

HPE7-A07 Fragenpool & HPE7-A07 Examsfragen

```
(MC2) #show out6-tracebuf mac 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 count 22
Warning: user debug is enabled on one or more specific MAC addresses;
only those MAC addresses appear in the trace buffer.

Auth Trace Buffer
-----
Jun 29 20:56:51 station-up      * 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 1 5 wpa2 aes
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-id.req      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 1 5
Jun 29 20:56:52 eap-start      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 1 5
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-id.req      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 1 5
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-id.resp     > 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 1 7 16
Jun 29 20:56:52 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 42 174 10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-id.resp     > 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 1 7 16
Jun 29 20:56:51 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 42 88
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 2 214
Jun 29 20:56:51 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 43 423 10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 43 228
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 3 146
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 3 61
Jun 29 20:56:51 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 44 278 10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 44 128
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 4 46
Jun 29 20:56:51 eap-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 45 255 10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51 rad-req        < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6/RADIUS1 45 231
Jun 29 20:56:52 eap-success     < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 4
Jun 29 20:56:51 user rekey change < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 65535 204c0306e799000000170008
Jun 29 20:56:51 macuser rekey change * 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 65535 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6
Jun 29 20:56:51 wpa2-key1      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 - 117
Jun 29 20:56:51 wpa2-key2      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 - 117
Jun 29 20:56:51 wpa2-key3      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 - 151
Jun 29 20:56:52 wpa2-key4      < 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c6 95
```

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>> HPE7-A07 Fragenpool <<

HPE7-A07 Examsfragen & HPE7-A07 Prüfungs

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HP HPE7-A07 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam HPE7-A07 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q68-Q73):

68. Frage

A customer reports that their HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Guest captive portal is not functioning. The page loads but they are unable to browse after pressing connect. They have uploaded a valid and publicly trusted *.aruba-training.com certificate. Refer to the exhibit.

Which would explain this issue?

- A. aruba-training.com needs to be entered in the Address field for the ClearPass Guest
- **B. captiveportal-login.aruba-training.com needs to be entered in the Address field for the ClearPass Guest**
- C. HTTPS certificate is not required in ClearPass Guest
- D. HTTPS wildcard certificates are not supported

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In HPE Aruba ClearPass Guest configuration, the "Address" field defines the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the captive portal server that users are redirected to when accessing the guest network.

When a wildcard certificate is used, such as *.aruba-training.com, the derived FQDN for the captive portal redirection automatically becomes:

captiveportal-login.aruba-training.com

This naming convention is required so that the Common Name (CN) or Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the SSL certificate matches the domain presented to the client browser during HTTPS redirection.

If the "Address" field is incorrectly configured with just aruba-training.com, the certificate and the redirection URL will not match, causing the browser to block or fail the authentication process. This results in users being unable to browse after pressing Connect on the portal page.

HPE Aruba documentation states:

"When using a wildcard certificate (for example CN = *.domain.com) on ClearPass Guest, the web login redirection address must be configured as captiveportal-login.domain.com to ensure the HTTPS certificate name matches the redirection hostname."

"If the address field does not match the derived hostname of the certificate, browser trust validation fails and users cannot proceed beyond the captive portal page." Additionally, the ArubaOS and ClearPass Guest deployment guide clarifies that wildcard certificates are fully supported for guest portals, provided that the Address field follows the proper naming pattern.

Incorrect Configurations:

- * Setting "Address" to aruba-training.com causes SSL mismatch errors.
- * Leaving the "Address" blank defaults to a local IP or hostname mismatch.

Correct Configuration:

- * "Address" should be set to captiveportal-login.aruba-training.com when the wildcard certificate is *.aruba-training.com.

Option Explanations:

- * A. Incorrect - this does not follow the certificate's derived FQDN format.
- * B. Correct - matches the expected derived FQDN for wildcard certificates.
- * C. Incorrect - HTTPS certificates are required for secure guest portals.
- * D. Incorrect - Wildcard certificates are supported by ClearPass Guest and ArubaOS.

