venue is in the use.

What could be the issue?

A. AP-655 does not have Bluetooth radio
B. throughput
C. PoE
D. Bluetooth needs an advanced AP license.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The issue is that the AP-655 model does not include a built-in Bluetooth radio. Since the customer's integration relies on Bluetooth for the sensor system, the absence of this hardware capability prevents the solution from functioning as intended.

QUESTION 4
What is the best practice for using Dynamic Segmentation?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:
The best practice for Dynamic Segmentation is to use a combination of role-based access and overlay technologies. This layered approach ensures consistent security policies across both wired and wireless networks, while overlays provide scalability and seamless segmentation without redesigning VLANs. It allows unified policy enforcement regardless of device type or connection method.

QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.

XYZ Company has deployed a multi-area OSPF AS where all the routers are operating an AOS-CX switches. Engineers want to join their proposed Area 3 to their existing backbone through ABR1 as per the exhibit.

Which script would help facilitate this solution?

A.
```
ABR3(config)# router ospf 1
ABR3(config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.1

ABR1(config)# router ospf 1
ABR1(config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.3
```
B.
```
ABR3(config)# router ospf 1
ABR3(config-ospf-1)# area 3 virtual-link 10.255.0.1

ABR1(config)# router ospf 1
ABR1 (config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.3
```
C.
```
ABR3(config)# router ospf 1
ABR3(config-ospf-1)# area 3 virtual-link 10.0.0.0/16 10.255.0.1

ABR1(config)# router ospf 1
ABR1(config-ospf-1)# area 1 virtual-link 10.1.128.0/17 10.255.0.3
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
An OSPF virtual link must be configured in the common transit area between the two ABRs - in this case, area 1 - pointing to the peer's router ID on each ABR (area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.1 on ABR3 and area 1 virtual-link 10.255.0.3 on ABR1).

QUESTION 6
A network administrator wants to collect dumps for traffic sources or destined to a specific IP address. What is the simplest diagnostic command or commands on AOS-CX switches to accomplish this?

A. diag utilities tcpdump source-destination-ip
B. diag utilities tcpdump host-ip
C. diag utilities tcpdump source-ip
   diag utilities tcpdump destination-ip
D. diag utilities tcpdump destination-ip
   diag utilities tcpdump source-ip

Answer: B
Explanation:
On AOS-CX switches, the simplest way to capture traffic to or from a specific IP is with diag utilities tcpdump host <ip>. The host keyword matches both source and destination for the given IP address, eliminating the need to run separate source and destination filters.

QUESTION 7
The customer is experiencing periodic uplink congestion between campus-1's AGG-1 and core. This has been negatively affecting voice communications. The VoIP phones edge mark packets with DSCP EF. The uplink from AGG-1 to core is LAG1.

The customer has already configured the following class and policy on AGG-1:

