

# HPE7-A07 neuester Studienführer & HPE7-A07 Training Torrent prep



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Heute, wo das Internet schnell entwickelt, ist es ein übliches Phänomen, Online-Ausbildung zu wählen. Zertpruefung ist eine der vielen Online-Ausbildungswebsites. Zertpruefung hat langjährige Erfahrungen und kann den Kandidaten die Lernmaterialien von guter Qualität zur HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten, um ihre Bedürfnisse abzudecken.

## HP HPE7-A07 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Switching: Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2</li> <li>3 switching, including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.</li> </ul>
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

>> HPE7-A07 Prüfungsfragen <<

## HP HPE7-A07 Ausbildungsressourcen & HPE7-A07 Zertifikatsfragen

Jetzt ist die HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung die beliebteste Zertifizierungsprüfung, an der viele IT-Fachleute beteiligen wollen.

Dies ist ein Beweis für die IT-Fähigkeiten. Um die Prüfung zu bestehen sind umfangreiche Fachkenntnisse und Erfahrungen erforderlich. Und das braucht doch viel Zeit. Vielleicht wählen Sie Ausbildungskurse oder Prüfungsmaterialien. Es ist eher kostengünstig, ein Ausbildungsinstitut von guter Qualität zu wählen. Zertpruefung ist eine Website, die die Bedürfnisse der IT-Fachleute zur HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung abdecken können. Die Produkte von Zertpruefung sind zielgerichtete Ausbildung zur HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Sie können in kurzer Zeit ihre IT-Fachkenntnisse ergänzen und sich gut auf die HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam HPE7-A07 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q54-Q59):

### 54. Frage

The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 VSF switch slack with an uplink over subscription ratio of 9.6:1. They have indicated that their low-priority TCP traffic has been flagged with a DSCP marking coloring them yellow. Refer to the exhibit.

DSCP	code_point	local_priority	cos	color	name
000000	0	1		green	CS0
000001	1	1		green	
000010	2	1		green	
000011	3	1		green	
000100	4	1		green	
000101	5	1		green	
000110	6	1		green	
000111	7	1		green	
001000	8	0		green	CS1
001001	9	0		green	
001010	10	0		green	AF11
001011	11	0		green	
001100	12	0		yellow	AF12
001101	13	0		green	
001110	14	0		yellow	AF13
001111	15	0		green	
010000	16	2		green	CS2
010001	17	2		green	
010010	18	2		green	AF21
010011	19	2		green	
010100	20	2		yellow	AF22
010101	21	2		green	
010110	22	2		yellow	AF23
010111	23	2		green	
011000	24	3		green	CS3
011001	25	3		green	
011010	26	3		green	AF31
011011	27	3		green	
011100	28	3		yellow	AF32
011101	29	3		green	
011110	30	3		yellow	AF33
011111	31	3		green	
100000	32	4		green	CS4
100001	33	4		green	
100010	34	4		green	AF41
100011	35	4		green	
100100	36	4		yellow	AF42
100101	37	4		green	
100110	38	4		yellow	AF43
100111	39	4		green	
101000	40	5		green	CS5
101001	41	5		green	
101010	42	5		green	
101011	43	5		green	
101100	44	5		green	
101101	45	5		green	
101110	46	5		green	EF
101111	47	5		green	
110000	48	6		green	CS6
110001	49	6		green	
110010	50	6		green	
110011	51	6		green	
110100	52	6		green	
110101	53	6		green	
110110	54	6		green	
110111	55	6		green	
111000	56	7		green	CS7
111001	57	7		green	
111010	58	7		green	
111011	59	7		green	
111100	60	7		green	
111101	61	7		green	
111110	62	7		green	
111111	63	7		green	

They are considering adding two more nodes to the stack without adding any additional uplinks due to existing wiring constraints. One of their architects has suggested adding the following configuration:

```

acmethreshold profile 1
  min-threshold 40 percent
  max-threshold 60 percent

```

What would be the impact of applying the acmethreshold profile as shown? (Select two.)

- A. Yellow-flagged TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability
- B. Only VoIP packets egressing queue 5 on LAG1 will likely be protected from uplink over-utilization.

- C. All upper-layer protocol traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability.
- D. VoIP packets egressing any queue on LAG1 will more likely be protected from uplink over-utilization
- E. All TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability

**Antwort: A,C**

Begründung:

Applying the 'acmethreshold' profile as shown in the exhibit would set a minimum and maximum threshold for queue 0, which affects the drop probability for traffic that exceeds these thresholds. The yellow marking indicates a medium drop precedence, so yellow-flagged traffic would be more likely to be dropped when congestion occurs, and the uplink is over-utilized. This action is intended to protect higher-priority traffic, such as VoIP, by giving it a lower probability of being dropped.

