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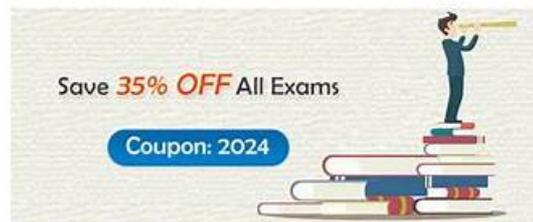
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# HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

## NEW QUESTION # 106

Exhibit.

| Source MAC        | Destination MAC   | Event  | Frame Rate | Frame Type              | Signal Strength | PMF Type       |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Association Request, SN=1, FN=0, Flags=...     | 12.0       | Association Request     | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | Association Response, SN=1294, FN=0, Flags=... | 12.0       | Association Response    | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C                  | 12.0       | Ack                     | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | Key (Message 1 of 4)                           | 12.0       | WPA KEYS                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C                  | 12.0       | Ack                     | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Key (Message 2 of 4)                           | 24.0       | WPA KEYS                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | Key (Message 3 of 4)                           | 12.0       | WPA KEYS                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | Key (Message 3 of 4)                           | 12.0       | WPA KEYS                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C                  | 12.0       | Ack                     | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Key (Message 4 of 4)                           | 24.0       | WPA KEYS                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T...  | 8.0        | Other Control Frame     | -53 dBm         | 802.11ac (VHT) |
| 08:32:53:62:06:df | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Action No Ack, SN=72, FN=0, Flags=.....C       | 195.0      | Other Management Fra... | -46 dBm         | 802.11ac (VHT) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 08:32:53:62:06:df | VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T...  | 6.0        | Other Control Frame     | -52 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:32:53:62:06:df | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Action No Ack, SN=72, FN=0, Flags=.....C       | 32.5       | Other Management Fra... | -46 dBm         | 802.11ac (VHT) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 08:32:53:62:06:df | VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T...  | 6.0        | Other Control Frame     | -52 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:32:53:62:06:df | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Action No Ack, SN=72, FN=0, Flags=.....C       | 32.5       | Other Management Fra... | -46 dBm         | 802.11ac (VHT) |
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f       | 24.0       | QoS Data                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff | DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f           | 12.0       | Data                    | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | QoS Data 192.168.10.17 Toll 192.168.10.158     | 24.0       | QoS Data                | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C                  | 12.0       | Ack                     | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Action, SN=2, FN=0, Flags=p.....C, Dialo...    | 12.0       | Action                  | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | Block Ack Req, Flags=.....C                    | 12.0       | Block Ack Request       | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| 08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | Block Ack, Flags=.....C                        | 12.0       | Block Ack               | -54 dBm         | 802.11a (OFDM) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | 192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7bd2:4d            | 585.0      | QoS Data                | -51 dBm         | 802.11ac (VHT) |
| b8:3a:5a:84:24:30 | 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6 | 192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7bd2:4d            | 585.0      | QoS Data (Retrie...     | -51 dBm         | 802.11ac (VHT) |

A customer is reporting that connectivity is Tailing for some wireless client Devices. What are your conclusions from the capture? (Select two.)

- A. The client does not support beamforming.
- B. The network is using WPA3-SAE key management.
- C. The network is using WPA2-PSK key management.
- D. The client is not receiving an IP address.
- E. The client does not have an ARP entry for the default gateway.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The capture shows messages related to WPA key management, indicating WPA2-PSK is being used. Also, the capture includes a DHCP request from the client but no corresponding DHCP ACK, suggesting the client is not receiving an IP address, which could explain the connectivity failure.