```
class ip voip_class
 10 match udp any any dscp 46
 exit
policy voip_policy
 10 class ip voip_class action local-priority 6
 exit
apply policy voip_policy in
```

Based on this policy, which script, when deployed on AGG-1, will improve the reliable forwarding of voice traffic between AGG-1 and its uplink to the core?

A.
```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
 dwrr queue 0 weight 1
 dwrr queue 1 weight 1
 dwrr queue 2 weight 1
 dwrr queue 3 weight 1
 dwrr queue 4 weight 1
 dwrr queue 5 weight 1
 dwrr queue 6 weight 1
 strict queue 7 max-bandwidth 500000
 exit
interface lag 1
 apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
 exit
policy voip_policy
 10 class ip voip_class action local-priority 7
 exit
```

B.
```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
 dwrr queue 0 weight 1
 dwrr queue 1 weight 1
 dwrr queue 2 weight 1
 dwrr queue 3 weight 1
 dwrr queue 4 weight 1
 dwrr queue 5 weight 1
 strict queue 6 max-bandwidth 400000
 dwrr queue 7 weight 5
interface lag 1
 apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
 exit
policy voip_policy
 10 class ip voip_class action local-priority 7
 exit
```

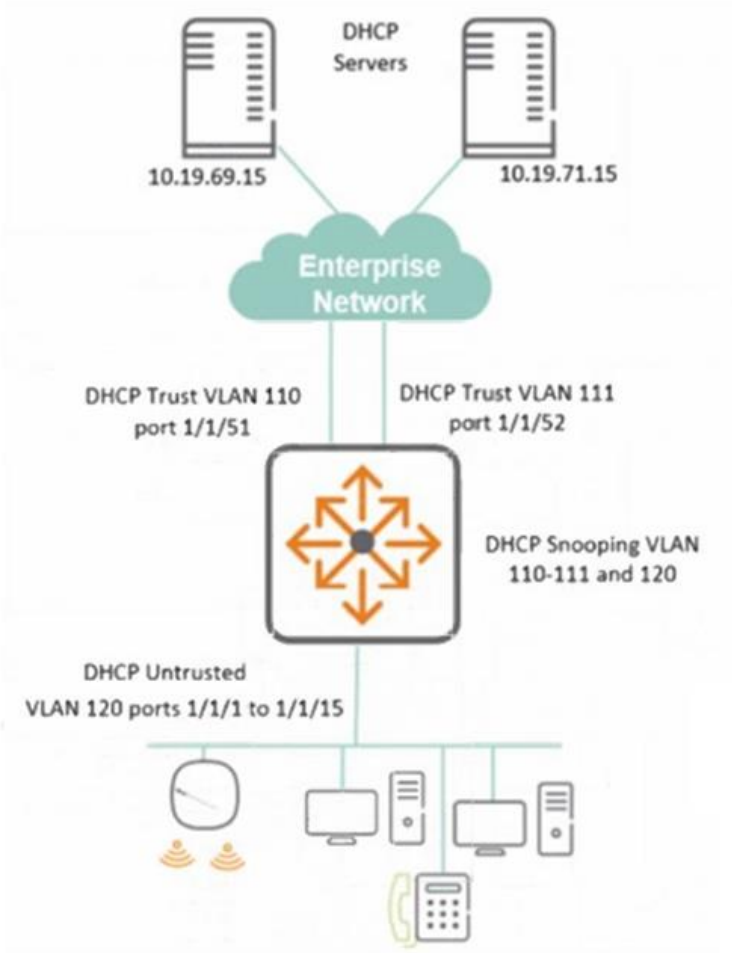
C.
```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
 dwrr queue 0 weight 1
 dwrr queue 1 weight 1
 dwrr queue 2 weight 1
 dwrr queue 3 weight 1
 dwrr queue 4 weight 1
 dwrr queue 5 weight 1
 strict queue 6  max-bandwidth 300000
 strict queue 7
 exit
apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
```

D.
```
qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
 dwrr queue 0 weight 1
 dwrr queue 1 weight 1
 dwrr queue 2 weight 1
 dwrr queue 3 weight 1
 dwrr queue 4 weight 1
 dwrr queue 5 weight 1
 strict queue 6 max-bandwidth 500000
 dwrr queue 7 weight 1
apply qos schedule-profile 8qDwrrStrict
```

Answer: A
Explanation:
The policy already classifies VoIP traffic (DSCP EF) and sets local-priority 6. To ensure reliable forwarding during congestion, that traffic must be mapped into a strict priority queue on the uplink (LAG1). Script A configures queue 7 as a strict priority queue with a bandwidth limit, and applies the schedule profile to LAG1, ensuring voice traffic is dequeued before other traffic. This guarantees low latency and jitter for VoIP.

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.




```
dhcpv4-snooping
dhcpv4-snooping authorized-server 10.19.69.15
dhcpv4-snooping authorized-server 10.19.71.15
vlan 110
    description uplink
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 111
    description uplink
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 120
    description User
    dhcpv4-snooping
interface 1/1/1
    no shutdown
    description User
    vlan access 120

...
```

```
interface 1/1/15
    no shutdown
    description User
    vlan access 120
interface 1/1/51
    no shutdown
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed 110
interface 1/1/52
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed 111
interface vlan 110
    description uplink
    ip address 172.16.69.1/30
interface vlan 111
    description uplink
    ip address 172.16.71.1/30
interface vlan 120
    description User
    ip address 172.16.10.1/254
    ip helper-address 10.19.69.15
    ip helper-address 10.19.71.15
...
ip route 0.0.0.0/0  172.16.69.2 distance 10
ip route 0.0.0.0/0  172.16.71.2 distance 20
...
```

When enabling DHCPv4-snooping on an AOS-CX access switch, which change has to be made to be able to get an IP from the DHCP-servers?

A.
```
vlan 110-111,120
    dhcpv4-snooping trust interface 1/1/51-1/1/52
```

B.
```
interface 1/1/51-1/1/52
    dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

C. `dhcpv4-snooping trust interface 1/1/51-1/1/52`

D.
```
interface vlan 110-111,120
    dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

Answer: B
Explanation:
To allow clients in VLAN 120 to obtain IP addresses, the switch must trust the interfaces connected to the upstream DHCP servers. The correct configuration is:

interface 1/1/51-1/1/52
    dhcpv4-snooping trust

This ensures DHCP offers and acknowledgments from the servers on those ports are not dropped by DHCP snooping.

QUESTION 9
You are implementing a network using Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) to deploy the gateways. What are two requirements for the connection to the switchport? (Choose two.)

A. You must use port GE 0/0/1 on the gateway

B. The switchport needs to be untagged with Internet access
C. The switchport needs to be configured with IP address 172.16.0.254
D. Jumbo frames must be enabled
E. The gateway needs to be provided an IP address through DHCP

Answer: BE
Explanation:
For Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP), the gateway must connect to a switchport with untagged Internet access so it can reach Aruba Central or the provisioning server. Additionally, the gateway requires an IP address via DHCP, which provides the necessary network configuration (IP, DNS, default gateway, and optionally ZTP server URL). No specific physical port, static IP, or jumbo frame configuration is required.

QUESTION 10
You have configured BGP peering from a CX 8325 switch to a third-party router. The remote router is reachable via ping but you are not able to get the configuration to an established state. Based on the BGP debug:

