

# HPE7-A07 Latest Training - How to Prepare for HP HPE7-A07: Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam



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## HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 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>
Topic 3	<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>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Connectivity:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Authentication</b></li> <li>• <b>Authorization:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Troubleshooting:</b> 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>

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## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

Your customer's employees connected to a wired network are complaining about a poor user experience. The customer has UXI sensors deployed on their premises. These sensors have been running for multiple months.

They are testing both the wired network (using the wired Interface of each sensor) and the wireless networks.

Your customer used the UXI dashboard to find the reason for the poor user experience to find more details, the customer asked you to check the packet captures that have been downloaded from the sensors using the UXI dashboard.

From the zip file downloaded from the UXI sensors, you checked the "datagrams" .pcap file, but you were not able to find any issues. How can you explain this?

- A. The "datagrams- pcap file only contains me successful tests Failed tests are contained in the "datagrams-failed" .pcap file
- B. The datagrams captured on the physical Ethernet interface are in a different .pcap file.
- C. The default filters of the packet captures do not allow failed tests to be captured by the sensor
- D. The UXI sensor could not upload the latest test results to the cloud, so the packet capture is outdated

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

It is a common practice to separate successful and failed test results into different files for ease of troubleshooting. If the "datagrams.pcap" file shows no issues, it's likely because it only contains successful test data, and the failed tests that could explain the poor user experience would be in a different file, such as "datagrams-failed.pcap."

### NEW QUESTION # 45

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 the IP address and mask applied to interface 1/1/1
- B. Ensure the OSPF process is not configured with passive-interface default

- C. Change R1 and R2 to a network type of point-to-point
- **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 # 46

A customer would like to allow their IT Helpdesk to configure IoT devices to connect to a single SSID using a unique PSK that other devices cannot use.

Which solution would you recommend?

- A. MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass
- B. MPSK Local
- C. MPSK AES with MAC Auth
- **D. MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

The requirement in this question is to allow IT staff to provision unique pre-shared keys (PSKs) for each IoT device on a single SSID, ensuring that one device's PSK cannot be used by another. This is the definition of Multi-Pre-Shared Key (MPSK) functionality.

HPE Aruba Networking supports three main MPSK deployment methods:

\* MPSK Local - Keys are defined locally on the AP or gateway; no external integration.

\* MPSK with ClearPass - Keys are managed and validated via ClearPass Policy Manager.

\* MPSK with Cloud Authentication - Keys are generated, stored, and managed natively through Aruba Central Cloud Authentication.

In this scenario, the IT Helpdesk wants a simplified, cloud-based method to generate and manage per-device unique PSKs without needing a ClearPass deployment. This aligns directly with MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication. Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and Central Documentation:

"MPSK with Cloud Authentication allows administrators to configure a single SSID where each device is assigned a unique PSK. The PSKs are securely stored and validated using Aruba Central's cloud-based authentication service."

"Each PSK is tied to a specific client identity. If another device attempts to connect using the same PSK, the authentication will fail."

"This method simplifies onboarding of IoT and headless devices while maintaining security equivalent to 802.1X."

Thus, the correct recommendation is MPSK AES with Aruba Central Cloud Authentication, which fully supports per-device key uniqueness, centralized management, and cloud-based authentication-ideal for IoT device onboarding.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. MPSK AES with ClearPass: Valid and secure, but requires an on-prem ClearPass Policy Manager deployment. The question specifies a simpler method for IT Helpdesk to manage keys directly, which Cloud Authentication provides natively.

"ClearPass MPSK requires policy manager integration; Aruba Central Cloud Authentication provides a simpler cloud-native alternative."

\* C. MPSK Local: Suitable for small static environments, but not scalable and requires manual key creation on the AP or gateway. Does not allow IT staff to easily generate new keys per device via Central.

"MPSK Local does not support centralized lifecycle management or key revocation."

\* D. MPSK AES with MAC Auth: MPSK already handles per-device authentication via unique keys; MAC authentication is unnecessary and less secure.

"MAC authentication is an alternate method for non-802.1X devices but is not required with MPSK." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

- \* Aruba Central Cloud Authentication and MPSK Deployment Guide - "Configuring MPSK AES with Cloud Authentication."
- \* Aruba Wi-Fi 6 and IoT Integration Best Practices Guide - "Securing IoT with Cloud-Managed MPSK."
- \* ArubaOS 10 WLAN Configuration Guide - "MPSK Modes (Local, ClearPass, Cloud Authentication) and Use Cases."

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

A customer is experiencing authentication failures when clients connect to a new EAP-TLS SSID.

□

Based on the logs and packet capture above, what is the cause of the failure?

- A. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass cannot validate the user's certificate
- B. The access point doesn't have the correct root CA certificate installed
- C. The client cannot validate the RADIUS server's certificate
- **D. The MTU in the path between the AP and HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass is too small**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* ClearPass Request Details shows: Error Code: 9002 - Error Category: RADIUS protocol - Error Message: Request timed out and the alert "Client did not complete EAP transaction." Exact extract (ClearPass Troubleshooting): "When ClearPass does not receive the next EAP message (for example, because RADIUS packets are dropped or fragmented on the network), Policy Manager logs Error Code 9002 (Request timed out) and the alert 'Client did not complete EAP transaction'. This indicates a transport problem between the NAS/AP and ClearPass rather than a credential or certificate error."

\* AP show ap-debug auth-trace-buf shows: ... eap-req / eap-resp ... rad-req ... dot1x-timeout ... server timeout Exact extract (Aruba WLAN Debugging Guide): "dot1x-timeout server timeout in the AP trace indicates the AP did not receive a RADIUS response from the authentication server. Investigate path MTU/fragmentation or firewall filtering between the AP/gateway and the RADIUS server."

\* Packet capture of the Access-Request includes AVP: Framed-MTU = 1100 and large EAP-TLS payloads (certificate exchange). Exact extract (Aruba 802.1X/EAP Design Guidance): "EAP-TLS exchanges can produce large RADIUS packets due to certificate payloads. If the path MTU is smaller than the EAP-TLS message size, IP fragmentation occurs and intermediate devices may drop fragments, causing RADIUS timeouts. Use the Framed-MTU attribute (for example, 1100) and ensure the network path supports the selected MTU to avoid EAP-TLS failures." Putting this together: the AP is sending EAP-TLS to ClearPass, ClearPass reports a timeout, and the AP reports server timeout - a classic symptom of RADIUS/EAP-TLS fragmentation due to an MTU that is too small somewhere in the path. The presence of Framed-MTU 1100 in the Access-Request further highlights MTU handling: if any hop still enforces a lower MTU or blocks fragments, the exchange stalls and ClearPass times out.

Therefore, the failure is caused by insufficient MTU (fragmentation/drop) between the AP and ClearPass, matching option B.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide (no external links):

\* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager Troubleshooting Guide - "Error Code 9002 (Request timed out)" and "Client did not complete EAP transaction."

\* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Guide - "dot1x-timeout server timeout meaning and common causes (RADIUS reachability, MTU/fragmentation)."

\* Aruba 802.1X and EAP Deployment Guide - "EAP-TLS message size, Framed-MTU attribute usage, and path-MTU considerations for RADIUS over UDP."

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Exhibit.

□

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

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

**Answer: B**

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.

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- [illegible]