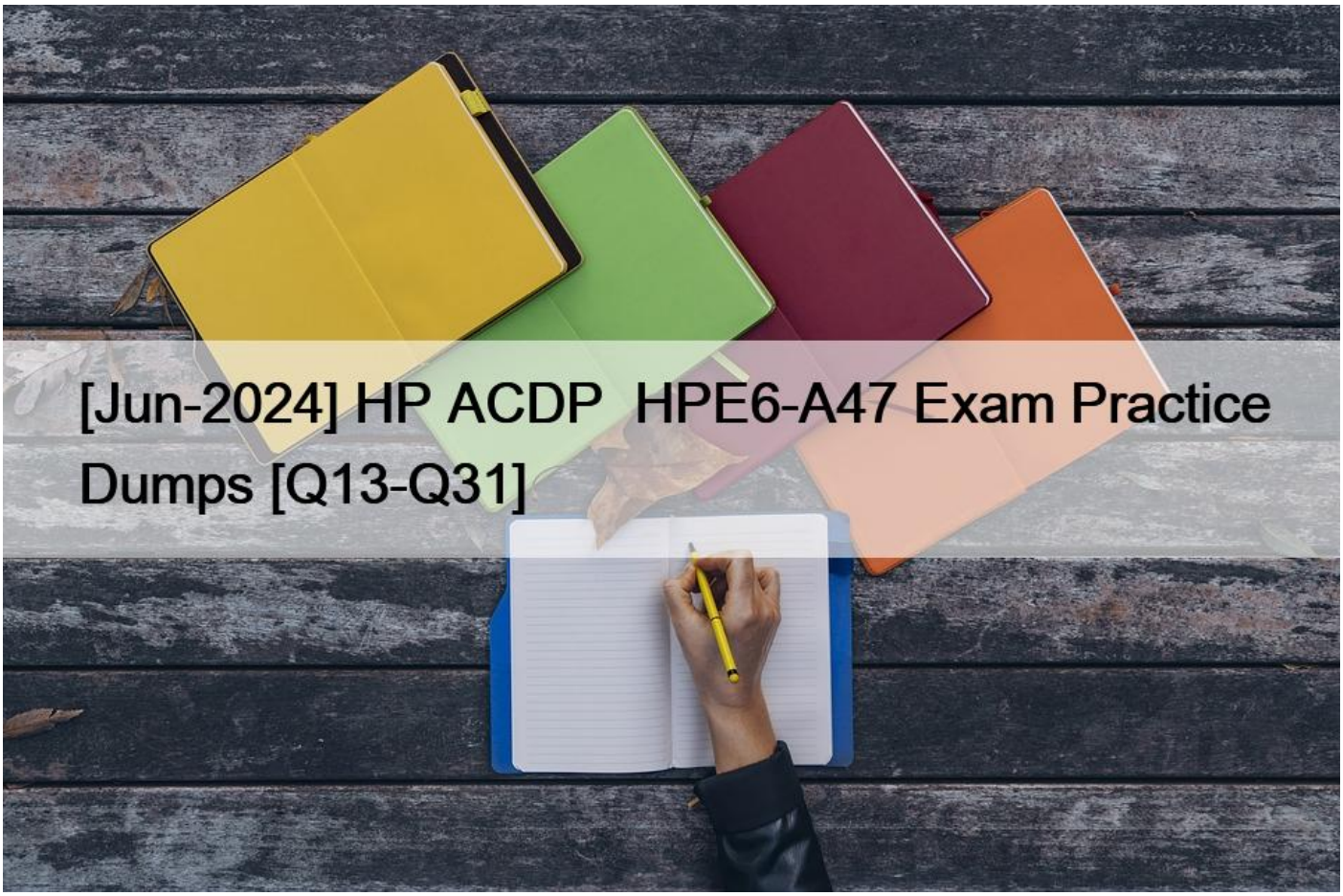
[Jun-2024 HP ACDP HPE6-A47 Exam Practice Dumps [Q13-Q31



[Jun-2024] HP ACDP HPE6-A47 Exam Practice Dumps
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HP HPE6-A47 (Aruba Certified Design Professional) Exam is a certification exam that tests the knowledge and skills of professionals in designing and implementing Aruba WLAN solutions. HPE6-A47 exam assesses the ability of candidates to evaluate business requirements, design Aruba solutions, and implement them effectively. The HPE6-A47 exam is designed for WLAN architects, engineers, and consultants who want to demonstrate their proficiency in Aruba WLAN design and deployment.

