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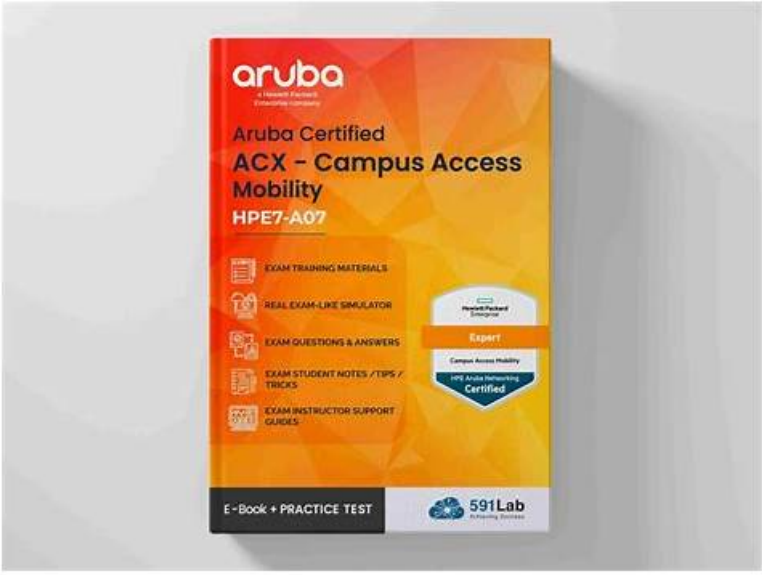

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Routing: This Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam section measures the ability to design and troubleshoot routing topologies and functions, ensuring that data efficiently navigates through complex networks, a key skill for HP solutions architects.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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.

