HPE6-A49$^{Q\&As}$

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QUESTION 1

In which of these scenarios do the customer requirements point towards tunneled node, or dynamic segmentation, on AOS-Switches?

A. A customer has wired IoT devices and wants to be able to control their access. The architect recommends sending all of their traffic through the MC role-based firewall.

B. A customer wants to manage their AOS-Switches in a more centralized manner. They would like to connect AOS-Switches to AirWave over secure IPsec tunnels and control all configuration from there.

C. A customer has a branch office with an AOS-Switch and an Internet connection. The customer would like to give branch office users secure access to the corporate LAN over an IPsec tunnel.

D. A customer lacks physical security and wants to impose 802.1X authentication on wired ports. After employees complete 802.1X authentication, they should receive full access to the network.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A network architect plans to propose a virtual Mobility Master (VMM) for a new solution. The solution will support up to 4,800 wireless client devices and include: two Virtual Mobility Controllers (VMCs) in a cluster 180 APs

Which licenses should the architect propose?

A. 1 MM-VA-500; 2 MC-VA-250; 540 Enterprise licenses

B. 1 MM-VA-500; 1 MC-VA-250; 180 Enterprise licenses

C. 1 MM-VA-1K; 2 MC-VA-250; one Enterprise license

D. 1 MM-VA-1K; 1 MC-VA-250; 180 Enterprise licenses

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Case study

A customer needs a wireless network upgrade for 802.11ac and possibly an upgrade to the wired network.

The customer requires dual-radio 802.11ac APs, each radio of which can support 4x4 MIMO at full feature

set.

The customer has given architects this information about their wireless devices:

2700 IoT devices which will have only wireless connections; they support WPA2 with 802.1X

300 on each floor in 3 buildings with 3 floors each

5,400 users, who use devices such as laptops and smartphones

600 users on each floor in 3 buildings with 3 floors each

24 security cameras which will have only wireless connections; they support WPA2 with 802.1X and have a local power source

4 on floor 1 of each of the 3 buildings

2 on the other 6 floors

The architect also has collected information about the existing wired network.

The existing access layer switches support these features:

10/100/1000 edge ports

PoE (802.3af)

