HPE7-A01$^{Q\&As}$

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QUESTION 1

Your customer has four (4) Aruba 7200 Series Gateways and two (2) 7000 Series Gateways. The customer wants to form a cluster with these Gateways. What design consideration would prevent you from using all of those Gateways?

A. Multiple versions between Gateways in the same cluster profile are not allowed AOS 10.x.

B. A heterogeneous cluster is not supported in AOS 10.x.

C. The AP load should be lowest value of worst-case scenario load.

D. A combination of 7200 series and 7000 series gateways supports up to 4 nodes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The reason is that AOS 10.x does not support clustering gateways with different versions in the same cluster profile. A cluster profile defines the configuration settings for a group of gateways that are managed by Aruba Central. According to the Aruba documentation2, "You can combine 7200 Series and 7000 Series gateways in the same cluster with a maximum size of four devices with reduced AP client capacity on 7000 Series gateways."

QUESTION 2

Refer to the image.
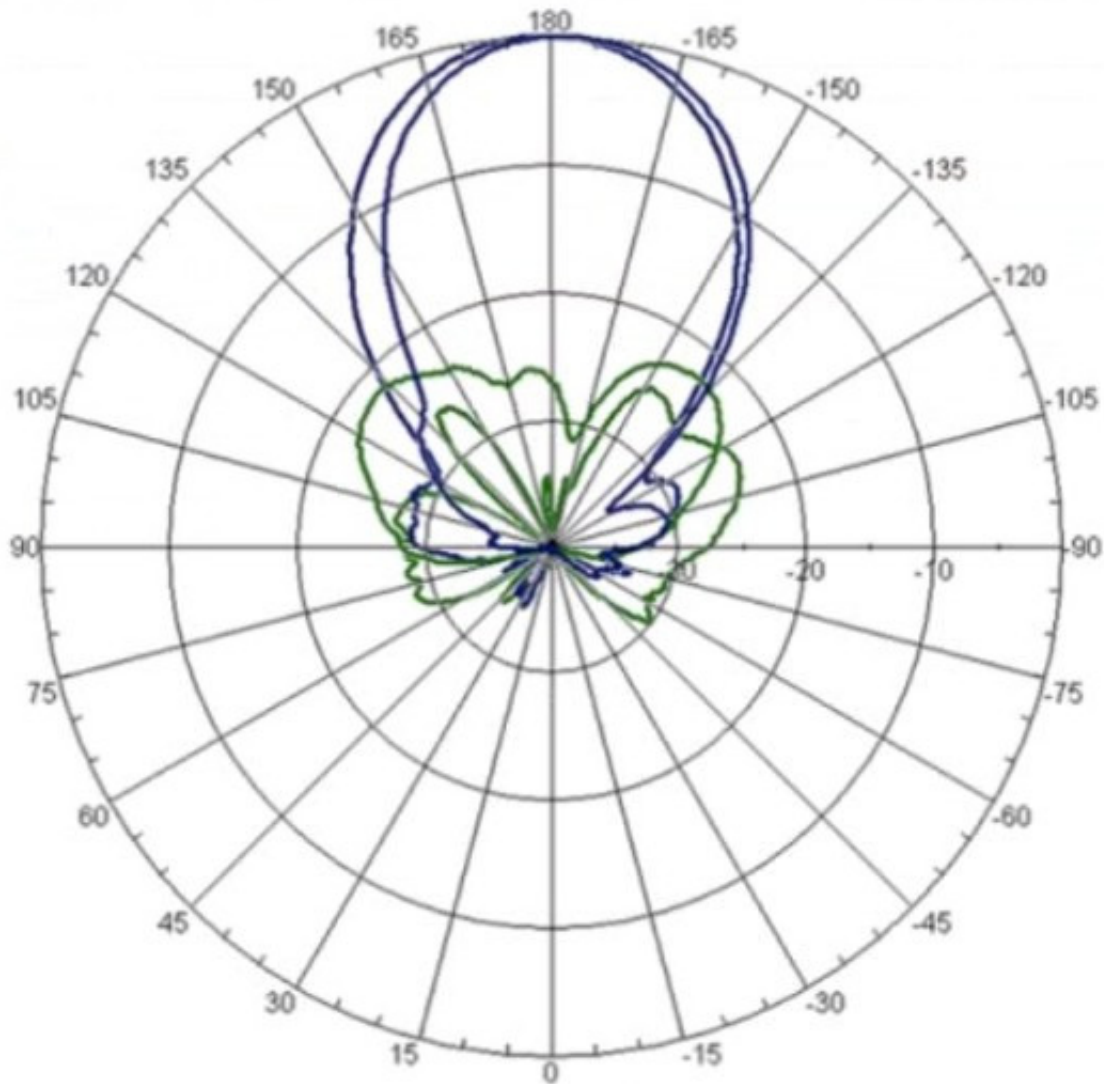
Horizontal Pattern

Your customer is complaining of weak Wi-Fi coverage in their office. They mention that the office on the other side of the hall has much better signal.