HPE6-A47 certification exam is intended for IT professionals who have experience in designing complex wireless network solutions using Aruba technologies. HPE6-A47 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in areas such as network design, network planning, network troubleshooting, and network optimization.

NO.13 An enterprise needs an upgrade to 802.11ac. Users run applications such as Web, email, voice, and video.

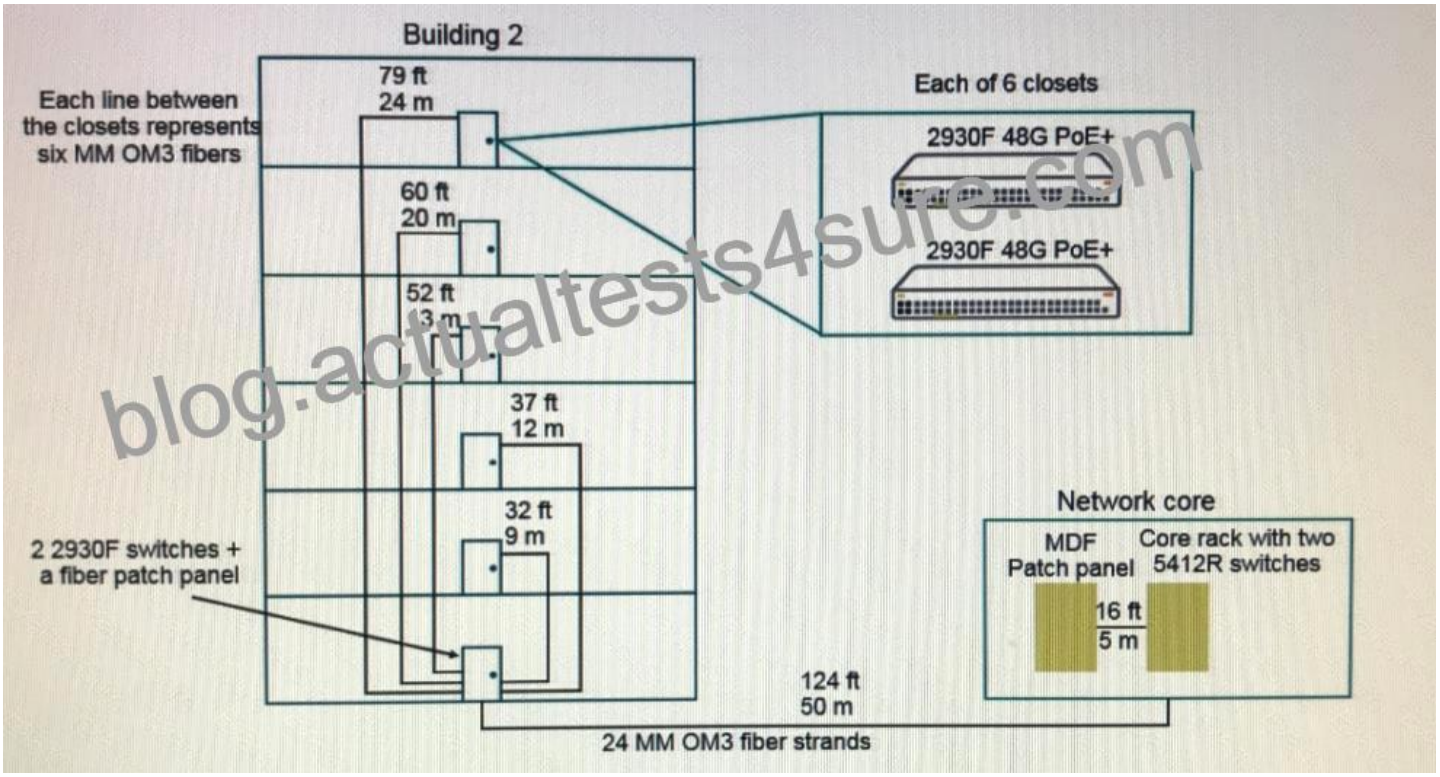
The architect needs to conduct an active site survey to plan 802.11ac AP locations. The noise floor is about -90 dBm across the site.