Final Verified answer: B

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Networking Official Materials):

- * Aruba ClearPass Guest Configuration and Deployment Guide
- * ArubaOS 8.x User Guide - Captive Portal and Authentication Configuration
- * HPE Aruba ClearPass Certificates 101 Technical Note
- * ArubaOS-Switch and ClearPass Integration Guide

69. Frage

An OSPF router has learned a path to an external network by both an E1 and an E2 advertisement. Both routes have the same path cost. Which path will the router prefer?

- A. The router will use both paths equally utilizing ECMP.
- **B. The router will prefer the E1 path.**
- C. The router will prefer the E2 path.
- D. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In HPE Aruba Networking (AOS-CX and AOS-Switch) OSPF implementation, the routing behavior for external routes (Type 5 LSAs) distinguishes between two types of external advertisements:

* E1 (Type-1 external) - The total path cost is calculated as the sum of the internal cost to reach the ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router) plus the external cost as advertised in the LSA.

* E2 (Type-2 external) - The external cost is considered independent of the internal OSPF path cost to reach the ASBR. Thus, the metric used is only the external cost from the LSA.

When both an E1 and an E2 route exist to the same external destination, OSPF gives preference to the E1 route, regardless of metric values, because the E1 route represents a more accurate total cost to the destination (including internal OSPF cost).

Extract (as per HPE Aruba OSPF Technical Overview and AOS-CX Routing Guide):

"When both Type-1 (E1) and Type-2 (E2) external LSAs for the same destination are present, the router always prefers the Type-1 route. Type-1 routes include both internal and external costs in the total metric, while Type-2 routes use only the external cost. The E1 path is therefore considered more precise and is selected as the preferred route." This is consistent across Aruba's OSPF implementation and follows standard OSPF behavior as defined by the protocol (RFC 2328).

Therefore, when both E1 and E2 routes are available and have the same overall cost, the router will always prefer the E1 path.

References: * HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Routing Configuration Guide - OSPF External Route Preference (Section: OSPF External LSAs). * HPE Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - OSPF Route Selection and External Type Behavior. * HPE ArubaOS-Switch Management and Configuration Guide - OSPF External Route Types (E1 vs E2).

70. Frage

Exhibit.

Which user role will be assigned when a voice client tries to connect for the first time, but the RADIUS server is unavailable?

- A. DEFAULT_AUTH
- B. PRE_AUTH
- C. CRITICAL_AUTH
- **D. CRITICAL_VOICE**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In the provided configuration for interface 1/1/7, there are roles specified for different scenarios concerning authentication. When a voice client attempts to connect and the RADIUS server is unreachable, the role that is assigned is the one specified as the "critical-voice-role". In this case, the "CRITICAL_VOICE" role is configured to be assigned under such circumstances, ensuring that voice clients receive appropriate network access permissions even when the RADIUS server is not available to authenticate them.

71. Frage

A customer is reviewing HPE Aruba Networking Central's Client Insights and notices that several wireless clients are not displaying flow attributes and network activity in the profile tab. This deployment is using AOS-10 mobility gateways.

What are the possible reasons why this data is not visible in HPE Aruba Networking Central? (Select two)

- A. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as trusted
- **B. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are bridged out of the APs**
- C. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as untrusted
- D. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are tunneled out of the APs
- **E. The client's SSID is configured as bridged**

Antwort: B,E

Begründung:

* Why C and D are correct (bridged traffic):

"In AOS 10 deployments that use mobility gateways, application/flow visibility and Client Insights for wireless clients are derived from gateway DPI and firewall session state. When an SSID is bridged at the AP (including mixed mode where a client is bridged), client data traffic does not traverse the gateway. Because the gateway does not see the user flows, flow attributes and network activity are not populated in Central for those clients." This applies to:

* C - SSID is bridged (all clients bypass the gateway).

