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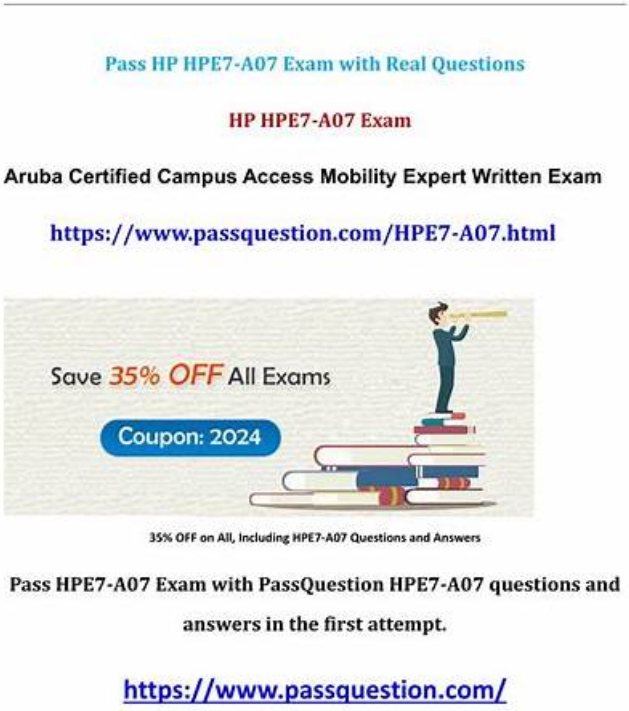

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.

Topic 2	• 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 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.
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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 88
A client connecting to a tunneled open network is receiving the wrong VLAN Your customer has a gateway and has sent over a packet capture from a switch port mirror taken from the upstream switch with a packet capture from the IPsec tunnel and the GRE tunnel to help Identify the VLAN being sent from the controller to the AP.
Where will you see the VLAN assignment?

- A. VLAN tag assignment win not he captured in any of the packet captures
- B. IPsec tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- C. VLAN tag assignment win be included in the port mirror
- D. The GRE tunnel will include the VLAN lag assignment

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a packet capture from an upstream switch port mirror, you would see the VLAN assignment. The port mirror captures the traffic as it is on the network, including any VLAN tags. GRE or IPsec tunnels encapsulate the original packet, including VLAN tags, but the VLAN information is not visible within the encapsulation headers.

NEW QUESTION # 89

A customer is planning to add loT devices that connect wirelessly to the existing 802.1X SSID. The customer will use ClearPass to authenticate the IoT devices by MAC address but other devices will still need to authenticate by only 802 1X Exhibit.
The customer provided the current configuration and reported their non-loT 802. IX devices are no longer able to connect. Which configuration change can be made to fix the issue?

- A. Add i2-autn-fairtnrougn to the WLAN configuration
- B. Modify max-authentication failures to 0.
- C. Modify opmode wpa3-aes-gcm-256 to opmode wpa2-aes
- D. Remove mac-authentication from the WLAN configuration

Answer: D

Explanation:
The existing configuration for the WLAN ssid-profile has enabled MAC authentication which, while suitable for IoT devices that may not support 802.1X, can interfere with the normal 802.1X authentication process for other devices. By removing themac-authenticationdirective from the WLAN configuration, the non-IoT
802.1X devices should be able to connect without issues as the authentication process will not be disrupted by MAC authentication checks. This adjustment ensures that the WLAN ssid-profile is correctly aligned with the authentication requirements for both IoT and non-IoT devices within the network environment, conforming to the best practices for mixed-device WLAN configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 90
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 client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are tunneled out of the APs
- B. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as untrusted
- C. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as trusted
- D. The client's SSID is configured as bridged
- E. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are bridged out of the APs

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
* 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."

NEW QUESTION # 91
Refer to the exhibit.
A network administrator is validating client connectivity and executes the show command shown in the exhibit. Which authentication method was used by the wireless station?