Based on Aruba best practices, what is the minimum acceptable signal that the architect should look for to determine the test AP range?

* a signal of -65 dBm in the 2.4 GHz band
* a signal of -75 dBm in the 5 GHz band
* a signal of -65 dBm in the 5 GHz band
* a signal of -75 dBm in the 2.4 GHz band

Explanation/Reference:

NO.14 Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows the current plan for a wired network upgrade.

As much as possible, the customer wants to flatten the architecture and avoid recabling. However, each Building 2 switch must also maintain connectivity to the core if one link fails. What should the architect propose to meet the customer requirements?

* Use two additional 2930F switches to act as an aggregation layer for Building 2; connect them to the core on 40 GbE connections.
* Connect each Building 2 switch directly to the core on a single fiber strand through the use of SFP+-SR transceivers.
* Combine the switches in each Building 2 closet as a VSF fabric; establish two 10 GbE connections to the core per fabric.
* Extend additional fiber between the buildings so that each Building 2 switch can have a direct 10 GbE connection to the core.

it meets the customer’s requirements for wired network upgrade. By combining the switches in each Building

2 closet as a Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) fabric, the architect can reduce the number of logical devices within the network, simplifying management and reducing complexity, aligning with the goal of flattening architecture. Establishing two 10 GbE connections to the core per fabric ensures redundancy and resilience, maintaining connectivity even if one link fails, without necessitating additional cabling. This also provides sufficient bandwidth and scalability for the network traffic.

The other options are incorrect because:

A: Using two additional 2930F switches to act as an aggregation layer for Building 2 adds another layer of devices and complexity to the network, contradicting the goal of flattening architecture. It also requires additional cabling and ports to connect the switches to the core and the access layer.

B: Connecting each Building 2 switch directly to the core on a single fiber strand through the use of SFP±SR transceivers does not provide redundancy and resilience, as one link failure would disconnect the switch from the core. It also limits the bandwidth and scalability of the network, as each switch would have only one 10 GbE connection to the core.

D: Extending additional fiber between the buildings so that each Building 2 switch can have a direct 10 GbE connection to the core requires recabling, which the customer wants to avoid. It also increases the cost and complexity of the network, as more fiber strands and ports would be needed.

References:

Aruba 2930M Switch Series – Data sheet)

Aruba Validated Reference Design: Campus Wired LAN – Chapter 3)

ArubaOS-Switch Virtual Switching Framework – Configuration guide)

NO.15 What is the purpose of Mesh Clusters?
* To separate Mesh points from Mesh Portals.
* To ensure that mesh APs with the same VAPs are not in the same cluster.
* To define a group of mesh APs that create mesh links with each other.
* To cluster mesh APs of the same model together.
* To enable mesh APs to join the nearest mesh portal cluster.

NO.16 Read this scenario thoroughly, and then answer each that displays on the right side of the screen.

An architect proposes these products for a customer who wants a wireless and wired upgrade:

1. Aruba 2930M switches at the access layer

2. Aruba 5406R switches at the core

3. Aruba AP-325s

4. Aruba 7205 Mobility Controllers (MCs), deployed in a cluster

5. Aruba Mobility Master (MM)

6. Aruba ClearPass Cx000V

7. Aruba AirWare

The architect also needs to propose a security plan for the solution. The customer has 900 employees and up to 30 guests a day. The customer wants to protect the internal perimeter of the network with authentication and simple access controls. The customer is most concerned about wireless security, but also wants to ensure that only trusted users connect on the wire. However, the customer also

wants all wired traffic to be forwarded locally on access layer switches. The customer already has a third-party firewall that protects the data center.

The customer wants to use certificates to authenticate user devices, but is concerned about the complexity of deploying the solution. The architect should recommend a way to simplify. For the most part users connect company-issued laptops to the network. However, users can bring their own devices and connect them to the network. The customer does not know how many devices each user will connect, but expects about two or three per-user. DHCP logs indicate that the network supports a maximum of 2800 devices.

Refer to the provided scenario.

