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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Exhibit.

Which wireless connection phase has Just been completed?

- A. MAC Authentication and 4-way handshake
- B. L3 authentication and encryption
- C. 802.11 enhanced open association
- **D. L2 authentication and encryption**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The wireless connection phase that has just been completed is L2 authentication and encryption. This phase includes processes such as the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) exchange, RADIUS requests and responses, and the 4-way handshake which is characteristic of WPA2-AES encryption.

NEW QUESTION # 18

A customer is evaluating device profiles on a CX 6300 switch. The test device has the following attribute:

* MAC address = 81:cd:93:13:ab:31

The test device needs to be assigned the "iot-prod" role. In addition, the "iot-default" role must be applied for any other device

connected to interface 1/1/1.

This is a lab environment with no configuration of any external authentication server for the test.

Given the configuration example, what is required to meet this testing requirement?

- A. Enter the command `port-access onboarding-method precedence` to set device profiles with a lower precedence
- B. Enter the command `port-access onboarding-method precedence` to set device profiles with a higher precedence
- C. Enter the command `port-access fallback-role iot-default globally`
- D. Enter the command `port-access device-profile mode block-until-profile-applied globally`

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Aruba CX 6300 and other AOS-CX switches, device profiling enables automatic assignment of roles and policies to endpoints based on device attributes such as MAC OUI, LLDP, or DHCP fingerprint - without requiring an external authentication server such as ClearPass or RADIUS.

The configuration snippet shows:

```
mac-group iot
seq 10 match mac-oui 81:cd:93
port-access device-profile iot-prod
enable
associate role iot-prod
associate mac-group iot
```

This means that any device with a MAC address matching the OUI 81:cd:93 will automatically be assigned the iot-prod device profile and its associated role (iot-prod).

However, the requirement also specifies that any other device connected to the same interface (that does not match the OUI or device profile) should still be assigned a default role called iot-default.

To ensure that endpoints not matching any known device profile still receive limited network access, Aruba AOS-CX uses the fallback-role feature under port-access configuration.

The command:

```
port-access fallback-role iot-default
```

defines the role that will be automatically assigned to endpoints that fail to match any of the configured device-profile conditions.

This mechanism is crucial in lab or standalone environments where no external authentication (e.g., RADIUS, ClearPass) is configured. It ensures devices are still given a default policy, preventing them from being left in an unauthenticated or blocked state. Official HPE Aruba Extract (ArubaOS-CX Security and Access Guide):

"The fallback-role command allows the switch to assign a predefined local role to a device when no authentication server is available, or when the device does not match any configured device profile."

"This command is typically used in test or lab environments where profiling is local to the switch, and a baseline role must still be enforced for unknown devices." Therefore, in this case:

* Devices matching the MAC OUI 81:cd:93 # assigned iot-prod role

* All other devices # automatically assigned iot-default role via port-access fallback-role iot-default Option Analysis:

* A. Incorrect - The port-access onboarding-method precedence command changes the priority order between authentication methods (e.g., 802.1X, MAC-auth, device profile). It does not control fallback behavior.

* B. Incorrect - The block-until-profile-applied option delays port activation until profiling completes, but it doesn't provide a fallback role.

* C. Correct - The port-access fallback-role iot-default command ensures that any device not matching the iot-prod profile receives the iot-default role.

* D. Incorrect - Lowering precedence has no effect on assigning a default role.

Final Verified answer: C

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

* Aruba AOS-CX Security and Access Configuration Guide - Device Profiling and Role Assignment

* Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - Port Access and Device Profiling

* ArubaOS-CX Fundamentals Guide - Port Access and Fallback Role Implementation

NEW QUESTION # 19

Match each Group Based Policy (GBP) role description to its respective role ID.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

default GBP role = GBP role ID = 0
infrastructure GBP role = GBP role ID = 2
user-defined GBP role = GBP role ID = <100-8191>

NEW QUESTION # 20

You created a new SSID with the security settings shown in the exhibit.

Some, but not all users complain that client devices are unable to connect to this SSID. What is the reason for this?

- A. The primary servers shared key differs from the shared key configured for this server on HPE Aruba Networking Central.
- **B. MAC authentication after a failed 802.1X authentication is not possible as the option "MAC Authentication Fall-Through" is disabled.**
- C. The WPA3 Enterprise GCM-256 mode does not support transition mode.
- D. WPA3 Enterprise is not backward compatible with WPA2 Enterprise.

Answer: B

Explanation:

If some users are unable to connect to an SSID configured with WPA3-Enterprise GCM-256, and the "MAC Authentication Fall-Through" is disabled, it means that devices which fail 802.1X authentication will not attempt MAC authentication. If these client devices are configured to use MAC authentication as a backup method, they will fail to connect, explaining the issue faced by some users.

NEW QUESTION # 21

A customer with a gateway connected to a device on gigabitethernet 0/0/3 configures an Asset ID TLV on the device for inventory management.

Refer to the exhibit.

The customer mentions the Asset ID is not shown. What is causing the issue?

- A. Unknown TLVs cannot be displayed.
- **B. LLDP-MED needs to be enabled.**
- C. MTU size is too small.
- D. LLDP TX is not enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* In Aruba gateways/switches, LLDP decodes and displays standard LLDP TLVs by default. LLDP-MED inventory TLVs (including Asset ID) are shown only when LLDP-MED is enabled.

* When LLDP-MED is not enabled, received MED TLVs are counted as Unknown TLVs and are not decoded in the neighbor detail output.

* In the exhibit, show lldp statistics shows "Unknown TLVs: 2" and show lldp neighbor ... detail displays only basic LLDP fields (Chassis ID, Mgmt Address, Port Description, MTU), with no MED inventory fields such as Asset ID. This is the expected symptom of LLDP-MED being disabled.

* LLDP TX is not required to receive and display neighbor TLVs; the missing Asset ID is unrelated to transmit state. MTU is also not relevant to TLV decoding.

References (HPE Aruba official materials): Aruba AOS-CX LLDP/LLDP-MED configuration-MED must be enabled to advertise/parse MED inventory TLVs (Asset ID, Serial, HW/FW/SW, etc.).

NEW QUESTION # 22

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