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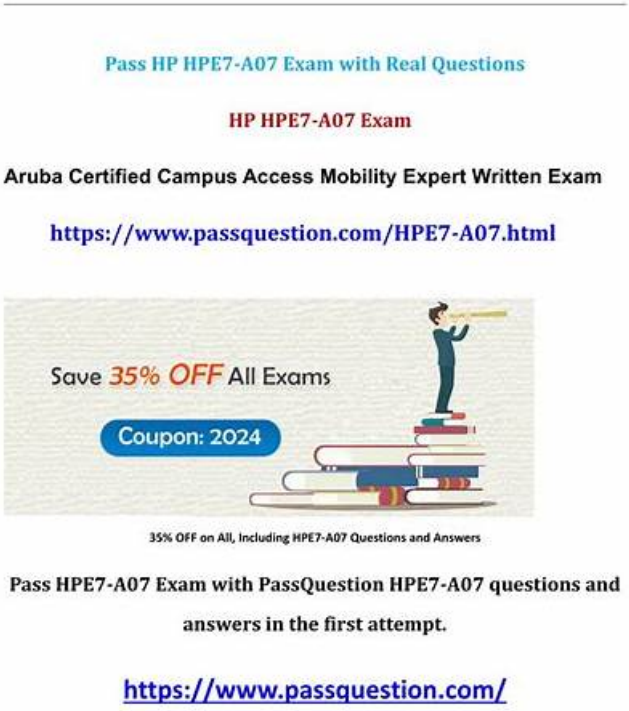

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Security: This topic evaluates the ability of a senior HP RF network engineer to design and troubleshoot security implementations, focusing on wireless SSID with EAP-TLS and GBP. It ensures the network is secure from unauthorized access and threats.
Topic 2	• Network Resiliency and Virtualization: This section of the Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam assesses the expertise of a senior HP RF network engineer in designing and troubleshooting mechanisms for resiliency, redundancy, and fault tolerance. It is crucial for maintaining uninterrupted network services.
Topic 3	• Authentication • Authorization: Senior HP RF network engineers are tested on their skills in designing and troubleshooting AAA configurations, including ClearPass integration. This ensures that network access is securely managed according to the customer's requirements.
Topic 4	• Switching: Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2 • 3 switching, including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.
Topic 5	• Troubleshooting: This topic of the HP HPE7-A07 exam assesses skills of a senior HP RF network engineer in troubleshooting. It also assesses the ability to remediate issues in campus networks. It is vital for ensuring network reliability and minimizing downtime in critical environments.
Topic 6	• Network Stack: This topic of the HP HPE7-A07 Exam evaluates the ability of a senior HP RF network engineer to analyze and troubleshoot network solutions based on customer issues. Mastery of this ensures effective problem resolution in complex network environments.
Topic 7	• Connectivity: The topic covers developing configurations, applying advanced networking technologies, and identifying design flaws. It tests the skills of a senior HP RF network engineer in creating reliable, high-performing networks tailored to specific customer needs.
Topic 8	• WLAN: This HP HPE7-A07 exam topic tests the ability of a senior RF network engineer to design and troubleshoot RF attributes and wireless functions. It also includes building and troubleshooting wireless configurations, critical for optimizing WLAN performance in enterprise environments.
Topic 9	• Performance Optimization: The Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam focuses on analyzing and remediating performance issues within a network. It measures the ability of a senior RF network engineer to fine-tune network operations for maximum efficiency and speed.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
You want to configure an MTU of 9198 for a routed lag interface on a CX 6300 switch. Which configuration achieves this?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the context of ArubaOS-CX, particularly with the 6300 series switches, setting the MTU on a routed Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interface requires the interface lag id command in the configuration, specifying the LAG interface you're configuring. The ip mtu command is then used to set the desired MTU size for that LAG. Option A correctly shows this configuration process, where the MTU is set to 9198 for the LAG interface, in line with the requirements for routing larger frames, which could be necessary for certain applications or data flows that require jumbo frames.
The information related to the configuration of Aruba switches is consistent with the principles and guidelines found in the technical documentation for the ArubaOS-CX 6300 series switches, which emphasizes the importance of correct MTU settings for network performance and stability.

NEW QUESTION # 65
After onboarding three new AOS-10 gateways using the full-setup method into the same HPE Aruba Networking Central group, a customer cannot log in to one of the gateways using the HPE Aruba Networking Central remote console due to an incorrect password.
What is causing this issue?