Which solution should the architect recommend on the 2930M switches to authenticate and control wired employee devices?
* MAC-Auth on edge ports and no tunneled node
* 802.1X on edge ports and per-user tunneled node
* 802.1X on edge ports and no tunneled node
* Mac-Auth on edge ports and per-user tunneled node

NO.17 The customer has an office environment with users who have laptops that can connect with wired or wireless. Users also bring one or two of their own devices. An architect creates a proposal with Aruba AP-

325s, 7210 Mobility Controllers (MCs), a Mobility Master (MM), and Aruba 2930M switches at the access layer to support the laptops and APs.

The architect plans to recommend 802.1X authentication without tunneled node on Aruba 2930M switch ports that connect to laptops. What is one advantage of this form of authentication?
* ensures that Aruba firewall policies apply to wired user traffic.
* prevents users from connection attempts with more than three devices
* enables user access control and ensures only authorized users connect.
* provides a second layer of protection for wireless users at the internal perimeter

NO.18 An architect plans 128 APs to support 12,800 devices in a very high density (VHD) design. The customer

requires high availability, so the architect plans to recommend a pair of controllers. What is one reason to

recommend 7210 controllers rather than 7205 controllers for this deployment?
* the need for high speed 10 GbE ports
* the need for clustering
* the number of devise required
* the number of APs required

NO.19 An architect proposes an Aruba solution with a hardware Mobility Master (MM) to a customer. The customer has a disaster recovery site which is connected to the main site at Layer 3. The customer requires the MM to remain available in case of a total site failure.

Which plan meets the customer requirements?
* Deploy a hardware MM to the disaster recovery site and set up VRRP between them.
* Deploy a hardware MM to the disaster recovery site and set its IP address as the standby master for MCs.
* Deploy the virtual MM (VMM) to the disaster recovery site and set the VMM IP address to the same address as the hardware MM.
* Deploy the virtual MM (VMM) to the disaster recovery site and configure clustering on the hardware and software appliances.

NO.20 Scenario:

An architect proposes these products for a customer who wants a wireless and wired upgrade:

* Aruba 2930M switches at the access layer

* Aruba 5406R switches at the core

* Aruba AP-325s

* Aruba 7205 Mobility Controllers (MCs), deployed in a cluster

* Aruba Mobility Master (MM)

* Aruba ClearPass Cx000V

* Aruba AirWave

The architect also needs to propose a security plan for the solution. The customer has 900 employees and up to 30 guests a day. The customer wants to protect the internal perimeter of the network with authentication and simple access controls. The customer is most concerned about wireless security, but also wants to ensure that only trusted users connect on the wire. However, the customer also wants all wired traffic to be forwarded locally on access layer switches. The customer already has a third-party firewall that protects the data center.

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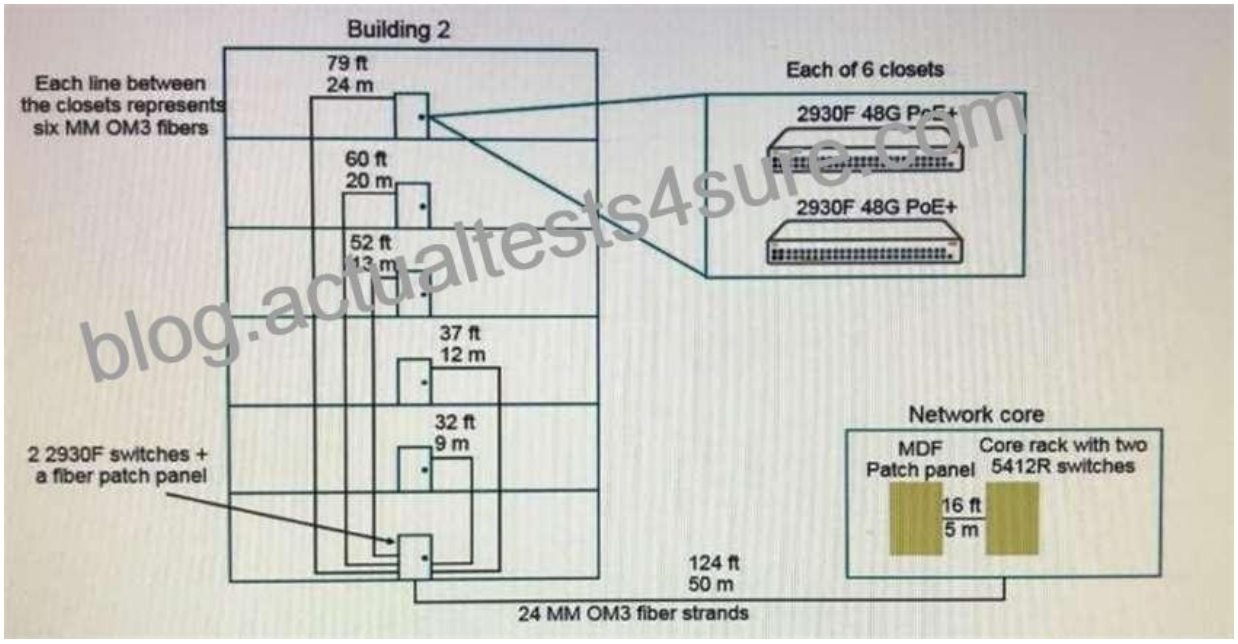
NO.21 Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows the current plan for a wired network upgrade.