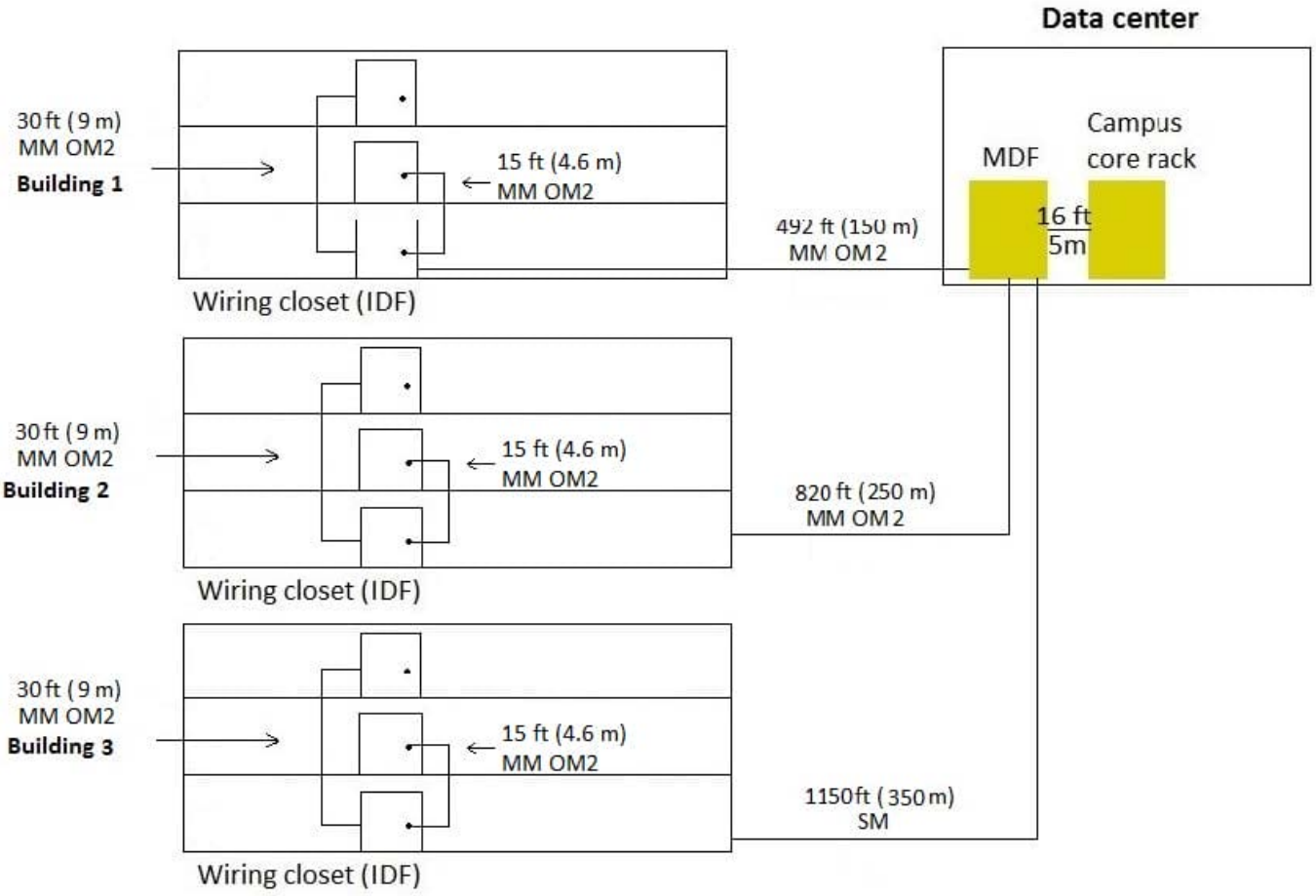
1GbE fiber uplinks

The existing aggregation switches support these features:

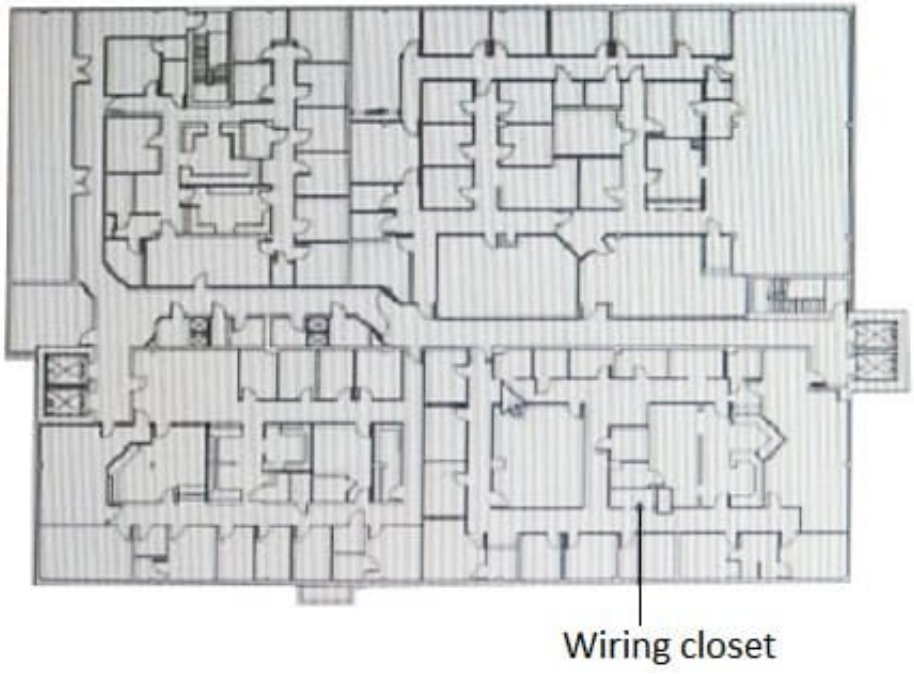
1/10GbE fiber ports

ARP tables up to 64,000

The customer has provided this figure that shows the existing cabling between floors and between buildings:



Each floor is about 100 feet (30 m) by 140 feet (43 m) with a 10 foot (3 m) ceiling. Interior walls are drywall. The layout for each floor is similar to that shown below. CAT5e cable is extended to all areas.



The customer wants to have a wired upgrade as well. The customer has indicated some additional requirements for the

wired network, including redundancy for all switch-to-switch links. The customer also wants to explore whether the aggregation layer in buildings can be eliminated.

What is one missing piece of information the architect should obtain from the customer before they design the solution and select new switches and their accessories?