- A. 802.1X user authentication
- B. WEBauth authentication
- C. MAC authentication
- D. 802.1X machine authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:
The provided output is from the command:
(MC2) #show auth-tracebuf mac <MAC>
This command traces the authentication exchange between the access point (or mobility controller) and the RADIUS server for a specific client. The trace provides insight into the 802.1X authentication sequence and RADIUS responses.
From the exhibit:
* EAPOL (Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN) Messages Observed:
* eap-id-req
* eap-id-resp
* eap-req
* eap-resp
* eap-success
These messages clearly indicate that an 802.1X (EAP-based) authentication took place. MAC authentication (MAB) or WebAuth would not include multiple EAP identity and response messages.
* RADIUS Messages:
* rad-req, rad-resp, rad-accept from /RADIUS1
* The presence of rad-accept indicates successful authentication.
Exact extract from ArubaOS (AOS-S/AOS 10 WLAN Authentication Guide):
"When the trace output shows EAP identity requests, EAP responses, and a RADIUS Access-Accept message, the authentication method in use is 802.1X (EAP-based user authentication). The presence of EAP-Success following the Access-Accept confirms successful 802.1X authentication."
* Follow-on WPA2 Key Exchange:
* Lines show wpa2-key1, wpa2-key2, wpa2-key3, and wpa2-key4.
* This sequence occurs after 802.1X authentication completes and is used to establish encryption keys for a WPA2 Enterprise session.
Exact extract from Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting Guide:
"After successful 802.1X authentication (EAP-Success), the controller exchanges four WPA2 keys with the station to derive the session keys used for data encryption. This confirms WPA2-Enterprise with 802.1X was used."
* No Indication of MAC or WebAuth:
* MAC authentication would show mac-auth or macauth messages instead of eap-id-req/resp.
* WebAuth involves HTTP-based redirection and is not visible in auth-tracebuf as EAP transactions.
Exact extract:
"MAC authentication shows 'macauth start' and 'macauth accept' entries, not EAPOL frames. WebAuth authentication uses a web redirect and does not appear as EAP frames in the trace buffer." Therefore, the trace confirms a WPA2-Enterprise 802.1X user authentication, where the user's credentials were validated by the RADIUS server, followed by the WPA2 key handshake.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. MAC authentication:Would show MAC-based request/response entries (macauth), not eap-id-req /resp.
* C. WEBauth authentication:WebAuth occurs over HTTP/HTTPS and does not involve EAP messages; thus, no eap-id or eap-success would be seen.
* D. 802.1X machine authentication:Machine authentication occurs before user logon and is typically identified in logs by a computer account (e.g., host/computername$). Here, the username and context indicate a user-level session.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 8/10 WLAN Authentication and Security Configuration Guide - "802.1X EAP Authentication and Trace Analysis."
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting Guide - "Using show auth-tracebuf to validate EAP authentication."
* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Fundamentals - "Understanding WPA2-Enterprise authentication flow (EAPOL, RADIUS, WPA2 4-Way Handshake)."
* Aruba Access Security and AAA Implementation Guide - "Distinguishing between MAC, WebAuth, and 802.1X authentication in debug outputs."

NEW QUESTION # 92
A customer is deploying a new warehouse with AP-634 APs inthe unitedStates with mobile devices that can operate in the 6GHz spectrum All testing and RF analyses were performed during the POC using AP-635 APs In a different location During the

deployment, they noticed fewer 6GHz channels were broadcasting in the air.
Why would the AP-634 deployment have a lesser amount of broadcasting channels?

- A. The AP-634 APs cannot broadcast an 6Gnz channels due to regulatory restrictions.
- B. The AP-634 APs do not have an advanced subscription.
- C. The AP-634 AP's persona was configured in the Central group as Standard Power.
- D. The AP-635 APs received different allowable 6GHz channels from the AFC service versus the AP-634 APs due to the POC running in a different location.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the United States, the operation in the 6GHz band for Wi-Fi devices such as the AP-634 and AP-635 is regulated by the Automated Frequency Coordination (AFC) system, which determines the channels that can be used based on the location. Since the Proof of Concept (POC) was conducted in a different location using AP-635 APs, the allowable channels identified by the AFC service for that location would be different than the channels allowed for the actual deployment location of the AP-634 APs. This would result in a different set of broadcasting channels being available for use in the new warehouse deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 93
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