As much as possible, the customer wants to flatten the architecture and avoid recabling. However, each Building 2 switch must also maintain connectivity to the core if one link fails. What should the architect propose to meet the customer requirements?

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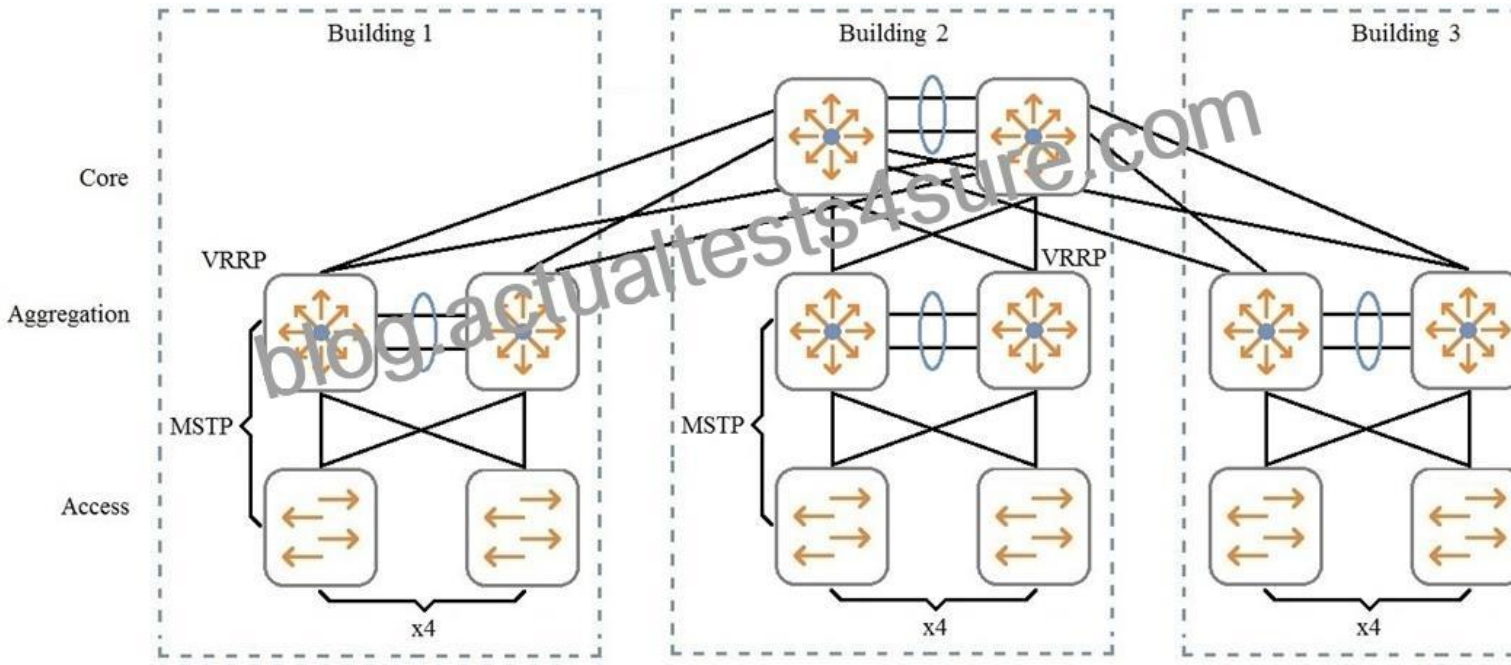
* Combine the switches in each Building 2 closet as a VSF fabric; establish two 10 GbE connections to the core per fabric.
* Extend additional fiber between the buildings so that each Building 2 switch can have a direct 10 GbE connection to the core.

