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# HPE7-A05

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### HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<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>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authentication</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

Refer to the exhibit.

Transmitter	Receiver	Info	Data Rate
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Association Request, SN=1, FN=0, Flags=....	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Association Response, SN=1294, FN=0, Flags...	12.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 1 of 4)	12.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Key (Message 2 of 4)	24.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Key (Message 4 of 4)	24.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:b0	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T...	6.0

80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=73, FN=0, Flags=.....C	32.5
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T...	6.0
80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=74, FN=0, Flags=.....C	32.5
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	DHCP Request, Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f	24.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	DHCP ACK, Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Who has 192.168.10.1? Tell 192.168.10.158	24.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action, SN=2, FN=0, Flags=.p.....C, Dialo...	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	802.11 Block Ack Req, Flags=.....C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	802.11 Block Ack, Flags=.....C	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d	585.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d	585.0

A customer is reporting that connectivity is failing for some wireless client devices. What is your conclusion based on the capture?

- A. The client does not have an ARP entry for the default gateway
- B. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously
- C. The SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management
- D. The AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the provided frame capture, we can clearly observe the following sequence of events:

\* 802.11 Association and 4-Way Handshake:

\* The client (MAC 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6) associates with the AP (b8:3a:5a:84:24:30).

\* The EAPOL 4-way handshake successfully completes (Key Messages 1-4), indicating that the client has successfully joined the secured SSID.

\* This rules out authentication issues or WPA3 key management errors.

\* DHCP Exchange:

\* The client sends a DHCP Request, and the server responds with a DHCP ACK, confirming that the client has successfully obtained an IP address.

\* Example in the capture:

\* DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xd3da62ef

\* DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xd3da62ef

This confirms that DHCP negotiation completed successfully.

\* ARP Requests and Replies:

\* After DHCP completion, an ARP broadcast is seen:

\* Who has 192.168.10.1? Tell 192.168.10.158

This is a normal ARP request from another device trying to reach 192.168.10.17.

\* However, we also see ARP replies for:

\* 192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d

This indicates the default gateway responding with its MAC address.

\* Analysis of the Connectivity Issue: Even though the gateway is sending ARP replies, the repeated ARP responses for 192.168.10.1 in the capture suggest that the client is not caching or acknowledging the ARP entry for the default gateway. This behavior is consistent with a client that does not have a valid or populated ARP entry for its default gateway, leading to traffic failures beyond the local subnet.

This could be due to:

\* Incorrect ARP response handling on the client.

\* Firewall or driver issues preventing the ARP reply from being processed.

\* Power-save or roaming conditions where the ARP table did not update properly.

Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and WLAN Troubleshooting Documentation:

"If a client successfully completes the 4-way handshake and DHCP exchange but fails to pass traffic beyond the local subnet, check for ARP resolution issues.

Missing or invalid ARP entries for the default gateway can prevent Layer 3 connectivity even though the wireless association is successful."

"Wireshark traces showing repeated ARP replies from the gateway indicate that the gateway is responding, but the client may not be updating its ARP cache, leading to connectivity failures." Hence, the conclusion is that the client's ARP entry for the default gateway is missing or invalid, explaining why connectivity fails despite successful association and DHCP negotiation.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* B. The SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management: The handshake shown (EAPOL 4 messages) uses the standard WPA2/AES (EAPOL-Key) exchange. There are no SAE or WPA3 transition frames present.

"WPA3 uses SAE or 802.1X with PMF indicators; the frame capture shows standard WPA2 key exchange."

