

HPE6-A47 Dumps

Designing Aruba Solutions

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NEW QUESTION 1

A financial institution has an Aruba wireless system. Each floor is 19 meters by 23 meters (200 feet by 250 feet) and has 20 APs. The organization now requires dedicated Air Monitors (AMs). About how many AMs should the architect recommend per floor?

- A. about 1 or 2 per floor
- B. about 3 to 5 per floor
- C. about 10 to 12 per floor
- D. about 16 to 20 per floor

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

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?

- A. fiberglass
- B. metal firewall
- C. ceiling tiles
- D. drywall

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

What is one reason to recommend dedicated Air Monitors (AMs) for a customer, as opposed to APs that are doing WIPS in AP mode (hybrid)?

- A. AMs can operate in a hybrid operation mode in which they can support clients, scan for threats, and contain detected threats.
- B. AMs can implement wireless containment on any channel on which they detect a threat without negative impact on clients.
- C. AMs can detect both 802.11 and non-802.11 sources of interference to the wireless network, while APs cannot.
- D. AMs can maintain client and AP blacklists on their own without the need to communicate with a Mobility Controller (MC).

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

The customer requires fast failover if any one link or core device fails. Which additional technology should the architect plan on the core VSF fabric to meet these criteria?

- A. OSPF graceful restart
- B. SmartLink
- C. BGP
- D. VRRP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

An architect learns that a customer site is 14,307 square meters (154,000 square feet) and supports 900 employees using WiFi 5 Ghz radio. What additional information should the architect collect to create the RF plan?

- A. number of devices used by each user
- B. the OS used on wireless devices
- C. whether BLE wayfinding is required
- D. software version on Mobility Controllers (MCs)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

A customer needs a wireless solution upgrade. Among the devices that need wireless access are printers. What information about the printers does the architect need to plan the wireless solution? (Select two.)

- A. whether the printers are physically locked down
- B. the identify of users who need to access printers
- C. whether the printers support Power over Ethernet (PoE)
- D. whether the printers support 802.1X
- E. the 802.11 standards supported by the printer

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 8

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?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

An Aruba wireless solution for a very high density (VHD) wireless solution consists of a Mobility Master (MM) and two Mobility Controllers (MCs). What is the best practice design for routing the wireless traffic?

- A. The MCs provide the default gateway services for wireless devices and use static routers.
- B. The MCs act at Layer2, and the MM acts as the default gateway.
- C. The MCs act at Layer2, and core routing switches act as the default gateway.
- D. The MCs provide the default gateway services for wireless devices and use OSPF.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

A customer needs to upgrade the wireless network at their campus, which has a single large building. Employees use the wireless network to access the Internet and centralized services. The building has four floors.

These are the requirements:

30 APs on each floor

A Mobility Master (MM)-based architecture

Deployment of one Aruba 7030 Mobility Controller (MC) on each floor, with the MCs combined in a cluster for seamless client failover and roaming

What should the architect explain to the customer about the proposed solution?

- A. MCs should be deployed centrally on the same VLAN to better meet these goals
- B. MCs in a cluster must have additional AP licenses to support APs of a failed controller
- C. The MC 7030 does not support enough APs for the requirements
- D. The MC 7030 only supports clusters with up to three members

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

What should an architect use as a guideline to determine when to define another VLAN for wireless devices?

- A. the WLAN or SSID, with a different VLAN for each SSID
- B. the AP deployment, with a different VLAN for each AP that is deployed
- C. the number of devices, with a different VLAN for each 250 devices
- D. the employee roles, with a different VLAN for each role or department

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 11

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?

- A. Create a backplane stack at the aggregation layer and a VSF fabric at the core.
- B. Implement broadcast filtering on switch-to-switch links across all of the buildings.
- C. Combine all switches in the aggregation layer and core into a single backplane stack.
- D. Use VRRP on the core and aggregation switches, with the aggregation switches acting as standby.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

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?

- A. Deploy a hardware MM to the disaster recovery site and set up VRRP between them.
- B. Deploy a hardware MM to the disaster recovery site and set its IP address as the standby master for MCs.
- C. Deploy the virtual MM (VMM) to the disaster recovery site and set the VMM IP address to the same address as the hardware MM.
- D. Deploy the virtual MM (VMM) to the disaster recovery site and configure clustering on the hardware and software appliances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

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