- A. The admin password created during the full-setup process does not match the HPE Aruba Networking Central group admin password
- B. The admin password created using full-setup does not match the global HPE Aruba Networking Central admin password
- C. The admin password created at the HPE Aruba Networking Central group level has expired
- D. The admin password created during the full-setup process is not configured to allow the remote console access

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:
When an AOS-10 gateway is onboarded into Aruba Central using the Full-Setup method, a local admin password is defined during the setup wizard on the gateway itself. Later, when the gateway joins an existing Aruba Central group, the group-level configuration (which includes the admin password defined for that group) is automatically pushed down to all devices in that group for configuration consistency.
However, if the password defined during full-setup is different from the admin password defined in the Aruba Central group, the synchronization process can cause a mismatch between the local device password and the one expected by Central. This mismatch prevents remote console login from working properly because Aruba Central attempts to authenticate to the gateway using the group-level admin credentials, not the local credentials from full-setup.
Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and Aruba Central Configuration Documents:
"During onboarding, the admin password configured at the group level in Aruba Central is applied to all devices in the group. If a device is added using full-setup with a different password, it may fail Central- initiated authentication functions such as remote console."
"When gateways are provisioned using the full-setup workflow, the local administrator password must match the group-level administrator credentials in Aruba Central to allow remote console and CLI access through Central." Therefore, the issue arises because the full-setup password for the gateway does not match the group admin password defined in Aruba Central, resulting in the 'incorrect password' error when attempting to access the gateway remotely through Central.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. The full-setup admin password is valid for remote access; there is no separate configuration option that "allows" or "disallows" remote console use.
"Remote console access uses the same admin account configured for device login; there is no additional enablement required."
* B. Aruba Central admin passwords do not expire by default. Group-level admin credentials are persistent configuration items, not time-based credentials.
"Local and group administrator passwords are static until manually changed."
* C. There is no "global Aruba Central admin password" used to authenticate to devices; authentication is performed using per-group or per-device credentials configured in Central.
"Each Aruba Central group maintains its own admin credentials that are propagated to member devices; there is no single global password for all groups." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 10.5.0 Gateway Deployment and Configuration Guide - "Onboarding using Full Setup" and "Group-Level Configuration Synchronization."
* Aruba Central Device Management Guide - "Group Admin Credentials and Remote Console Access."
* Aruba AOS 10 Campus Gateway Installation and Setup Guide - "Matching Group Admin Passwords for Central-Managed Devices."

NEW QUESTION # 66
In a WLAN network with a tunneled SSID, you see the following events in HPE Aruba Networking Central:
The customer asks you to investigate log messages. What should you tell them?

- A. This indicates a client WLAN driver issue for the client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d. You should upgrade the client WLAN driver
- B. This indicates a security issue. The client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d is performing a Denial-of-Service attack on your network. You should track down the client and remove it from the network
- C. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed
- D. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue

Answer: C

Explanation:
The provided event logs from Aruba Central show multiple entries of:
Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update
Client PMK/OKC Key Delete
Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client ...
Operation DEL for key cache entry for client ...
These log entries refer to Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) updates in the Aruba gateway or access point for wireless clients.
When a client roams between APs or the system refreshes key entries for active clients, Aruba's infrastructure updates or deletes PMK cache entries dynamically. This process ensures secure key continuity across APs and controllers for tunneled SSIDs.
Exact Extracts from Aruba WLAN and AOS-10 Documentation:
"PMK/OKC cache updates and deletions are part of normal operation. When clients connect, disconnect, or roam, the system adds or removes their PMK cache entries. These log messages are informational and indicate expected WPA2-Enterprise behavior."
"In a tunneled SSID, PMK and OKC entries are managed at the gateway level. When a client roams or rekeys, the gateway logs PMK/OKC Key Add/Update and Key Delete messages. These are not error conditions."
"Frequent ADD/DEL entries for a client MAC address reflect normal WPA2 key lifecycle events-such as reauthentication, idle timeout, or client-driven disassociation." Thus, these messages indicate normal background key management (PMK caching and rekeying) and not any fault or attack scenario.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Denial-of-Service attack:False. These events correspond to key management, not excessive connection requests. Aruba security logs for DoS attacks show messages like "Association flood" or
"Authentication flood," not PMK/OKC operations.
* B. Roaming issue:While OKC relates to roaming optimizations, these log messages do not indicate a failure or issue - they show successful key caching updates.
"OKC Key Add/Update events confirm successful key caching, not roaming failure."
* C. Client WLAN driver issue:No error messages (timeouts, EAP failures, or deauths) are logged. The presence of PMK updates and deletes alone does not imply a driver issue.
"Client driver problems typically manifest as association failures or 4-way handshake errors, not PMK cache logs." Conclusion:
The repeated "PMK/OKC Key Add/Update" and "Key Delete" events represent routine client key caching and refresh behavior in Aruba's tunneled WLAN design.
No misconfiguration, client issue, or attack is implied.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 10 Wireless and Gateway Configuration Guide - "PMK caching and OKC operation."
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Operations Guide - "Understanding PMK/OKC key lifecycle and expected log events."
* Aruba Campus WLAN Best Practices Guide - "Tunneled SSID key management (PMK, OKC, and
802.11r Fast Roaming)."
* Aruba Central Monitoring and Event Logs Reference - "Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Delete informational messages."