### 55. Frage

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices. What is a valid cause for having an equal split in APs connected to the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

- A. The primary gateway cluster is a homogeneous cluster with four nodes
- B. The primary and secondary gateway clusters are up, but the cluster preemption is not enabled
- C. The primary and secondary gateway clusters are up, and the cluster preemption is enabled
- D. The secondary gateway cluster is a heterogeneous cluster with four nodes

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

When an SSID profile is configured with both primary and secondary gateway clusters, access points (APs) form IPsec tunnels to one of these clusters based on reachability and preemption logic.

How Aruba gateway cluster selection works:

- \* The AP first attempts to connect to the primary gateway cluster.
- \* If the primary cluster is unreachable, the AP establishes a tunnel with the secondary cluster.
- \* Once both clusters are reachable again, the preemption setting determines whether APs should move back to the primary cluster or remain connected to the secondary.

Exact Extract (from Aruba AOS 10 Gateway and WLAN Deployment Guide):

"When both primary and secondary gateway clusters are configured on an SSID, access points distribute across both clusters depending on availability and preemption configuration. If preemption is disabled, access points that have joined the secondary cluster remain there even after the primary cluster becomes available, potentially leading to an even split across both clusters."

"Preemption ensures APs automatically reconnect to the primary cluster when it is back online. If preemption is not enabled, APs stay attached to whichever cluster they joined first." This means that if preemption is not enabled, some APs that previously connected to the secondary cluster (during a temporary network or reachability issue) will remain there after recovery, resulting in a balanced or equal distribution between primary and secondary clusters.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* A. The secondary gateway cluster is a heterogeneous cluster with four nodes: Cluster type (homogeneous or heterogeneous) does not cause APs to split evenly. Aruba does not recommend heterogeneous clustering. "Cluster node homogeneity affects compatibility and performance, not AP distribution."
- \* B. The primary gateway cluster is a homogeneous cluster with four nodes: Cluster size or node count (homogeneous or heterogeneous) does not influence the AP split behavior. "Cluster node count determines capacity, not tunnel distribution."
- \* C. The primary and secondary gateway clusters are up, and cluster preemption is enabled: With preemption enabled, APs connected to the secondary cluster automatically move back to the primary once it's reachable - eliminating an even split. "Preemption ensures all APs return to the primary cluster, maintaining centralized control." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
  - \* ArubaOS 10 WLAN and Gateway Deployment Guide - "AP tunnel distribution behavior with primary/secondary gateway clusters and preemption settings."
  - \* Aruba High Availability and Redundancy Best Practices Guide - "Impact of preemption on AP failover and cluster load balancing."
  - \* Aruba Mobility Gateway Configuration Guide - "Gateway clustering, AP tunnel association logic, and preemption operation."
  - \* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Fundamentals - "Cluster redundancy, AP tunnel behavior, and balanced AP distribution across clusters."

### 56. Frage

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Web Login Editor' configuration page for a web login named 'acx-guest'. The page is titled 'Web Login (acx-guest)' and includes a navigation breadcrumb: 'Home » Configuration » Pages » Web Logins'. Below the title, there is a note: 'Use this form to make changes to the Web Login acx-guest.' The form is divided into two sections. The top section, titled 'Web Login Editor', contains fields for: '\* Name' (set to 'acx-guest'), 'Page Name' (set to 'acx-guest'), 'Description' (empty), and '\* Vendor Settings' (set to 'Aruba'). The bottom section contains: 'Login Method' (set to 'Controller-initiated — Guest browser performs HTTP form submit'), '\* Address' (set to 'securelogin.aruba-training.com'), 'Secure Login' (set to 'Use vendor default'), and 'Dynamic Address' (unchecked). A large HP logo is visible on the right side of the form.

Which would explain this issue?

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

**Antwort: C**

**Begründung:**

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

## 57. Frage

You configured a mixed-mode SSID with WPA3-Enterprise and EAP-TLS security. When you connect a client, HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass shows the following error:

The screenshot shows the 'Request Details' page in the ClearPass interface. It has tabs for 'Summary', 'Input', 'Output', and 'Alerts'. The 'Alerts' tab is selected. The error details are as follows:

Error Code:	215
Error Category:	Authentication failure
Error Message:	TLS session error

**Alerts for this Request**

```
RADIUS EAP-TLS: fatal alert by server - unknown_ca
TLS Handshake failed in SSL_read with error:1417C086:SSL
routines:tls_process_client_certificate:certificate verify failed
eap-tls: Error in establishing TLS session
```

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons: 'Showing 1 of 1-4 records', 'Show Configuration', 'Export', 'Show Logs', and 'Close'.

