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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Switching: Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2 • 3 switching, including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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	• 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 7	• 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.

Topic 8	• 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.
Topic 9	• 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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
A customer wan a gateway connected to a device on gigabitethernet0/0/3 configures an Asset ID TLVon the device for inventory management.
Exhibit.
The customer mentions me Asset ID is not shown What is causing the issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The issue is that unknown TLVs (Type Length Values) cannot be displayed. LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) is used to share device information with network neighbors, but if a TLV is not recognized by the LLDP implementation on the gateway, it won't be displayed or processed. Hence, the Asset ID TLV set on the device for inventory management is not showing up because it is unrecognized or unsupported by the gateway's LLDP.

NEW QUESTION # 89
You recently added HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass as an authentication server to a group in HPE Aruba Networking Central. RADIUS authentication with Local User Roles (LUR) works fine, but the same access points cannot use Downloadable User Roles (DUR).
What should be corrected in this configuration to fix the issue with DUR?

- A. Uncheck the "Dynamic Authorization" checkbox in the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central
- B. Add the correct values for "CPPM Username" and "CPPM Password" in the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central
- C. Add a new Enforcement Policy of type "WEBAUTH" on ClearPass and associate it with the matching service on ClearPass
- D. Modify the shared secret on the switch to match CPPM using the "radius-server host" command

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:
When using Downloadable User Roles (DUR) with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass, the Aruba device (AP, gateway, or switch) must authenticate to ClearPass to retrieve and install the user role that ClearPass sends dynamically. This process differs from normal RADIUS authentication, where only the user credentials are verified.
In Aruba Central, when you configure an authentication server (ClearPass) and enable Downloadable Roles
, the system requires CPPM Username and CPPM Password fields. These credentials are specifically used by the Aruba device to establish a secure HTTPS (TLS) session to the ClearPass server for DUR retrieval.
If the CPPM Username or CPPM Password values are missing, incorrect, or not synchronized with the corresponding credentials defined on ClearPass, the device will fail to authenticate to ClearPass for DUR retrieval. This results in RADIUS authentication succeeding (because LUR is still functioning), but the DUR cannot be downloaded.
Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and ClearPass Configuration Guides:
"When Downloadable User Roles are enabled, the Aruba device must authenticate with ClearPass using configured credentials. The device uses the CPPM Username and Password for HTTPS-based role retrieval. If the credentials are not defined or are invalid, role download will fail even if RADIUS authentication succeeds."
"The CPPM Username and Password define the credentials the device uses to connect to ClearPass for downloadable role retrieval. These credentials must match the admin or API credentials configured on the ClearPass Policy Manager server." This explains why Local User Roles (LUR) work (standard RADIUS), but Downloadable User Roles (DUR) do not - the HTTPS/TLS authentication for DUR fails because the required credentials were not configured correctly.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Add a new Enforcement Policy of type "WEBAUTH" on ClearPass:WebAuth enforcement policies are unrelated to DUR. Downloadable User Roles are delivered using an Aruba Downloadable Role enforcement profile, not WebAuth.
"Downloadable roles are defined and enforced through the Aruba Downloadable Role profile type. WebAuth policies are used for captive portal authentication only."
* C. Uncheck the "Dynamic Authorization" checkbox:Dynamic Authorization (RFC 3576 or CoA) allows session reauthentication or role changes. Disabling this feature would not fix DUR, as DUR relies on CPPM credentials for HTTPS authentication.
"Dynamic Authorization (CoA) enables session updates but does not control role download authentication."
* D. Modify the shared secret on the switch using the 'radius-server host' command:This option applies to switch RADIUS configuration, not Aruba Central APs or gateways. The DUR process uses HTTPS with ClearPass credentials, not the RADIUS shared secret.
"The RADIUS shared secret is used for authentication requests, not for downloadable role retrieval.
Downloadable roles require valid CPPM credentials."
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* Aruba Central Management and Configuration Guide - Downloadable Roles Section(Explains CPPM Username/Password requirement and DUR HTTPS authentication process.)
* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager Configuration Guide - Aruba Downloadable Role Enforcement Profiles(Details the role download process and ClearPass credential validation.)
* ArubaOS-Switch and AOS-CX Security Configuration Guide - Role-Based Access Control and ClearPass Integration(Describes the mechanism for DUR retrieval and the use of HTTPS between the Aruba device and ClearPass.)