A. the power requirements on the wireless security cameras

B. the number of fiber strands for fiber runs

C. the percentage of time that employees use their wired connection

D. the power rating on the fiber deployed between buildings

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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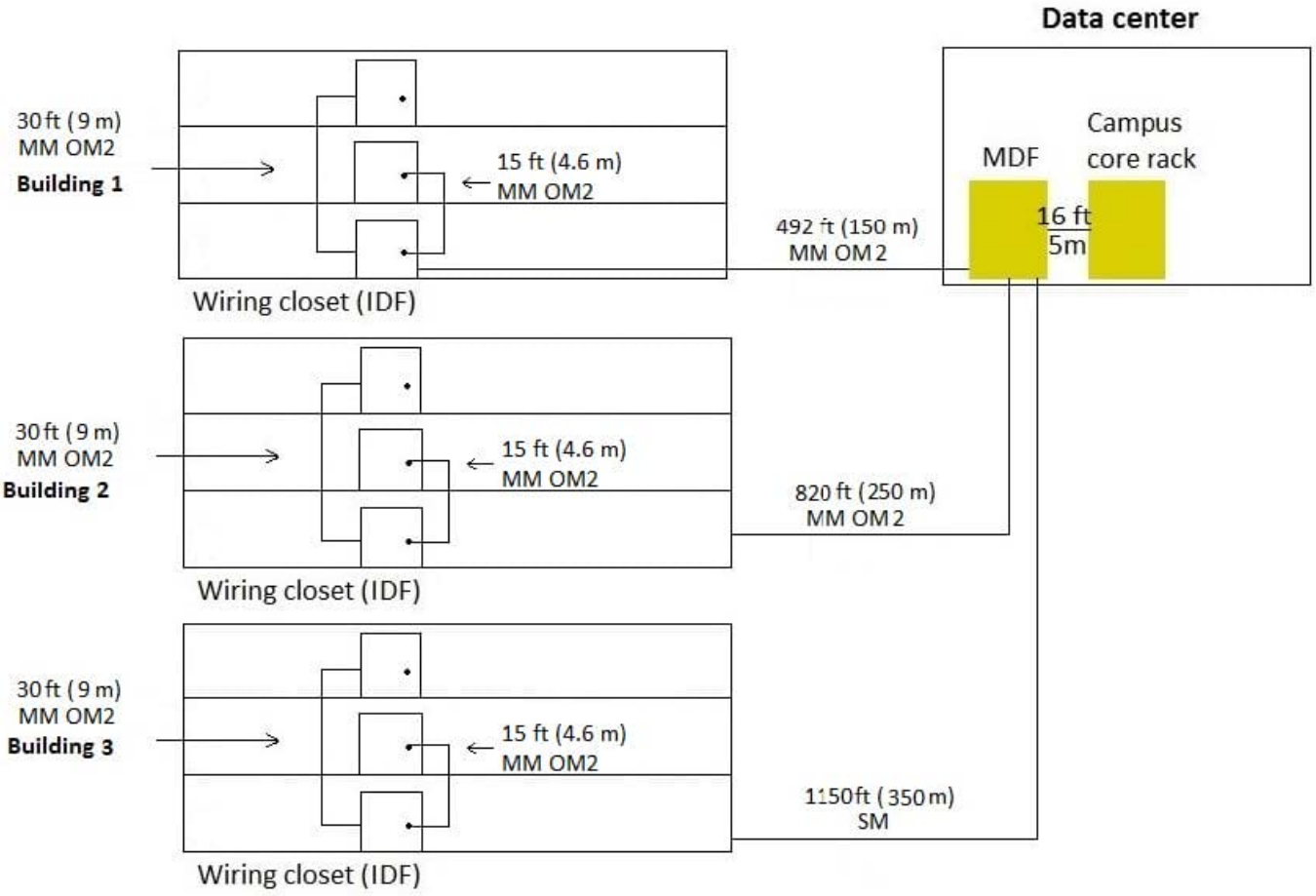