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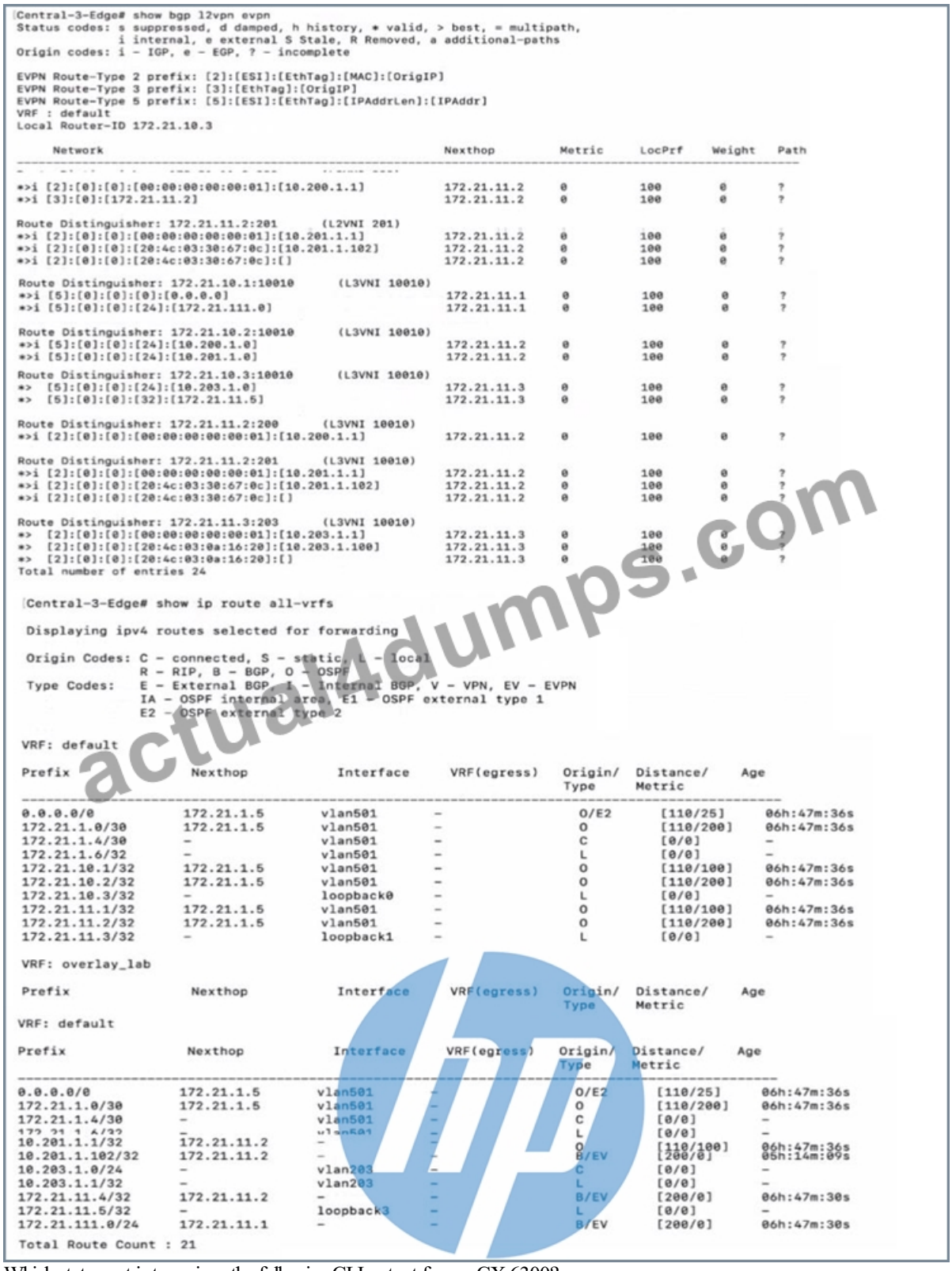
HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99
Exhibit.



```
Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2vpn evpn
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
              i internal, e external S Stale, R Removed, a additional-paths
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

EVPN Route-Type 2 prefix: [2]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[MAC]:[OrigIP]
EVPN Route-Type 3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[OrigIP]
EVPN Route-Type 5 prefix: [5]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPAddrLen]:[IPAddr]
VRF : default
Local Router-ID 172.21.10.3

     Network                                          Nexthop         Metric     LocPrf     Weight   Path
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2]                            172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201      (L2VNI 201)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102]   172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[]               172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]                        172.21.11.1     0          100        0        ?
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[172.21.111.0]                  172.21.11.1     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.2:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.200.1.0]                    172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0]                    172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.3:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.203.1.0]                    172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[32]:[172.21.11.5]                   172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102]   172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[]               172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:203      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.203.1.1]      172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[10.203.1.100]   172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[]               172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
Total number of entries 24
```

```
Central-3-Edge# show ip route all-vrfs

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local
              R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
Type Codes:   E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN
              IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1
              E2 - OSPF external type 2

VRF: default

Prefix            Nexthop          Interface     VRF(egress)   Origin/    Distance/     Age
                                                               Type       Metric
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.0.0/0         172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O/E2       [110/25]      06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.0/30     172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.4/30     -                vlan501       -             C          [0/0]         -
172.21.1.6/32     -                vlan501       -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.10.1/32    172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O          [110/100]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.10.2/32    172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.10.3/32    -                loopback0     -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.11.1/32    172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O          [110/100]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.2/32    172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.3/32    -                loopback1     -             L          [0/0]         -

VRF: overlay_lab

Prefix            Nexthop          Interface     VRF(egress)   Origin/    Distance/     Age
                                                               Type       Metric

VRF: default

Prefix            Nexthop          Interface     VRF(egress)   Origin/    Distance/     Age
                                                               Type       Metric
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.0.0/0         172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O/E2       [110/25]      06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.0/30     172.21.1.5       vlan501       -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.4/30     -                vlan501       -             C          [0/0]         -
172.21.1.6/32     -                vlan501       -             L          [0/0]         -
10.201.1.1/32     172.21.11.2      -             -             O          [110/100]     06h:47m:36s
10.201.1.102/32   172.21.11.2      -             -             B/EV       [200/0]       05h:14m:09s
10.203.1.0/24     -                vlan203       -             C          [0/0]         -
10.203.1.1/32     -                vlan203       -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.11.4/32    172.21.11.2      -             -             B/EV       [200/0]       06h:47m:30s
172.21.11.5/32    -                loopback3     -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.111.0/24   172.21.11.1      -             -             B/EV       [200/0]       06h:47m:30s

Total Route Count : 21
```


