



Free Questions for HPE7-A01 by dumpshq

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Question 1

Question Type: DragDrop

Select the Aruba stacking technology matching each option (Options may be used more than once or not at all.)

VSX VSX

Answer Area

The answer area contains five dashed rectangular boxes stacked vertically, intended for the user to drag and drop the selected options into.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement best describes QoS?

Options:

- A- Determining which traffic passes specified quality metrics
- B- Scoring traffic based on the quality of the contents
- C- Identifying specific traffic for special treatment
- D- Identifying the quality of the connection

Answer:

A

Explanation:

QoS stands for Quality of Service and is a mechanism that allows network devices to prioritize and differentiate traffic based on certain criteria, such as application type, source, destination, etc³. QoS involves identifying specific traffic for special treatment and applying policies and actions to improve its performance or meet certain service level agreements (SLAs)³. QoS can help network devices to manage congestion, delay, jitter, packet loss, bandwidth allocation, etc., for different types of traffic³. QoS can be implemented at various layers of the network stack and across different network domains. Reference:³<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos/configuration/15-mt/qos-15-mt-book/qos-overview.html>

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For the Aruba CX 6400 switch, what does virtual output queueing (VOQ) implement that is different from most typical campus switches?

Options:

- A- large ingress packet buffers
- B- large egress packet buffers
- C- per port ASICs
- D- VSX

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Aruba CX 6400 switch is a modular switch that supports high-performance and high-density Ethernet switching for campus and data center networks. One of the features that distinguishes the Aruba CX 6400 switch from most typical campus switches is virtual output queueing (VOQ). VOQ is a technique that implements large ingress packet buffers on each port to prevent head-of-line blocking and packet loss due to congestion. VOQ allows each port to have multiple queues for different output ports and prioritize packets based on their destination and QoS class. VOQ enables the Aruba CX 6400 switch to achieve high throughput and low latency for various traffic types and scenarios. Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_CX6400Series.pdf

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a large number of food-producing machines

* All machines are connected via Aruba CX6200 switches in VLANs 100, 110, and 120

* Several external technicians are maintaining this special equipment

What are the correct commands to ensure that no rogue DHCP server will impact the network?

A)

```
dhcp-snooping enable
no dhcp-snooping option 82
dhcp-snooping vlan 100-120
vlan 100
    name cornflakes
vlan 110
    name cornmill
vlan 120
    name packaging
```

```
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    description Uplink-to-Core
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    dhcp-snooping trust
```

B)

```
dhcp snooping enable
no dhcp-snooping option 82
vlan 100
  name cornflakes
  dhcp-snooping
vlan 110
  name cornmill
  dhcp-snooping
vlan 120
  name packaging
  dhcp-snooping
interface lag 1
  no shutdown
  description Uplink-to-Core
  no routing
  vlan trunk native 1
  vlan trunk allowed all
  lacp mode active
  dhcp snooping trust
```

C)

```
dhcpv4-snooping all vlans
no dhcpv4-snooping option 82
interface lag 1
  no shutdown
  description Uplink-to-Core
  no routing
  vlan trunk native 1
  vlan trunk allowed all
  lacp mode active
  dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

D)

```
dhcpv4-snooping
no dhcpv4-snooping option 82
vlan 100
    name cornflakes
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 110
    name cornmill
    dhcpv4-snooping
vlan 120
    name packaging
    dhcpv4-snooping
interface lag 1
    no shutdown
    description Uplink-to-Core
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    dhcpv4-snooping trust
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

B

Explanation:

configures DHCP snooping on the switch and enables it for VLANs 100, 110, and 120. It also specifies the IP address of the authorized DHCP server and sets the ports connected to the server as trusted. This prevents any unauthorized DHCP server from providing invalid configuration data to the clients on those VLANs. Option B also enables DHCP option-82, which adds information about the switch port and VLAN to the DHCP packets, allowing for more granular control and logging of DHCP transactions.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The customer needs a network hardware refresh to replace an aging Aruba 5406R core switch pair using spanning tree configuration with Aruba CX 8360-32YC switches What is the benefit of VSX clustering with the new solution?

Options:

- A- stacked data-plane
- B- faster MSTP converge processing
- C- dual Aruba AP LAN port connectivity for PoE redundancy
- D- dual control plane provides better resiliency

Answer:

D

Explanation:

VSX clustering is a feature that allows two Aruba CX switches to operate as a single logical device, providing high availability, scalability, and simplified management. VSX clustering has several benefits over spanning tree configuration, such as:

Dual control plane provides better resiliency. Unlike stacking, where switches share a single control plane, VSX switches have independent control planes that synchronize their states over an inter-switch link (ISL). This means that if one switch fails or reboots, the other switch can continue to operate without affecting traffic flows or network services.

Active-active forwarding provides better performance. Unlike spanning tree, where some links are blocked to prevent loops, VSX switches use all available links for forwarding traffic, providing load balancing and increased bandwidth utilization.

Multichassis LAG provides better redundancy. Unlike single-chassis LAG, where all member ports belong to one switch, VSX switches can form multichassis LAGs with downstream or upstream devices, where member ports are distributed across both switches. This

provides link redundancy and seamless failover in case of switch or port failure.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature allows the device to remain operational when a remote link failure occurs between a Gateway cluster and a RADIUS server that is either in the cloud or a datacenter?

Options:

- A- MAC caching
- B- MAC Authentication
- C- Authentication survivability
- D- Opportunistic key caching

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Authentication survivability is a feature that allows the device to remain operational when a remote link failure occurs between a Gateway cluster and a RADIUS server that is either in the cloud or a datacenter. Authentication survivability enables the Gateway cluster to cache successful authentication requests from the RADIUS server and use them to authenticate clients when the RADIUS server is unreachable. Authentication survivability also allows clients to use MAC caching or MAC authentication bypass (MAB) methods to access the network when the RADIUS server is down. Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_AuthSurvivability.pdf

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