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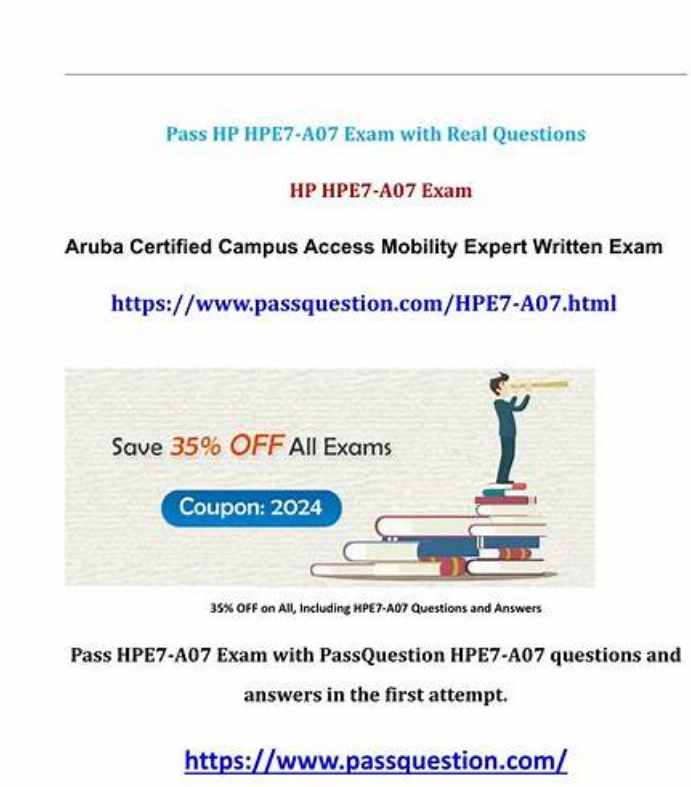

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We all have same experiences that some excellent people around us further their study and never stop their pace even though they have done great job in their surrounding environment. So it is of great importance to make yourself competitive as much as possible. Facing the HPE7-A07 exam this time, your rooted stressful mind of the exam can be eliminated after getting help from our HPE7-A07 practice materials. Among voluminous practice materials in this market, we highly recommend our HPE7-A07 Study Tool for your reference. Their vantages are incomparable and can spare you from strained condition. On the contrary, they serve like stimulants and catalysts which can speed up you efficiency and improve your correction rate of the HPE7-A07 real questions during your review progress.

HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110
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 AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels
- B. The client does not have an ARP entry for the default gateway
- C. The SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management
- D. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously

Answer: B

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 # 111
What should be defined on the Edge-1 to establish valid BGP routing between agg-sw1 and agg-sw2 using BGP protocol using the IP addresses above?

- A. OPTION C
- B. OPTION B
- C. OPTION A
- D. OPTION D

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the design shown:

* The BGP peering between agg-sw1 and agg-sw2 is being established using loopback interfaces as the BGP neighbor addresses (10.0.0.2 and 10.0.0.4)
* When BGP peering uses loopbacks, you must configure the BGP session to originate updates from the same loopback interface that the neighbor's address resolves to Otherwise, the TCP session fails because:
The source IP does not match the configured neighbor remote-IP which is based on the loopback address Aruba AOS-CX requirement:
"When configuring eBGP or iBGP neighbors using loopback interfaces, apply update-source <loopback> under the IPv4 unicast address family so BGP uses the correct source interface for peering."