- \* C. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously: The DHCP Request and ACK exchange confirm that the client has obtained an IP address (192.168.10.158). This option is invalid.  
"A completed DHCP ACK indicates the client successfully received an IP address."
- \* D. The AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels: The frame capture shows VHT/HE announcements, which indicate High Efficiency (HE) capabilities and channel sounding, not 20MHz restrictions.  
Channel width has no relation to the connectivity failure described.  
"VHT/HE frames are part of 802.11ac/ax operation and do not indicate channel width problems." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
  - \* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Analysis Guide - "ARP, DHCP, and Gateway Reachability Troubleshooting"
  - \* ArubaOS 10 Wireless Fundamentals and Diagnostics Guide - "802.11 Association, 4-Way Handshake, and ARP Behavior."
  - \* Aruba Client Connectivity Troubleshooting Guide (AOS-10 and AOS-8) - "Identifying ARP Cache Issues Post-DHCP Assignment."
  - \* Aruba Network Access and Layer 2 Troubleshooting Guide - "Role of ARP in Wireless Client Connectivity."

### NEW QUESTION # 56

You have been tasked to ensure that audit logs on mobility gateways contain accurate timestamps, keeping security in mind. Which configuration change would best secure the time clock against attacks?

- A. Use an ACL in the communication path
- B. Modify the audit log timezone to match the mobility gateways
- C. Modify the ACL AllowList to deny NTP
- D. Turn on Use NTP authentication toggle and set the parameters

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

Accurate and trusted time on gateways is essential for audit logs. Aruba gateways and AOS-CX switches support NTP authentication, where the device and the NTP server share cryptographic keys (key-id with MD5/SHA-1 depending on platform). The device accepts time updates only from servers that successfully authenticate, protecting against spoofed NTP responses and time-shifting attacks.

Exact extract:

\* "Configure NTP authentication to verify time sources. Define an authentication key, mark it as trusted, and associate it with the NTP server. The device will synchronize time only with authenticated servers."

\* "Accurate logging relies on NTP. Enabling authentication helps prevent malicious or accidental tampering with system time." Thus, enabling and configuring NTP authentication directly secures the time clock against attacks, making B correct.

Option A would block time synchronization; C (a generic ACL) does not provide cryptographic validation; D changes only display/timezone and does not secure the source of time.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

\* ArubaOS 10 Gateway Management and Security Guide - "Configuring NTP authentication (keys, trusted key, server association)."

\* Aruba AOS-CX System Management Guide - "Securing NTP and its impact on event/audit logs."

### NEW QUESTION # 57

You want to configure an MTU of 9198 for a routedlag interface on a CX 6300 switch. Which configuration achieves this?

```

interface lag 11
no shutdown
ip mtu 9198
ip address 10.1.1.1/24
lACP mode active
exit

!
interface 1/1/11
mtu 9198
lag 11
exit

!
interface 1/1/12
mtu 9198
lag 11
exit
  
```

- A.

```

interface lag 11 multi-chassis
 lACP mode act
 exit
!
interface 1/1/11
 mtu 9198
 lag 11
 exit
!
interface 1/1/12
 mtu 9198

```

• B.

```

interface lag 11
 no shutdown
 ip address 10.1.1.1/24
 lACP mode active
 exit
!
interface 1/1/11
 mtu 9198
 lag 11
 exit
!
interface 1/1/12
 mtu 9198
 lag 11
 exit

```

• C.

```

interface lag 11 multi-chassis
 no shutdown
 ip mtu 9198
 ip address 10.1.1.1/24
 lACP mode active
 exit
!
interface 1/1/11
 mtu 9198
 lag 11
 exit
!
interface 1/1/12
 mtu 9198
 lag 11
 exit

```

• D.

**Answer: D**

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 `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 # 58

An existing AOS-10 wireless deployment is expanding its zero-trust wireless network to multiple locations.

The requirement is to propagate role information to enforce group-based policies for wireless client traffic across all locations.

To achieve this goal, which must be configured in this infrastructure?

- A. Overlay campus switch fabric with CX switches
- B. Configure the gateways to mobility type and configure the Roles under System # Client Roles in HPE Aruba Networking Central
- C. Tunneled SSIDs with gateways
- D. Configure "use switch fabric for role propagation" under Security # Client Roles in HPE Aruba Networking Central

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

In AOS-10 deployments using Zero Trust network architecture, user and device identities are enforced through roles assigned by ClearPass or Aruba Central policies. For multi-site environments, maintaining consistent policy enforcement requires role propagation between gateways across different locations.