## NEW QUESTION # 107

A campus topology uses VSX with a collapsed core topology. The customer added redundant SFP+ transceivers and reconfigured their mobility gateways from a single link to an aggregate Link. You are asked to verify the CLI output for the link aggregation configuration for one of the mobility gateway cluster members below.

```
interface lag 100 multi-chassis
no shutdown
description ArubaGWY_01
no routing
vlan trunk native 100
vlan trunk allowed all
lACP mode active
lACP rate fast
```

What is a valid configuration?

```
interface port-channel 0
description Connected_to_Core
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk native vlan 100
trusted
trusted vlan 1-4094

interface gigabitethernet 0/0/1
description Core01
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk native vlan 100
trusted
trusted vlan 1-4094
lACP group 0 mode active
lACP timeout short

interface gigabitethernet 0/0/2
description Core02
lACP group 0 mode active
lACP timeout short
```

- A.

```

interface port-channel 0
description Connected_to_Core
switchport mode trunk
trusted
trusted vlan 1-4094
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/2
description Core01
lACP group 0 mode active
lACP timeout short
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/3
description Core02
lACP group 0 mode active

```

- B.

```

interface port-channel 0
description Connected_to_Core
switchport mode trunk
trusted
trusted vlan 100
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/2
description Core01
lACP group 0 mode active
lACP timeout short
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/3
description Core02
lACP group 0 mode active
lACP timeout short

```

- C.

```

interface port-channel 0
description Connected_to_Core
switchport mode trunk
trusted vlan 1-4094
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/2
description Core01
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk native vlan 100
trusted
trusted vlan 1-4094
lACP group 0 mode active
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/3
description Core02
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk native vlan 100
trusted
trusted vlan 1-4094
lACP group 0 mode active

```

- D.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The configuration shown in Option A is a valid configuration for a multi-chassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) setup. It specifies the use of LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) with a fast rate of LACP PDUs exchange, which is appropriate for creating a resilient and high-throughput link aggregation. The 'vlan trunk allowed all' command allows all VLANs across the trunk, and 'vlan trunk native 100' sets VLAN 100 as the native VLAN for untagged traffic.

### NEW QUESTION # 108

A network administrator wants to configure an 802.1X supplicant for a wireless network that includes the following:

- \* AES encryption
- \* EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication
- \* Validation of server certificate in Microsoft Windows 10

The network administrator creates a WLAN profile and selects the Change connection settings option. Then the network administrator changes the security type to Microsoft: Protected EAP (PEAP) and enables user and machine authentication under Additional Settings.

What must the network administrator do next to accomplish the task? (Select two)

- A. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication
- B. Enable server certificate validation
- C. Change default RC4 encryption for AES
- D. Enable user authentication

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

When configuring an 802.1X supplicant in Microsoft Windows for EAP-PEAP (Protected EAP) using EAP-MSCHAPv2, both user and machine credentials can be used for authentication. The network administrator has already enabled user and machine

authentication under Additional Settings, but to meet the stated requirements (AES encryption and server certificate validation), two critical steps remain:

- \* Enable server certificate validation This ensures the client validates the identity of the RADIUS server (such as Aruba ClearPass or another authentication server) to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

It satisfies the requirement for "validation of server certificate in Windows 10".

Exact Extract:

"For EAP-PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2, select 'Validate server certificate' to ensure the client trusts the authentication server's identity. The server certificate must be signed by a CA trusted by the client."

- \* Enable user authentication While both user and machine authentication are possible, user authentication must be explicitly enabled so that credentials (domain or local user) are sent after machine authentication completes. This enables the full EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication process.

Exact Extract:

"In EAP-PEAP properties, ensure 'Enable user authentication' is selected to authenticate both the workstation and logged-on user credentials when using EAP-MSCHAPv2." Additionally, Windows 10 uses AES encryption automatically when WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise is configured, fulfilling requirement (1). RC4 encryption is not applicable because AES is the default cipher for WPA2 Enterprise networks.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* C. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication: The question specifies EAP-MSCHAPv2, not EAP-TLS. EAP-TLS uses digital certificates for mutual authentication, while PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 uses username and password-based credentials. "EAP-TLS is certificate-based; PEAP-MSCHAPv2 uses password-based authentication."

- \* D. Change default RC4 encryption for AES: RC4 is used in older WPA or TKIP security types. When using WPA2-Enterprise, AES is automatically selected and cannot be manually overridden.

"WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X) uses AES-CCMP encryption; RC4/TKIP is not applicable to modern configurations." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

- \* Aruba Secure Connectivity and Authentication Guide (AOS-10) - "Configuring Windows 802.1X Supplicant for PEAP-MSCHAPv2."