Which statement is true given the following CLI output from a CX 6300?

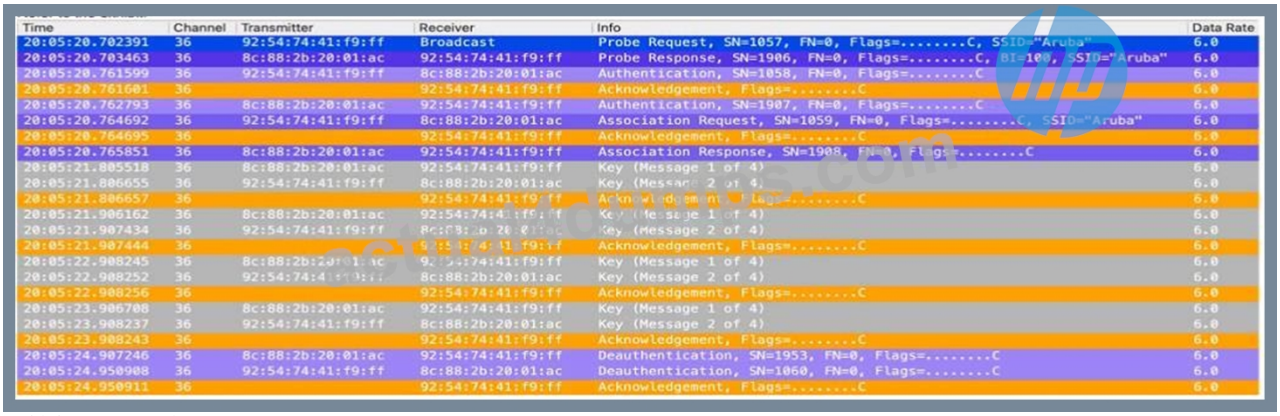
- A. There are no active fabric clients on the CX switch with RD 172.16.10.1
- B. A wired client with IP address 10.203 1.100 is on a remote CX 6300 in the fabric with loopback IP address 172.21.11.2.
- C. The overlay loopbacK addresses are advertised in the faerie with 2d-bit subnet masks
- D. A wired client with IP address 10 203 1 100 has a host route that is not being properly advertised

Answer: B

Explanation:
The CLI output provided shows routing information from a CX 6300 switch. The output under "VRF: default" shows various IP

routes, including a route for 10.203.1.100/32 with a next hop of 172.21.11.2. This indicates that the route to the client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is known in the network and is reachable via another device in the fabric, which has the loopback IP address 172.21.11.2. Since the route is present in the routing table, it means that the client is known and active within the fabric network.

NEW QUESTION # 100
Refer to the exhibit.