To propagate user roles and policies across sites, tunneled SSIDs with gateways are required. This design ensures that wireless client traffic is tunneled from the access point (AP) to the Aruba gateway, where role-based access control (RBAC) and policy enforcement occur. The gateway acts as the policy enforcement point (PEP) for both local and remote traffic.

Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 and Switching Documentation:

"In AOS 10, tunneled SSIDs are used to extend centralized policy enforcement to gateways. Gateways apply user roles, firewall policies, and dynamic segmentation consistently across distributed sites."

"For zero-trust designs requiring cross-site role propagation, all wireless traffic must terminate on gateways through tunneled SSIDs.

Gateways then synchronize role information through the overlay tunnel or mobility framework." Thus, the only way to propagate role information between multiple sites in a zero-trust deployment is through tunneled SSIDs that terminate at the Aruba gateways. This ensures consistent policy enforcement across locations.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Configure the gateways to mobility type and configure the Roles under System# Client Roles in Central:While mobility type configuration is used for roaming, it does not enable role propagation across sites. Roles must be tied to tunneled SSIDs terminating on gateways for centralized enforcement.

"Gateway mobility enables seamless roaming, not centralized role propagation."

\* B. Configure "use switch fabric for role propagation" under Security # Client Roles:This option applies to AOS-CX switch fabrics (Campus Fabric design) and not wireless AOS-10 environments.

Wireless role propagation uses gateway tunnels, not switch fabric propagation.

"Use switch fabric for role propagation applies to CX switch-based VXLAN fabrics, not wireless gateway deployments."

\* C. Overlay campus switch fabric with CX switches:While Aruba CX fabrics can propagate roles in wired environments, this does not fulfill the requirement for wireless role propagation between remote sites.

"Role propagation over CX fabric applies to wired clients and does not substitute for tunneled SSID gateways in wireless networks."

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

\* Aruba AOS 10 Network Design Guide - "Zero-Trust Design and Role Propagation in Multi-Site Deployments."

\* Aruba Campus Wireless and Gateway Deployment Guide - "Tunneled SSIDs and Centralized Role Enforcement."

\* Aruba Policy Enforcement and Role-Based Access Control Guide - "Role propagation over gateway tunnels."

## NEW QUESTION # 59

A customer has deployed an AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster consisting of three controllers at a single site. The WLAN is configured to tunnel wireless device traffic to the AOS 10 mobility cluster. The clients are authorized to use WPA2-Personal. An end-user has opened a ticket with the helpdesk stating they cannot connect their client device to the network. There are other devices currently associated with the SSID with no issues.

```

Nov 15 00:47:48.923 station-up *          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - - wpa2 psk aes
Nov 15 00:47:48.923 wpa2-key1 <-          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 117
Nov 15 00:47:48.939 wpa2-key2 ->          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 123 mic failure
Nov 15 00:47:49.700 rad-acct-start ->          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 gw_172.20.10.102 - -
Nov 15 00:47:50.421 wpa2-key1 <-          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 117
Nov 15 00:47:50.428 wpa2-key2 ->          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 123 mic failure
Nov 15 00:47:51.924 wpa2-key1 <-          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 117
Nov 15 00:47:51.937 wpa2-key2 ->          c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 123 mic failure
AP-635#
  
```

Reviewing the output, what is the issue?

- A. The RADIUS response from the authentication server is
- **B. The client device has an invalid pre-shared key.**
- C. The client device has an invalid certificate
- D. transition mode is not enabled

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The issue indicated by the output is an invalid pre-shared key (PSK). The logs show multiple failures during the WPA2 key exchange process, which points to a mismatch between the PSK configured on the client device and the PSK expected by the AOS 10 mobility gateway.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

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