NEW QUESTION # 112
Match each Group Based Policy (GBP) role description to its respective role ID.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
In HPE Aruba Networking (AOS-CX and ArubaOS-Switch) platforms that support Group Based Policy (GBP), roles are assigned using Group Role IDs (GRIDs), which determine the level of trust and policy association for devices and endpoints within the network.
According to the ArubaOS-CX Group Based Policy Configuration Guide, the GBP role IDs are categorized as follows:
* Default GBP role (ID = 0):This is the system default role assigned to any endpoint or user that has not been explicitly assigned a specific policy role. It typically allows limited or basic access as defined by default policies.
* Infrastructure GBP role (ID = 2):This role is reserved for infrastructure devices such as gateways, controllers, or core switches. It ensures that infrastructure traffic (such as control-plane or management communication) is allowed regardless of user-level GBP restrictions.
* User-defined GBP role (ID range = 100-8191):These are custom roles configured by administrators for specific groups of users, devices, or applications. Administrators can define unique security and QoS policies tied to these IDs.
Extract from HPE Aruba Documentation:
"The GBP role IDs 0-99 are reserved by the system. Role ID 0 represents the default group role. Role ID 2 is reserved for infrastructure communication. User-defined roles must be configured within the range 100-
8191."
This configuration ensures consistent and predictable policy behavior across multi-tier Aruba environments, maintaining separation between user, system, and infrastructure traffic classes.
References:* HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Group Based Policy Configuration Guide - Section: GBP Role and Role ID Definitions.* HPE Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Official Study Guide - Group Based Policy Roles and Role ID Allocation Table.* HPE ArubaOS-CX System Configuration Fundamentals - Policy and Security Roles Overview.

NEW QUESTION # 113
A customer is starting to test AAA on their edge switch interfaces. The client device support team is concerned about clients being denied access to the network due to mistakes in configuration or reachability to the authentication servers.
What should be enabled to address the concerns of the client device support team? (Select two)

- A. Configure the critical role
- B. Configure the fallback role
- C. Configure port-access radius-override
- D. Configure auth-mode multi-device
- E. Configure onboarding-method concurrent

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documentation) When implementing AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) on Aruba CX switches, there are mechanisms to ensure that end-user devices maintain basic network connectivity even if authentication fails due to server unreachability or configuration errors.
Two key mechanisms address this concern:
1. Critical Role
The critical role defines the local role that is automatically applied to a port or user session when:
* The authentication server is unreachable, or

* The authentication process cannot be completed due to network errors.
This ensures that endpoints (clients) can still obtain limited or temporary access to the network (for example, DHCP and DNS access) even when RADIUS is unavailable.
ArubaOS-CX Extract:
"When AAA authentication fails due to the RADIUS server being unreachable, the switch assigns the critical- role to the client, allowing limited access to the network until connectivity to the server is restored."
2. Fallback Role
The fallback-role defines a default role that the switch applies to any device that fails authentication or does not match any configured authentication method (e.g., device profiling, MAC-auth, or 802.1X).
In lab or early deployment scenarios, this role provides baseline network access for devices that fail authentication but should not be entirely blocked.
ArubaOS-CX Extract:
"The fallback role allows clients that do not match any authentication or profiling method to obtain a defined level of access instead of being denied network connectivity." Option Analysis:
* A. Configure onboarding-method concurrent # Used to enable multiple onboarding methods (802.1 X, MAC-auth, device profiling) concurrently; does not prevent network denial.
* B. Configure the critical role # Correct. Ensures connectivity when AAA servers are unreachable.
* C. Configure auth-mode multi-device # Controls how multiple clients share a port; unrelated to AAA fallback behavior.
* D. Configure the fallback role # Correct. Provides network access to unauthenticated or failed-auth clients.
* E. Configure port-access radius-override # Allows RADIUS to override local roles or VLANs; does not address reachability or failure handling.
Final Verified Answers: B, D
Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* Aruba AOS-CX Security and Access Configuration Guide - Port Access, AAA, and Roles
* Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - AAA and Authentication Failover
* ArubaOS-CX Fundamentals Guide - Critical and Fallback Role Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 114
What is me recommended configuration to ensure link aggregation is consistent in a campus topology using VSX with two aggregation switches and downlinks to access switches?

- A. Use a custom LACP hash algorithm for improved load Balancing.
- B. Use the command "vsx-sync active-gateways" under the VSX context.
- C. Keep the MTU values at the default setting for GRE and VXLAN communications
- D. Use the command "vsx-sync mclag-interfaces" under the VSX context.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When configuring Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) in a campus topology for link aggregation across two aggregation switches, it is important to synchronize Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group (MC-LAG) interfaces. The command "vsx-sync mclag-interfaces" ensures that the state and configuration of MC-LAG interfaces are synchronized between the two VSX-linked switches,providing consistent link aggregation and preventing any loops or mismatched configurations that might occur if the interfaces were not in sync.

NEW QUESTION # 115
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