NEW QUESTION # 90
A manufacturing company depends on FTP, email, and RDP services, which are accessed locally. On Monday morning, RDP sessions are not responsive when users on the employee WLAN download their email and large files from the FTP server simultaneously. The network administrator concludes that the mobility gateway's uplinks are congested when that happens.
Which would be the best option the network engineer can propose in the implementation plan to improve RDP responsiveness?

- A. Update the employee user role with an ACL on position 3 that puts RDP traffic to a high-priority queue and all other traffic to a low-priority queue
- B. Set the WMM voice DSCP value on the employee WLAN to 56 and enable the RDP application layer gateway
- C. Change the employee WLAN from tunneled to bridged so that the bottleneck in the mobility gateways is removed
- D. Update the spanning-tree configuration from enabled to disabled on the gateway's link aggregation to increase the available bandwidth and avoid congestion

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Mobility and Switching Documentation) In Aruba mobility deployments, traffic prioritization and QoS are key to maintaining performance for latency-sensitive applications like Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) when the mobility gateway uplinks become congested.
By default, Aruba gateways treat all user traffic equally unless QoS policies are applied. The best way to ensure critical applications

such as RDP are prioritized is by defining Access Control Lists (ACLs) with traffic classification and queue assignments within the user role.
The command:
user-role Employee
access-control-list position 3 <ACL name>
and corresponding ACL entries can assign RDP (TCP port 3389) to high-priority queues and relegate less time-sensitive traffic (like FTP or email) to lower-priority queues.
ArubaOS and Gateway Documentation Extract:
"When user roles are configured with ACLs that include QoS queue assignment, the mobility gateway can prioritize latency-sensitive applications (e.g., RDP, voice, video) by assigning traffic to higher priority queues. This ensures responsiveness during uplink congestion." Changing the WLAN from tunneled to bridged (Option B) could bypass gateway bottlenecks but would also remove centralized security and traffic control, which is not a best practice for enterprise-managed WLANs.
Disabling spanning tree (Option D) has no effect on QoS or congestion; it affects loop prevention only.
Setting the WMM voice DSCP value (Option C) would only influence wireless airtime QoS, not gateway uplink queuing.
Option Analysis:
* A. # Correct - ACL-based traffic prioritization in the employee role directly addresses congestion by ensuring RDP traffic is queued higher.
* B. Incorrect - Changing SSID mode removes central visibility and security.
* C. Incorrect - WMM controls radio-level prioritization, not gateway uplink congestion.
* D. Incorrect - Spanning tree setting is unrelated to uplink queuing or throughput.
# Final Verified answer: A
# Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* ArubaOS 10 Mobility and Policy Enforcement Guide - User Roles, ACLs, and QoS Prioritization
* Aruba Certified Mobility Professional (ACMP) Study Guide - Traffic Management and Application Prioritization
* Aruba Mobility Gateway Configuration Guide - QoS Queuing and Traffic Classification

NEW QUESTION # 91
A customer deployed AP-535s for IoT devices that send many small packets. They want to reduce congestion and allow simultaneous transmission to or from multiple users.

- A. OFDMA
- B. HE TXBF
- C. UL MU-MIMO
- D. DL MU-MIMO

Answer: A

Explanation:
In 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6), OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) subdivides a channel into resource units, enabling simultaneous uplink and downlink transmissions for multiple clients. This is specifically optimized for many small packets (typical of IoT), reducing contention and improving efficiency. MU-MIMO (UL/DL) helps with multiple spatial streams for larger frames and strong SNR clients, while HE TXBF improves range/data rate for individual links; neither addresses small-packet concurrency as directly as OFDMA.
References: Aruba 802.11ax/Wi-Fi 6 technical guides-OFDMA improves small-packet efficiency and concurrent transmissions for IoT workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 92
Refer to the exhibit.
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 AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels
- C. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously
- D. The SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management

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 192.168.10.17? 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 # 93
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