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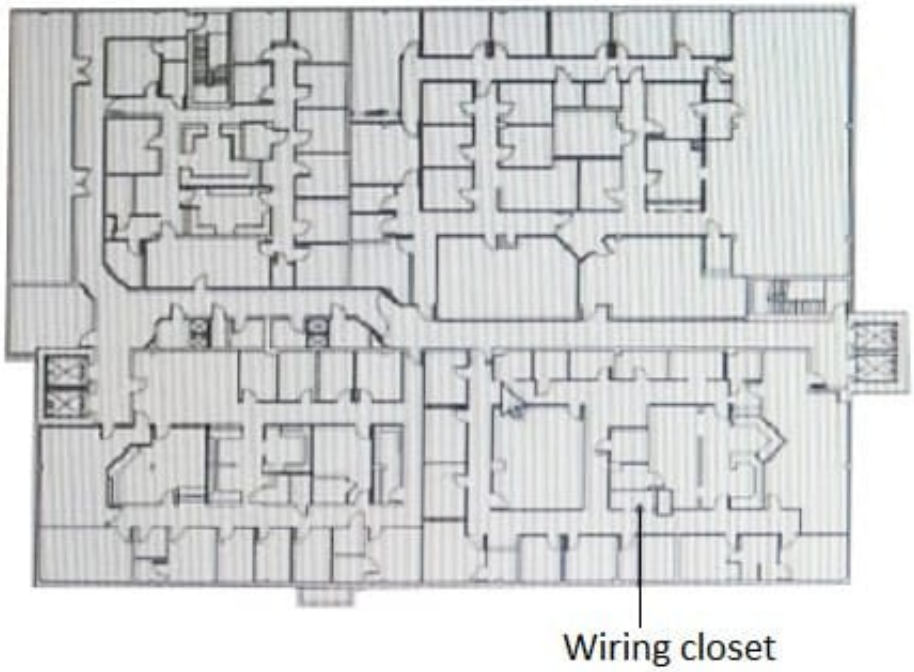

What is one piece of additional information architects should obtain from the customer before they design the wireless solution?

A. whether the users sometimes connect their laptops with Ethernet

B. whether the IoT devices support MAC-Auth

C. the number of concurrently used wireless devices per user

D. the power requirements for the security cameras

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Case study

A retailer needs a wireless and wired network upgrade, as well as an authentication and access control solution for a network that includes a main office with a three-floor building and six branch sites. The branch users all use resources at the main corporate office. Branch office employees will use wireless connections. At the main office, employees use wired and wireless connections. The customer wants the strongest authentication for employee wireless connections. It is also important that the MC role-based firewall can implement consistent access controls on employee connections no matter where the employees connect and no matter how they connect (wirelessly or, at the main site, wired). The customer also needs to provide complimentary wireless access for guests. Guest should be redirected to a portal, through which they can register and login. The customer would like two SSIDs, CompanyXEmployee and CompanyXGuest. The company wants to divide employees in two groups, managers and staff. In the corporate network, managers should only have access to Server Group Managers and staff should only have access to Server Group Staff. Each server group includes necessary services such as domain and DHCP, as well as servers that the employees access to do their jobs. All employees should also have access to the Internet. Guests should only have HTTP and HTTPS access, and only to the Internet.

The customer has: a maximum of 1000 employee devices a maximum of 100 guest devices at the same time 500

devices on wired ports at the main site, which will be supported by 12 new AOS-Switches (mostly employee laptops, as well as a few non-802.1X capable printers, which should just communicate with print servers)

The devices used by employees include 450 company-issued laptops, which the company wants to screen for security issues and violations of security policies. All authentications are assumed to be concurrent.

To fulfill the requirements for the wireless network upgrade, the architect plans to propose: 5 RAPs at each of 6 branch sites 60 APs at the main site

The architect will also propose an MM and ClearPass. The architect still needs to plan the Mobility Controllers (MCs). The customer requires high availability for wireless services and redundancy for the MCs. If a single MC fails, the network must continue to function without impact. If an MC fails, the customer must also receive a replacement component for the failed component by the next business day so that their IT staff can install it and get the network back to normal operation as soon as possible. Software upgrades must also be seamless, without the introduction of any downtime for wireless services, and the customer needs to be able to obtain the latest software over the lifetime of the solution for the next several years.

Which plan for the VLANs assigned to users at the main site follows the best practices? (Note that the infrastructure could have additional VLANs in various locations; this plan refers only to user VLANs.)

A. VLAN 10 for wired and wireless manager devices; VLAN 11 for wired and wireless staff devices; VLAN 12 for all wireless guest devices

B. VLAN 10-12 for wireless employee devices on Floors 1-3 (divided by floor); VLANs 13-15 for wireless guest devices on Floors 1-3; VLANs 16-18 for wired employee devices on Floors 1-3

C. VLAN 10 for all wireless devices; VLANs 12-14 for wired employee devices on Floors 1-3 (divided by floor)

D. VLAN 10 for wireless employee devices; VLAN 11 for wireless guest devices; VLANs 12-14 for wired employee devices on Floors 1-3 (divided by floor)

Correct Answer: A