Time	Channel	Transmitter	Receiver	Info	Data Rate
20:05:20.702391	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Broadcast	Probe Request, SN=1057, FN=0, Flags=........C, SSID="Aruba"	6.0
20:05:20.703463	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Probe Response, SN=1906, FN=0, Flags=........C, BI=100, SSID="Aruba"	6.0
20:05:20.761599	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Authentication, SN=1058, FN=0, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:20.761601	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:20.762793	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Authentication, SN=1907, FN=0, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:20.764692	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Association Request, SN=1059, FN=0, Flags=........C, SSID="Aruba"	6.0
20:05:20.764695	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:20.765851	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Association Response, SN=1908, FN=0, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:21.805518	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
20:05:21.806655	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
20:05:21.806657	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:21.906162	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
20:05:21.907434	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
20:05:21.907444	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:22.908245	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
20:05:22.908252	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
20:05:22.908256	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:23.906708	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Key (Message 1 of 4)	6.0
20:05:23.908237	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Key (Message 2 of 4)	6.0
20:05:23.908243	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:24.907246	36	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Deauthentication, SN=1953, FN=0, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:24.950908	36	92:54:74:41:f9:ff	8c:88:2b:20:01:ac	Deauthentication, SN=1060, FN=0, Flags=........C	6.0
20:05:24.950911	36		92:54:74:41:f9:ff	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	6.0

Which statement is true?

- A. The client is failing 802.1X authentication
- B. The client is using BSS Fast Transition
- C. The client performed passive scanning
- D. The client used an incorrect passphrase

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows a series of 802.1X authentication steps with multiple "Deauthentication" frames, which indicate that the client is not successfully completing the authentication process. Since the frames show repeated attempts at authentication followed by deauthentication, this suggests that the client is failing the
802.1X authentication process, which is required for network access in a WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise security environment.

NEW QUESTION # 101
Exhibit.

```
ame :IoT
SSID :IoT
tatus :Enabled
ode :wpa-psk-tkip,wpa2-psk-aes
and :2.4
ype :employee
one :
ermination :Disabled
assphrase :7e2fdbe07d533847ee5d2fdf7bfdb3d08ef1ac4efc644ea2
assphrase Size :8
EP Key :
EP Key Index :1
oding :UTF-8
ot11r :Enabled
ot11k :Disabled
ot11v :Enabled
PSK :Disabled
PSK-local :Disabled
igh Throughput :Enabled
ery High Throughput :Enabled
igh Efficiency :Enabled
E TXBF :Enabled
E MU-OFDMA :Enabled
E MU-MIMO :Enabled
E UL MU-MIMO :Disabled
E Guard Interval :800ns,1600ns,3200ns
-beacon-rate :Default
-beacon-rate :Default
nable Agile Multiband (MBO) :Disabled
dvertise Cellular Data Capability attribute of MBO :Disabled
ine Timing Measurement (802.11mc) Responder Mode :Disabled
```

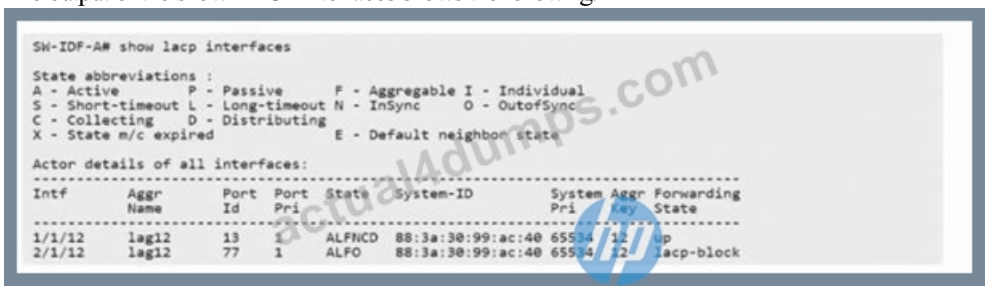
Which statement is true?

- A. The SSID supports implicit beamforming.
- B. The SSID supports RC4 encryption.
- C. The SSID supports 802.11nac clients.
- D. The SSID supports sending neighbor reports.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The SSID supports 802.11ac clients, which is indicated by the "High Throughput" and "Very High Throughput" options being enabled. These are terms associated with the 802.11ac wireless standard, indicating that the SSID can serve clients that support this technology.

NEW QUESTION # 102
The output of the show LACP interfaces shows the following:



What is causing this issue?