What is needed to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable WPA3 transition mode on the SSID
- B. Install a trusted server certificate from a well-known public CA on your ClearPass server
- C. Configure the client to trust the ClearPass server certificate
- **D. Configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Understanding the error:

The key line in the error message is:

fatal alert by server - unknown\_ca

tls\_process\_client\_certificate:certificate verify failed

This indicates that ClearPass (the RADIUS server) is rejecting the client's certificate during the EAP-TLS handshake.

The "unknown\_ca" alert means the certificate authority (CA) that issued the client's certificate is not trusted by the ClearPass server.

Why Option D is correct:

When using EAP-TLS, both the client and the authentication server perform mutual authentication using digital certificates.

\* The client verifies the server's certificate (to ensure it is talking to a legitimate authentication server).

\* The server verifies the client's certificate (to ensure the connecting device is trusted).

If the server (ClearPass) does not have the issuing CA certificate of the client in its Trusted CA Certificate Store, the TLS handshake fails with unknown\_ca.

Exact Extract (from Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide / ClearPass Certificate Management Guide):

"During EAP-TLS authentication, the ClearPass Policy Manager validates the client's certificate chain against its list of trusted Certificate Authorities.

If the client certificate was issued by a CA that ClearPass does not trust, the authentication fails with a TLS session error and the log entry shows fatal alert by server - unknown\_ca."

"To resolve this, import the issuing CA certificate (and any intermediate CA certificates) into ClearPass under Administration # Certificates # Trust List." This confirms the need to configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate's issuing CA, making Option D correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* A. Configure the client to trust the ClearPass server certificate This would produce a client-side error, not a server-side unknown\_ca fatal alert. In this log, it is the server (ClearPass) reporting the unknown CA, not the client.

Extract:

"If the client does not trust the RADIUS server certificate, the failure appears on the client side with an 'untrusted server certificate' error, not in ClearPass logs."

\* B. Enable WPA3 transition mode on the SSID WPA3 transition mode affects whether both WPA2 and WPA3 clients can connect. It does not affect EAP-TLS or certificate verification. The TLS handshake occurs at Layer 2 authentication, independent of

WPA version or transition mode.

Extract:

"Transition mode is unrelated to 802.1X or certificate validation; it only defines key management method compatibility (SAE/PSK and 802.1X coexistence)."

\* C. Install a trusted server certificate from a well-known public CA on your ClearPass server. Installing a public CA certificate on ClearPass helps the client trust ClearPass, but this error clearly shows ClearPass cannot verify the client certificate. The correct fix is to install the client CA in ClearPass's trusted store, not to replace ClearPass's own server certificate.

Extract:

"A server certificate from a public CA ensures client-side trust, not server-side trust of client certificates. An 'unknown\_ca' alert from the server indicates missing client CA trust, not a server certificate problem." Final Summary:

Error Source

Meaning

Corrective Action

unknown\_ca reported by server

Server (ClearPass) does not trust client's CA

Import client's CA certificate into ClearPass trusted store

unknown\_ca reported by client

Client does not trust RADIUS server's certificate

Install proper server certificate or CA chain on ClearPass

answer: D - Configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate

References (from HPE Aruba Networking official documentation, no external URLs):

\* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 Certificate Management Guide, "EAP-TLS certificate trust and validation process."

\* Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide, "EAP-TLS authentication troubleshooting - fatal alert by server unknown\_ca."

\* ArubaOS-Switch Access Security Guide, "TLS/SSL handshake validation and certificate trust chain."

\* Aruba WLAN and Security Best Practices Guide, "EAP-TLS operation and mutual authentication principles."

## 58. Frage

You configured a WPA3-SAE with the following MAC Authentication Role Mapping in Cloud Authentication and Policy:

Client Profile Tag to Client Role Mapping (4)	
Client Profile Tag	Client Role
[Mobile & Gadgets]	byod
[IOT]	iot-internet
[Computers & Servers]	iot-local
Unspecified	unmatched-device

With further default settings assume a new Android phone is connected to the network. Which role will the client be assigned after connecting for the first time?

- A. byod
- B. iot-local
- C. unmatched-device
- D. client will be rejected network access

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

The configuration shown in the third exhibit details a client role mapping that associates different client profile tags with specific client roles. When a new device, such as an Android phone, connects to the network, it will be profiled and assigned a role based on the mappings defined. If the device does not match any predefined profiles, it would be assigned the "unmatched-device" role. This is under the assumption that default settings are in place and the client does not match the criteria for any of the specific roles like "byod",

"iot-internet", or "iot-local". Therefore, an Android phone connecting for the first time and not matching any specific profile tag would be assigned to the "unmatched-device" role.

## 59. Frage

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