What is the likely cause of this issue7

A. The AP is a remote access point.

B. The AP is using a directional antenna.

C. The AP is an outdoor access point.

D. The AP is configured in Mesh mode

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The likely cause of the issue of weak Wi-Fi coverage in the office is that the AP is using a directional antenna. A directional antenna is an antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more strongly in one or more directions, creating a focused beam of signal. A directional antenna can provide better coverage and performance for a

specific area, but it can also create dead zones or weak spots for other areas. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the Wi-Fi coverage or do not match the scenario. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos- solutions/wlan-rf/rf-fundamentals.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos- solutions/wlan-rf/antennas.htm

QUESTION 3

A customer is looking Tor a wireless authentication solution for all of their IoT devices that meet the following requirements

- The wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the Access Points must be encrypted

-Unique passphrase per device

-Use fingerprint information to perform role-based access

Which solutions will address the customer\\'s requirements? (Select two.)

A. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server

B. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication

C. ClearPass Policy Manager

D. MPSK Local with EAP-TLS

E. Local User Derivation Rules

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: The correct answers are C and D. MPSK (Multi Pre-Shared Key) is a feature that allows multiple PSKs to be used on a single SSID, providing device-specific or group-specific passphrases for enhanced security and deployment flexibility for headless IoT devices1. MPSK requires MAC authentication against a ClearPass Policy Manager server, which returns the encrypted passphrase for the device in a RADIUS VSA2. ClearPass Policy Manager is a platform that provides role- and device-based network access control for any user across any wired, wireless and VPN infrastructure3. ClearPass Policy Manager can also use device profiling and posture assessment to assign roles based on device fingerprint information4. MPSK Local is a variant of MPSK that allows the user to configure up to 24 PSKs per SSID locally on the device, without requiring ClearPass Policy Manager5. MPSK Local can be combined with EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security), which is a secure authentication method that uses certificates to encrypt the wireless traffic between the IoT devices and the access points6. EAP-TLS can also use device certificates to perform role-based access control6. Therefore, both ClearPass Policy Manager and MPSK Local with EAP-TLS can meet the customer\\'s requirements for wireless authentication, encryption, unique passphrase, and role-based access for their IoT devices. MPSK and an internal RADIUS server is not a valid solution, because MPSK does not support internal RADIUS servers and requires ClearPass Policy Manager789. MPSK Local with MAC Authentication is not a valid solution, because MAC Authentication does not encrypt the wireless traffic or use fingerprint information for role-based access2. Local User Derivation Rules are not a valid solution, because they do not provide unique passphrase per device or use fingerprint information for role-based access101112.

QUESTION 4

You are working on a network where the customer has a dedicated router with redundant Internet connections Tor outbound high-importance real-time audio streams from their datacenter All of this traffic.

originates from a single subnet uses a unique range of UDP ports is required to be routed to the dedicated router

All other traffic should route normally The SVI for the subnet containing the servers originating the traffic is located on the core routing switch in the datacenter.

What should be configured?

A. Configure a new OSPF area including both the core routing switch and the dedicated router

B. Configure a BGP link between the core routing switch and the dedicated router and route filtering.

C. Configure Policy Based Routing (PBR) on the core routing switch for the VRF with the servers\\' SVI

D. Configure a dedicated VRF on the core routing switch and make the dedicated router the default route.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The reason is that PBR allows you to route packets based on policies that match certain criteria, such as source or destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, etc. PBR can also be used to set metrics, next-hop addresses, or tag traffic for different routes.

QUESTION 5

Describe the difference between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP).

A. CoS has much finer granularity than DSCP

B. CoS is only contained in VLAN Tag fields DSCP is in the IP Header and preserved throughout the IP packet flow

C. They are similar and can be used interchangeably.

D. CoS is only used to determine CLASS of traffic DSCP is only used to differentiate between different Classes.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: CoS and DSCP are both methods of marking packets for quality of service (QoS) purposes. QoS is a mechanism that allows network devices to prioritize and differentiate traffic based on certain criteria, such as application type,

source, destination, etc. CoS stands for Class of Service and is a 3-bit field in the 802.1Q VLAN tag header. CoS can only be used on Ethernet frames that have a VLAN tag, and it can only be preserved within a single VLAN domain. DSCP

stands for Differentiated Services Code Point and is a 6-bit field in the IP header. DSCP can be used on any IP packet, regardless of the underlying layer 2 technology, and it can be preserved throughout the IP packet flow, unless it is

modified by intermediate devices. References:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos/configuration/15-mt/qos-15-mt- book/qos-overview.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan- switching/8021q/17056-741-4.html https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/

quality-of- service-qos/qos-packet-marking/10103-dscpvalues.html

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