NO.22 A customer requires high availability for wireless services, including stateful failover for user connections if the Mobility Controller (MC) that handles the user traffic fails. What is the requirement for the design?

* MCs are deployed in a cluster, and they are on the same VLAN
* MCs are distributed across each VLAN on which APs are deployed and have VRRP enabled.
* MCs have a standby master IP address assigned to them.
* MCs have enough licenses to support the APs for which they are active and standby MC.

NO.23 Refer to the exhibit.



A customer wants to replace the core and aggregation layer of an existing network. Currently the network routes between the aggregation layer and core, and uses the technologies shown in the exhibit.

The customer now wants to route at the core, instead of the aggregation layer, and extend some of the same VLANs in different buildings. However, the customer cannot eliminate the aggregation layer at this point. What should the architect recommend?
* Create a backplane stack at the aggregation layer and a VSF fabric at the core.
* Implement broadcast filtering on switch-to-switch links across all of the buildings.
* Combine all switches in the aggregation layer and core into a single backplane stack.
* Use VRRP on the core and aggregation switches, with the aggregation switches acting as standby.

NO.24 An architect has an Instant AP (IAP) cluster at a mid-sized branch office. The IAP cluster now needs to tunnel corporate traffic to a Mobility Controller (MC) at the main office. However, the branch office should remain functional even if the link to the main office fails. Users at the branch office require access to main office resources, but do not require multicast services.

What is the recommended DHCP mode?
* Local
* Centralized L2
* Distributed L2
* Distributed L3

NO.25 An architect needs to plan a wireless deployment. The architect conducts a physical walkthrough, but still

needs more information. Which significant RF obstacle can be difficult to see visually and might require

access to blueprints?
* fiberglass
* metal firewall
* ceiling tiles
* drywall

NO.26 Fast Failover has been implemented between Local 1 and Local 2 separated by Routers. During testing Local1 was disabled and all Campus APs backed up to Local 2 flawlessly. But the RAPs did not, they all failed.

What could be the cause?
* RAPs should be configured in their own AP-groups
* A VPN IP Pool must be configured on Local 2
* The RAP whitelist must be ported over to Local 2
* IPSec must be enabled on Local 2
* RAPs are not supported by Fast Failover

NO.27 An architect proposes Aruba 2930F switches, which do not have OOBM ports. The customer wants to follow best practices for network management security. Which guideline can the architect follow?
* Assign access layer switches IP addresses on a VLAN that is dedicated for switch management.
* Ensure that DHCP is enabled on only the switch Default VLAN.
* Ensure that Telnet is enabled and set to listen on production VLANs.
* Assign switches static IP addresses on the same VLAN on which APs are deployed.

NO.28 An architect needs to plan 802.11ac wireless deployment for an office environment with a mix of closed offices and cubicles. The coverage area is approximately 4,645 square meters (approximately 50,000 square feet) and has 350 users. The employees use the wireless network for typical office applications, such as email, Web, printing, and accessing shared files and datacenter services.