NEW QUESTION # 67
A customer reports that their HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Guest captive portal is not functioning. The page loads but they are unable to browse after pressing connect. They have uploaded a valid and publicly trusted *. aruba-training.com certificate.
Refer to the exhibit.

Which would explain this issue?

- A. captiveportal-login.aruba-training.com needs to be entered in the Address field for the ClearPass Guest
- B. HTTPS certificate is not required in ClearPass Guest
- C. HTTPS wildcard certificates are not supported
- D. aruba-training.com needs to be entered in the Address field for the ClearPass Guest

Answer: A

Explanation:
In HPE Aruba ClearPass Guest configuration, the "Address" field defines the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the captive portal server that users are redirected to when accessing the guest network.
When a wildcard certificate is used, such as *.aruba-training.com, the derived FQDN for the captive portal redirection automatically becomes:
captiveportal-login.aruba-training.com
This naming convention is required so that the Common Name (CN) or Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the SSL certificate matches the domain presented to the client browser during HTTPS redirection.
If the "Address" field is incorrectly configured with just aruba-training.com, the certificate and the redirection URL will not match, causing the browser to block or fail the authentication process. This results in users being unable to browse after pressing Connect on the portal page.
HPE Aruba documentation states:
"When using a wildcard certificate (for example CN = *.domain.com) on ClearPass Guest, the web login redirection address must be configured as captiveportal-login.domain.com to ensure the HTTPS certificate name matches the redirection hostname."
"If the address field does not match the derived hostname of the certificate, browser trust validation fails and users cannot proceed beyond the captive portal page." Additionally, the ArubaOS and ClearPass Guest deployment guide clarifies that wildcard certificates are fully supported for guest portals, provided that the Address field follows the proper naming pattern.
Incorrect Configurations:
* Setting "Address" to aruba-training.com causes SSL mismatch errors.
* Leaving the "Address" blank defaults to a local IP or hostname mismatch.
Correct Configuration:
* "Address" should be set to captiveportal-login.aruba-training.com when the wildcard certificate is *.
aruba-training.com.
Option Explanations:
* A. Incorrect - this does not follow the certificate's derived FQDN format.
* B. Correct - matches the expected derived FQDN for wildcard certificates.
* C. Incorrect - HTTPS certificates are required for secure guest portals.
* D. Incorrect - Wildcard certificates are supported by ClearPass Guest and ArubaOS.
Final Verified answer: B
Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Networking Official Materials):
* Aruba ClearPass Guest Configuration and Deployment Guide
* ArubaOS 8.x User Guide - Captive Portal and Authentication Configuration
* HPE Aruba ClearPass Certificates 101 Technical Note
* ArubaOS-Switch and ClearPass Integration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 68
An engineer has applied the above configuration to R1 and R2. However, the router's OSPF adjacency never progresses past the "EXSTART/DR" state.
Which configuration action on either router will allow R1 and R2 to progress past the "EXSTART/DR" state?

- A. Change R1 and R2 to a network type of point-to-point
- B. Ensure the OSPF process is not configured with passive-interface default
- C. Change the IP address and mask applied to interface 1/1/1
- D. Remove the layer 3 MTU configuration

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Aruba AOS-CX, OSPF neighbors that reach EXSTART/EXCHANGE but fail to advance typically indicate a database description (DD) negotiation issue, most commonly caused by an MTU mismatch on the link. The OSPF header carries the interface MTU; if the values do not match, the peer rejects DD packets and the adjacency remains stuck at EXSTART (often shown as

EXSTART/DR or EXSTART/BDR).
Aruba's OSPF guidance states:
* "If neighbors remain in EXSTART/EXCHANGE, verify that the Layer-3 MTU matches on both ends of the adjacency. An MTU mismatch causes DD packets to be rejected and prevents the adjacency from reaching FULL."
* Recommended corrective action is to align or remove custom L3 MTU settings on the participating interfaces (or use the mtu-ignore feature where appropriate).
In this scenario, removing the custom Layer-3 MTU configuration so both sides use the same default MTU allows DD packet negotiation to succeed and the adjacency to progress to FULL.

NEW QUESTION # 69
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