- A. The AP is configured with LACP active.
- B. e0 is connected to a smart rate interface, and e is connected to a non-smart rate interface.
- C. Each AP interface is connected to a routed-only interface on different networks.
- D. Spanning tree and loop protect are enabled on both AP uplink ports.

Answer: B

Explanation:
On Aruba CX, LAG members must be link compatible (same speed/duplex and L2 characteristics). If one AP uplink (e0) negotiates SmartRate (e.g., 2.5/5 GbE) while the other (e1) negotiates 1 GbE, the switch detects the speed mismatch between the two member links and will not place both links in the distributing state. The second link is held in lacp-block to prevent forwarding on an incompatible member.
* LACP active/passive (Option A) would affect whether a bundle forms at all, not cause lacp-block on just one member.
* Routed-only interfaces (Option B) would prevent L2 aggregation entirely, not partially form with one member blocked.
* Spanning tree/loop protect (Option C) do not produce an LACP member state of lacp-block.
Therefore, mixing a SmartRate port with a non-SmartRate port in the same LAG is the cause of the lacp- block state.

NEW QUESTION # 103
A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices. Why do they have an equal split of their 260 APs across the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

- A. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous
- B. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the primary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- C. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the secondary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- D. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:
In AOS-10 wireless deployments, HPE Aruba Networking supports the configuration of Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters in the SSID profile to ensure high availability, redundancy, and load distribution. This configuration follows Aruba's gateway clustering best practices, where access points (APs) attempt to establish tunnels with their Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the AP cannot reach the primary cluster (due to reachability, latency, or network topology), it automatically connects to the Secondary Gateway Cluster.
When both gateway clusters are active and reachable but some APs cannot reach the primary cluster-for example, due to Layer 3 routing, firewall restrictions, or network segmentation-those APs will associate with the secondary cluster instead. This results in an approximately equal split of APs across both clusters, even though the primary cluster is operational.
Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and AOS-10 Gateway Documentation:

"Access Points attempt to form tunnels with the Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the primary cluster is unreachable or fails to respond within the defined timeout, the AP establishes a tunnel with the Secondary Gateway Cluster."
"When the primary and secondary gateway clusters are both up but APs are distributed across separate routed networks or VLANs, APs may select the gateway cluster that is most reachable at that time, resulting in an even or partial split of AP distribution."
"This is expected behavior when APs in different subnets cannot reach the same primary cluster due to network topology. The secondary cluster provides redundancy and connectivity continuity." Therefore, the equal split of 260 APs is explained by the fact that while the primary cluster is active, a subset of APs cannot reach it due to routing or segmentation and thus join the secondary cluster-this behavior aligns with Aruba's gateway redundancy mechanism.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. The statement reverses the cause: APs that cannot reach the primary connect to the secondary- not the other way around. The secondary cluster's reachability does not affect AP selection when the primary is available and reachable.
"APs first attempt the primary cluster; only failure to reach it triggers fallback to secondary."
* B. Secondary cluster is homogeneous:Cluster homogeneity refers to identical hardware/software versions between gateways; it does not influence AP distribution or equal load split.
"Homogeneity is a software version consideration, not an AP load-balancing factor."
* C. Secondary cluster is heterogeneous:Heterogeneity (mixed hardware types) is unsupported or discouraged; it does not cause AP distribution behavior.
"Heterogeneous gateway clusters are not a cause of AP distribution variation; cluster type does not dictate AP split." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 10 Gateway and AP Deployment Guide - "Primary and Secondary Gateway Cluster Configuration and AP Association Logic."
* Aruba High Availability and Clustering Best Practices Guide - "Gateway Cluster Failover, Redundancy, and AP Selection."
* Aruba Central Cloud Management and Monitoring Guide - "SSID Profile Configuration: Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters."
* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Guide (AOS 10.x) - "Cluster Reachability, Redundancy, and Role Propagation Across Gateways."

NEW QUESTION # 104
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