



Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE7-A01

Exam Name: Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional
Exam

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

What is an OSPF transit network?

- A. a network that uses tunnels to connect two areas
- B. a special network that connects two different areas
- C. a network on which a router discovers at least one neighbor
- D. a network that connects to a different routing protocol

Answer: B

Explanation:

OSPF is a link-state routing protocol that divides a network into areas. An area is a logical grouping of routers that share the same link-state information. Area 0 is the backbone area that connects all other areas. A transit network is a special network that connects two different areas. A transit network must belong to Area 0 and have at least two OSPF routers attached to it. A transit network allows traffic from one area to pass through another area without changing the area ID.

QUESTION 2

Your Aruba CX 6300 VSF stack has OSPF adjacency over SVI 10 with LAG 1 to a neighboring device.

The following configuration was created on the switch:

```
vlan 20,30,40
!
interface vlan 20
    ip address 10.10.20.1/24
!
interface vlan 30
    ip address 10.10.30.1/24
!
interface vlan 40
    ip address 10.10.40.1/24
```

- A.

```
vlan 20, 30,40
    ospf passive
```
- B.

```
interface vlan 20,30,40
    ip ospf passive
```
- C.

```
router ospf 1
    area 0
    passive-interface
    vlan 20,30,40
```
- D.

```
router ospf 1
    area 0
    redistribute local
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct configuration for OSPF adjacency over SVI 10 with LAG 1 to a neighboring device is

shown in Option C.

The configuration includes the following steps:

- * Create a VLAN 10 and assign it a name and an IP address.
- * Create a LAG 1 and assign it a name and a mode of dynamic or static.
- * Add member ports to LAG 1 and enable the LAG interface.
- * Assign VLAN 10 as the untagged VLAN for LAG 1.
- * Enable OSPF on the switch and assign it a router ID.
- * Create an OSPF area 0 and add SVI 10 as an interface in that area.

Option A is incorrect because it does not enable OSPF on the switch or create an OSPF area.

Option B is incorrect because it assigns VLAN 10 as the tagged VLAN for LAG 1, which is not compatible with SVI 10.

Option D is incorrect because it does not add member ports to LAG 1 or enable the LAG interface.

QUESTION 3

What is an Aruba-recommended best practice for hardening that only applies to Aruba CX 6300 series switches with dedicated management ports?

- A. Implement a control plane ACL to limit access to approved IPs and/or subnets
- B. Manually enable Enhanced Security Mode from a console session.
- C. Disable all management services on the default VRF.
- D. Create a dedicated management VRF, and assign the management port to it.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is an Aruba-recommended best practice for hardening that only applies to Aruba CX 6300 series switches with dedicated management ports. A dedicated management port is a physical port that is used exclusively for out-of-band management access to the switch. A dedicated management VRF is a virtual routing and forwarding instance that isolates the management traffic from other traffic on the switch. By creating a dedicated management VRF and assigning the management port to it, the administrator can enhance the security and performance of the management access to the switch. The other options are incorrect because they either do not apply to switches with dedicated management ports or do not follow Aruba-recommended best practices.

QUESTION 4

A customer is using stacked Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches for access and a VSX pair of Aruba CX 8325 as a collapsed core. 802.1X is implemented for authentication. Due to the lack of cabling, some unmanaged switches are still in use. Sometimes devices behind these switches cause network outages. The switch should send a warning to the helpdesk when the problem occurs. You have been asked to implement an effective solution to the problem.

What is the solution for this?

- A. Configure spanning tree on the Aruba CX 8325 switches. Set the trap-option
- B. Configure loop protection on all edge ports of the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches. No trap option is needed
- C. Configure loop protection on all edge ports of the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches. Set up the trap-option
- D. Configure spanning tree on the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches. No trap option is needed

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the correct solution to the problem of devices behind unmanaged switches causing

network outages due to loops. Loop protection is a feature that allows an Aruba CX switch to detect and prevent loops by sending loop protection packets on each port, LAG, or VLAN on which loop protection is enabled. If a loop protection packet is received by the same switch that sent it, it indicates a loop exists and an action is taken based on the configuration. Loop protection should be configured on all edge ports of the Aruba CX 6200 and CX 6300 switches, which are the ports that connect to end devices or unmanaged switches. The trap-option should be set up to send a warning to the helpdesk when a loop is detected. The other options are incorrect because they either do not configure loop protection or do not set up the trap-option.

QUESTION 5

Which feature supported by SNMPv3 provides an advantage over SNMPv2c?

- A. Transport mapping
- B. Community strings
- C. GetBulk
- D. Encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:

Encryption is a feature supported by SNMPv3 that provides an advantage over SNMPv2c. Encryption protects the confidentiality and integrity of SNMP messages by encrypting them with a secret key. SNMPv2c does not support encryption and relies on community strings for authentication and authorization, which are transmitted in clear text and can be easily intercepted or spoofed. Transport mapping, community strings, and GetBulk are features that are common to both SNMPv2c and SNMPv3.

QUESTION 6

You are configuring Policy Based Routing (PBR) for a subnet that will be used to test a new default route for your network Traffic originating from 10.2.250.0/24 should use a new default route to 10.1.1.253. Other non-default routes for this subnet should not be affected by this change.

What are two parts of the solution for these requirements? (Select two.)

- A.

```
pbr-action-list def_route_test
  default-nexthop 10.1.1.253/24
```
- B.

