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Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam

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HP HPE7-A07 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	- 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 2	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 3	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.
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	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.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam HPE7-A07 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q45-Q50):

45. Frage

A university owns a campus with several buildings segmented into east and west wings, which are L3 separated. The east wing has 1600 APs. and the west wing has 1200 Aps. Each wing has a single gateway cluster managed by HPE Aruba Networking Central. Each cluster contains one 7210 mobility gateway The gateways are configured with DHCP relay and route all client VLANs. A new business-critical facultyreal-time application requires users to roam within wings but not across wings without disconnections or delay increments.

Which changes must the network administrator make to successfully meet the requirement without performance degradation matching best practices? (Select two.)

- A. Add a single 7210 mobility gateway to each cluster.
- B. Run L2 for all SSIDs and permit the users' VLANs in the gateway's uplinks.
- C. Replace the 7210 mobility gateway in the west wing with a pair of 7030 mobility gateways.
- D. Replace me 7210 mobility gateway in the east wing with a pair or 9012 mobility gateways
- E. Remove the DHCP relay from the gateways and enable the DHCP server instead

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

To support a business-critical faculty real-time application that requires seamless roaming within wings without cross-wing roaming, it's essential to ensure high availability and sufficient capacity. Adding an additional 7210 mobility gateway to each cluster would provide the required redundancy and capacity.

Running L2 for all SSIDs and permitting user VLANs on gateway uplinks would facilitate the necessary traffic flow without L3 segmentation issues, thus supporting seamless roaming within each wing.

46. Frage

Based on best practices, if an SSID is configured for a primary and secondary gateway cluster with cluster preemption enabled, which will decide if the APs move to the secondary gateway cluster if all of the nodes in the primary gateway cluster are down?

- A. Every AP individually
- B. Cluster leader in the secondary gateway cluster
- C. Cluster leader in the primary gateway cluster
- D. Tunnel orchestrator for LAN tunnel service in HPE Aruba Networking Central

Antwort: A

Begründung:

* With primary and secondary gateway clusters defined on an SSID, APs follow a connection preference list: they attempt to form tunnels to primary gateways first; if all nodes are unreachable, they individually fail over to the secondary cluster.

* Preemption governs return behavior (moving APs back to primary when it becomes available), but the decision to fail over when the primary is down is made per AP based on its ability to reach any node in the preferred cluster.

* A cluster leader does not command APs to move when the entire primary cluster is down; the APs detect loss of keepalives and independently establish tunnels to the next cluster in their SSID profile.

References (HPE Aruba official materials): AOS-10 Gateway clustering and AP tunnel behavior-AP connection order (primary#secondary), failover decision per AP, and preemption controlling fallback.

47. Frage

A customer is deploying a new warehouse with AP-634 APs in the United States 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 AP's persona was configured in the Central group as Standard Power.
- **B. 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.**
- C. The AP-634 APs cannot broadcast 6GHz channels due to regulatory restrictions.
- D. The AP-634 APs do not have an advanced subscription.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

48. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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."

49. Frage

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

□

Antwort:

Begründung:

□

Explanation:

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

50. Frage

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HPE7-A07 Probesfragen: <https://de.fast2test.com/HPE7-A07-premium-file.html>

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