```
2023-10-05:10:22:52.210023|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Open Message packet      =
2023-10-05:10:22:52.210007|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Capabilities offset     = 31
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209990|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Restart capable?        = True
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209974|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Number of Capabilities  = 6
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209956|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Received hold time      = 180
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209940|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Remote BGP ID          = 0.0.0.0
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209924|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Remote AS number      = 64500
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209908|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Incoming connection?  = False
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209892|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Scope ID              = 0
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209875|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Remote port          = 0
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209858|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Remote address       = 10.1.0.2
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209842|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Selected local port  = 37105
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209824|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Selected local address = 10.1.0.4
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209805|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Configured local port = 0
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209789|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|Configured local address = 10.1.0.4
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209772|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|NM entity index      = 268763136
2023-10-05:10:22:52.209755|hpe-routing|LOG_INFO|CDTR|1|BGP|BGP|A valid OPEN message has been received from
```

What is preventing the BGP neighbor state from becoming the established state?

A. The remote router is configured with router-id 10.1.0.2
B. The remote router is not negotiating with the local router
C. The remote router has no router-id configured
D. The remote router is configured with router-id 10.1.0.4

Answer: C
Explanation:
The debug output shows the Remote BGP ID as 0.0.0.0, which indicates that the remote router has no router-id configured. BGP requires a valid router-id (a non-zero IP address) for session establishment. Without it, the BGP session cannot progress to the Established state.

QUESTION 11
A network administrator is implementing a new VoIP solution. They want the AOS-CX switches to advertise the correct DSCP priority for the physical IP phones.

Which switch features are needed to implement this solution? (Choose two.)

A. LLDP med network-policy
B. Voice VLAN
C. LLDP med DSCP

D. LLDP dot3 mfs
E. Priority-Flow Control (PFC)

Answer: AB
Explanation:
To ensure IP phones receive the correct QoS settings, the switch must use Voice VLAN to separate VoIP traffic and apply appropriate QoS policies. Additionally, LLDP-MED network-policy is required to advertise voice-related parameters (such as VLAN ID, priority, and DSCP values) to the IP phones so they can mark traffic correctly.

QUESTION 12
The administrator pf a large company noticed that there are some problems with UCC sessions on a wired network. Some employees complain about dropped calls and poor quality. The administrator wants to monitor jitter on AOS-CX switches with IP SLA, but notices results spiking to 100%.

What should the administrator check first to correct monitoring to run as desired?

A. number of NAE agents
B. source IP and source port combination
C. memory and processor usage
D. CoPP settings

Answer: B
Explanation:
IP SLA jitter measurements rely on unique source IP and source port combinations. If the same combination is reused, the results can show spikes or incorrect 100% loss. The first step is to verify and adjust the source IP and port settings to ensure proper packet tracking and accurate jitter monitoring.

QUESTION 13
A user can connect to the wired network using 802.1X EAP-TLS but their traffic is being dropped after a certain time. What is the most likely cause of the traffic being dropped. (Choose two.)

A. A firewall is blocking traffic between the user's device and the resources they are trying to access.
B. The user's device is not assigned to the correct role in HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager.
C. The user's device is using the wrong MAC address.
D. The user's device is not configured to use the correct DNS servers.
E. The user's device is not configured to use the correct gateway.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
After successful 802.1X EAP-TLS authentication, traffic can still be dropped if a firewall is blocking the device's traffic or if ClearPass assigns the wrong role to the device, which enforces restrictive ACLs or VLANs. These are the most likely causes of session drops after authentication.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

Lead2pass Certification Exam Features:

★ More than **99,900** Satisfied Customers Worldwide.

★ Average **99.9%** Success Rate.

★ **Free Update** to match latest and real exam scenarios.

★ **Instant Download** Access! No Setup required.

★ Questions & Answers are downloadable in **PDF** format and **VCE** test engine format.

★ Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Laptop, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad**.

★ **100%** Guaranteed Success or **100%** Money Back Guarantee.

★ **Fast**, helpful support **24x7**.

View list of all certification exams: http://www.lead2pass.com/all-products.html

10% Discount Coupon Code: **ASTR14**