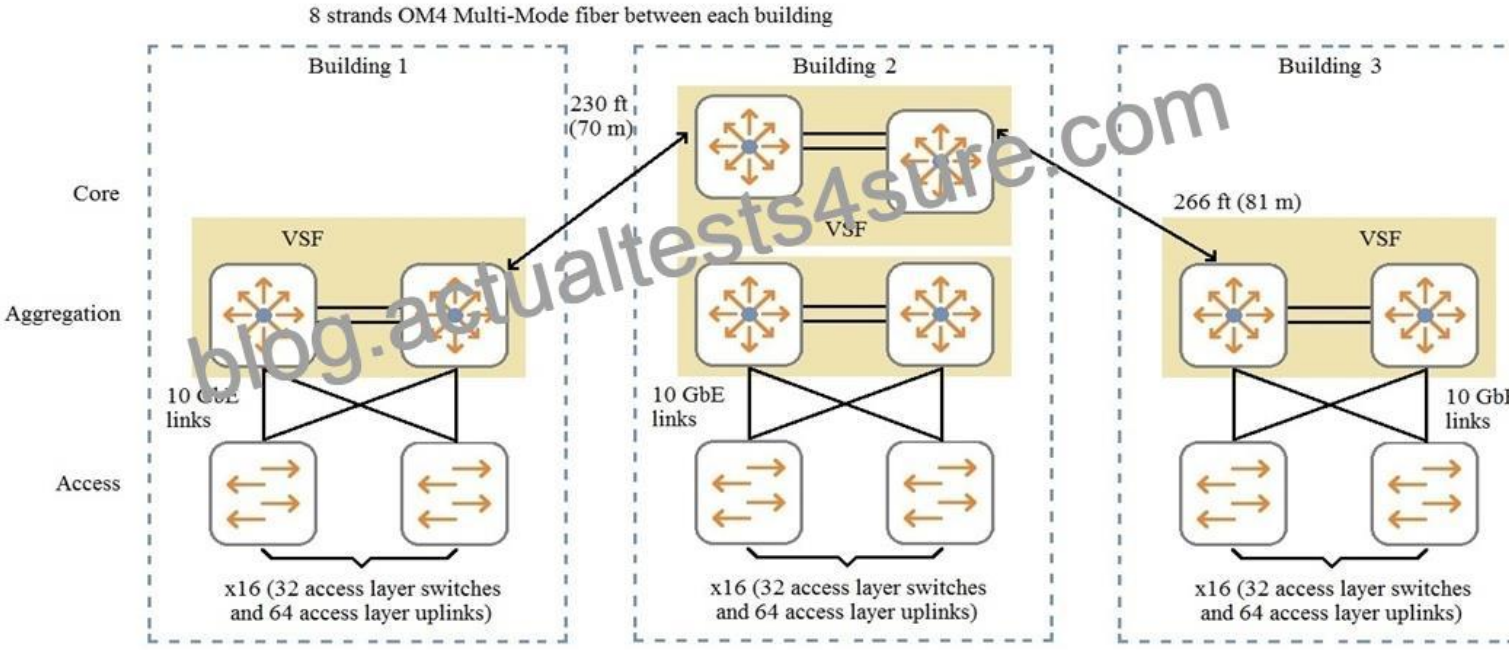
The architect plans to do a predictive site survey and use VisualRF to plan the coverage. What is a general estimate for the AP count that the architect should have in mind?
* 5-10
* 10-15
* 20-25
* 40-45

The correct answer is option C, 20-25. This is because a general rule of thumb for 802.11ac wireless deployment is to have one AP for every 200 square meters (approximately 2,000 square feet) of coverage area.

This assumes a moderate user density and application demand. Therefore, for a coverage area of 4,645 square meters (approximately 50,000 square feet), the architect should have in mind about 23 APs (4,645 / 200 =

23.225). This number can be adjusted based on the actual site survey and VisualRF plan, but it serves as a good starting point. References: The information can be referenced from the official HPE documents and learning materials available on HPE Press and Aruba Networks. Specifically, it aligns with the objectives outlined in Chapter 4: Wireless LAN Design, where the AP count estimation and site survey methods are discussed. Designing Aruba Solutions Official Certification Study Guide Aruba Mobility Fundamentals Guide

NO.29 Refer to the exhibit. An architect selects 5406R switches for the aggregation layer. What is an appropriate amount of bandwidth for the link aggregation between each aggregation layer VSF fabric and the campus core?



* 60 Gbps
* 160 Gbps
* 200 Gbps
* 320 Gbps

NO.30 Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit 1.