- \* Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Network Configuration Guide - "PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 Setup and Server Certificate Validation."

- \* Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide - "Certificate Validation and EAP Methods Overview."

- \* Aruba WLAN Security and AAA Configuration Guide - "EAP Frameworks and Supported Encryption Methods."

## **NEW QUESTION # 109**

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

```

Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2 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 |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200 (L2VNI 200)     |             |        |        |        |
| *>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: 172.21.11.3:200 (L2VNI 200)     |             |        |        |        |
| *> [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      | 172.21.11.3 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| *> [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.3]                             | 172.21.11.3 | 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]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[10.201.1.100]   | 172.21.11.2 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| *>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[ ]              | 172.21.11.2 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| *>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2]                            | 172.21.11.2 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010 (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]:[10.200.1.0]                     | 172.21.11.3 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| *> [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0]                     | 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      |
| *>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[70:90:00:c0:c7:f2]:[ ]              | 172.21.11.2 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:200 (L3VNI 10010)   |             |        |        |        |
| *> [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      | 172.21.11.3 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:201 (L3VNI 10010)   |             |        |        |        |
| *> [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      | 172.21.11.3 | 0      | 100    | 0      |
| *> [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[10.201.1.101]    | 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 26                           |             |        |        |        |

- A. The underlay loopback addresses are in the 172.21.11.x range.
- B. There are two anycast addresses in the overlay fabric.
- C. There are three active client overlay VLANs in the overlay fabric.
- D. Duplicate MAC addresses were detected in the overlay fabric.

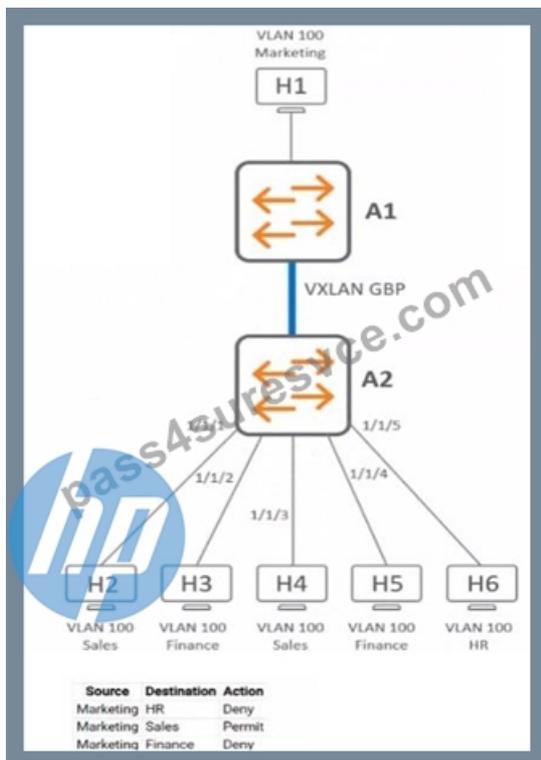
Answer: A

Explanation:

The CLI output displays EVPN routes and their corresponding next hops. The "Route Distinguisher" entries followed by IP addresses in the 172.21.11.x range indicate these are loopback addresses used by the underlay network. The underlay network provides the basic routing and forwarding plane for the overlay network that EVPN is part of. These loopback addresses are crucial for the proper functioning of the EVPN control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 110

Exhibit.



What is the expected behavior for ARP traffic sent from H1?

- A. A2 will flood the ARP traffic out of all interfaces.
- B. A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1-1/1/4.
- C. A2 will drop the ARP traffic.
- D. A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/3.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In a VXLAN environment, unknown unicast traffic, such as ARP requests from H1, which does not have a specific destination MAC address learned by the switch A2, will be flooded out of all interfaces. This flooding behavior is necessary because A2 needs to ensure that the ARP request reaches its intended destination, which might be on any of the interfaces. It's a part of the standard behavior of switches to handle ARP traffic when the destination hardware address is unknown.

### NEW QUESTION # 111

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