```
class ip test_subnet
  10 match any 10.2.250.0/24 any
policy def_route_test_policy
  10 class ip test_subnet action pbr def_route_test
interface vlan 100
  ip address 10.2.250.0/24
  apply policy pbr_test routed in
```
- C.

```
class ip test_subnet
  10 match any 10.2.250.0 255.255.255.0 any
policy def_route_test_policy
  10 class ip ip_test_subnet action pbr def_route_test
interface vlan 100
  ip address 10.2.250.0/24
  apply policy pbr_test routed out
```

- D. `pbr-action-list def_route_test`
`default-nexthop 10.1.1.253`
`interface null`
- E. `pbr-action-list def_route_test`
`nexthop 10.1.1.253`
`interface null`

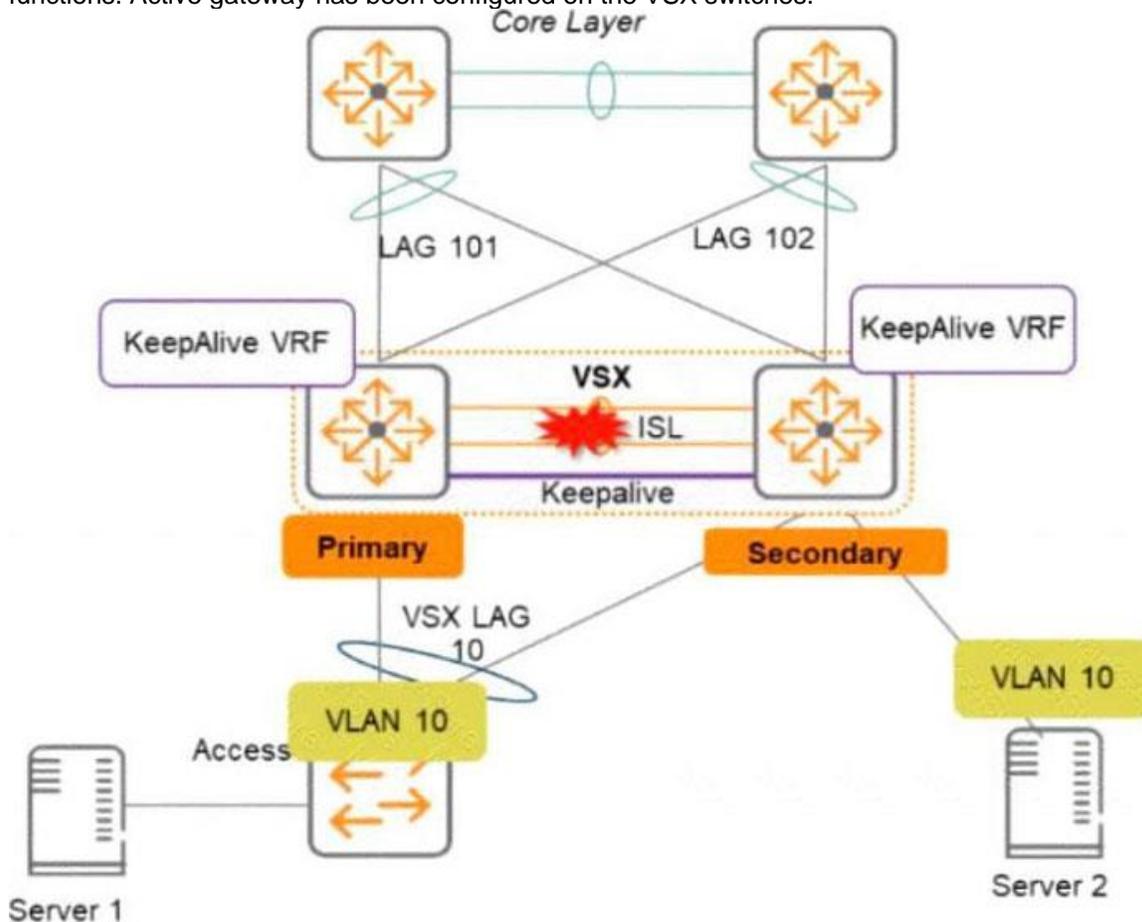
Answer: AE

Explanation:

These are the correct parts of the solution for the requirements of configuring Policy Based Routing (PBR) for a subnet that will be used to test a new default route for your network. Option A defines a PBR policy named test-default-route with a rule named new-default-route that matches traffic from source IP address 10.2.250.0/24 and sets the next hop IP address to 10.1.1.253. Option E applies the PBR policy to VLAN 10 interface, which is the subnet that needs to use the new default route. The other options are incorrect because they either do not match the correct traffic or do not set the correct next hop.

QUESTION 7

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

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.

QUESTION 8

Which Aruba AP mode is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot?

- A. Hybrid Mode
- B. Air Monitor
- C. Spectrum Monitor
- D. Dual Mode

Answer: C

Explanation:

Spectrum Monitor is an Aruba AP mode that is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot.

Spectrum Monitor is a mode that allows an AP to scan all channels in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and collect information about the RF environment, such as interference sources, noise floor, channel utilization, etc. The AP then sends this data to Aruba Central, which is a cloud-based network management platform that can display the data in various formats, including waterfall plot. Waterfall plot is a graphical representation of the RF spectrum over time, showing the frequency, amplitude, and duration of RF signals. The other options are incorrect because they are either not AP modes or not sending RF data to Aruba Central.

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