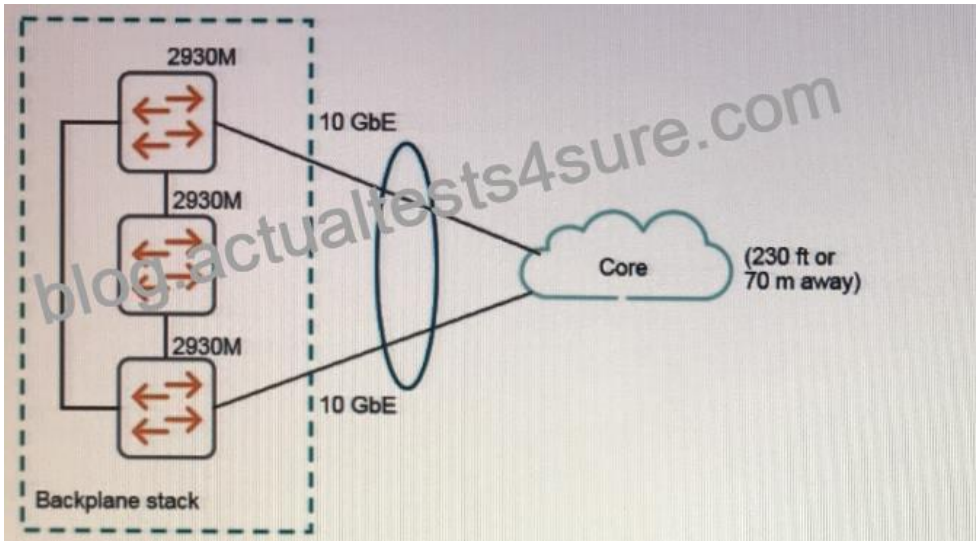
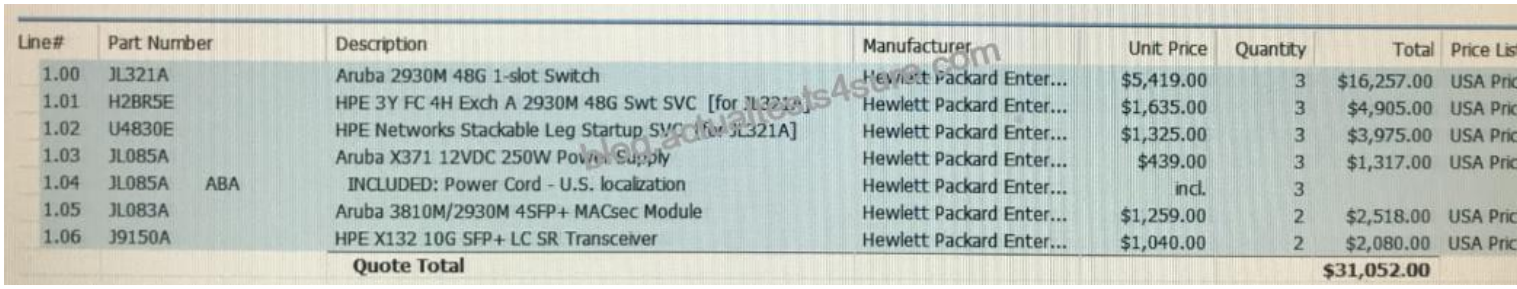


Exhibit 2.



Line#	Part Number		Description	Manufacturer	Unit Price	Quantity	Total	Price Lis
1.00	JL321A		Aruba 2930M 48G 1-slot Switch	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$5,419.00	3	$16,257.00	USA Pric
1.01	H2BR5E		HPE 3Y FC 4H Exch A 2930M 48G Swt SVC [for JL321A]	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,635.00	3	$4,905.00	USA Pric
1.02	U4830E		HPE Networks Stackable Leg Startup SVC [for JL321A]	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,325.00	3	$3,975.00	USA Pric
1.03	JL085A		Aruba X371 12VDC 250W Power Supply	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$439.00	3	$1,317.00	USA Pric
1.04	JL085A	ABA	INCLUDED: Power Cord - U.S. localization	Hewlett Packard Enter...	incl.	3		
1.05	JL083A		Aruba 3810M/2930M 4SFP+ MACsec Module	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,259.00	2	$2,518.00	USA Pric
1.06	J9150A		HPE X132 10G SFP+ LC SR Transceiver	Hewlett Packard Enter...	$1,040.00	2	$2,080.00	USA Pric
			Quote Total				**$31,052.00**	

Exhibit 1 shows the logical plan, and Exhibit 2 shows the BOM that the administrator has made in Iris. What

is missing from the IRIS BOM?
* stacking modules and cables
* stacking licenses
* 10 GbE direct attach cables
* an uplink module for one of the switches

NO.31 What typically drives the need for an aggregation layer in modern networks?
* insufficient fiber cabling, especially between buildings
* lack of high speed uplink capabilities at the access layer
* simplification of spanning tree protocol ad the access layer
* need to extend VLANs across wider areas