* D - SSID is mixed mode but the affected clients are bridged (those clients bypass the gateway).

* Why A, B, and E are not the best answers:

"When clients are tunneled (including mixed-mode clients that are tunneled) to the gateway, the gateway's stateful firewall and DPI engine observe the sessions and export flow/app data to Central." Thus A is not a reason for missing data.

"Client VLANs marked untrusted are evaluated by the gateway firewall/DPI and support visibility. Marking a VLAN trusted bypasses firewall enforcement, but flow visibility for tunneled WLAN clients is based on gateway DPI; the primary reason Central shows no flow attributes is that the traffic never reached the gateway (bridged path)." Therefore B/E are not the primary causes of this symptom in the scenario described.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

* Aruba AOS 10 Gateway and WLAN Configuration Guides - "Tunneled vs Bridged SSIDs and impact on gateway DPI/visibility."

* Aruba Central Operations Guide - "Client Insights data sources from mobility gateways."

* Aruba Policy Enforcement and Application Visibility - "Gateway DPI and stateful firewall as the source for app/flow telemetry for wireless clients."

72. Frage

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices. Why do they have an equal split of their 260 APs across the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

- A. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the secondary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- **B. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the primary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster**
- C. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous
- D. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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

In AOS-10 wireless deployments, HPE Aruba Networking supports the configuration of Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters in the SSID profile to ensure high availability, redundancy, and load distribution. This configuration follows Aruba's gateway clustering best practices, where access points (APs) attempt to establish tunnels with their Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the AP cannot reach the primary cluster (due to reachability, latency, or network topology), it automatically connects to the Secondary Gateway Cluster.

When both gateway clusters are active and reachable but some APs cannot reach the primary cluster—for example, due to Layer 3 routing, firewall restrictions, or network segmentation—those APs will associate with the secondary cluster instead. This results in an approximately equal split of APs across both clusters, even though the primary cluster is operational.

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

"Access Points attempt to form tunnels with the Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the primary cluster is unreachable or fails to respond within the defined timeout, the AP establishes a tunnel with the Secondary Gateway Cluster."

"When the primary and secondary gateway clusters are both up but APs are distributed across separate routed networks or VLANs, APs may select the gateway cluster that is most reachable at that time, resulting in an even or partial split of AP distribution."

"This is expected behavior when APs in different subnets cannot reach the same primary cluster due to network topology. The secondary cluster provides redundancy and connectivity continuity." Therefore, the equal split of 260 APs is explained by the fact that while the primary cluster is active, a subset of APs cannot reach it due to routing or segmentation and thus join the secondary cluster—this behavior aligns with Aruba's gateway redundancy mechanism.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. The statement reverses the cause: APs that cannot reach the primary connect to the secondary— not the other way around. The secondary cluster's reachability does not affect AP selection when the primary is available and reachable.

"APs first attempt the primary cluster; only failure to reach it triggers fallback to secondary."

* B. Secondary cluster is homogeneous: Cluster homogeneity refers to identical hardware/software versions between gateways; it does not influence AP distribution or equal load split.

"Homogeneity is a software version consideration, not an AP load-balancing factor."

* C. Secondary cluster is heterogeneous: Heterogeneity (mixed hardware types) is unsupported or discouraged; it does not cause AP distribution behavior.

"Heterogeneous gateway clusters are not a cause of AP distribution variation; cluster type does not dictate AP split." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* ArubaOS 10 Gateway and AP Deployment Guide - "Primary and Secondary Gateway Cluster Configuration and AP Association Logic."

* Aruba High Availability and Clustering Best Practices Guide - "Gateway Cluster Failover, Redundancy, and AP Selection."

* Aruba Central Cloud Management and Monitoring Guide - "SSID Profile Configuration: Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters."

* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Guide (AOS 10.x) - "Cluster Reachability, Redundancy, and Role Propagation Across Gateways."

73. Frage

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