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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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.
Topic 9	• 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.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
A BGP routing tablecontains multiple routes to the same destination prefix.
Referring to the table below whichroutewould be marked with a ">" symbol?

Route	Distance	Metric	Origin Code	Local Preference
A		200	i	0
B		0	?	100
C		20	?	0
D	200	0	i	100
E	20	0	i	100

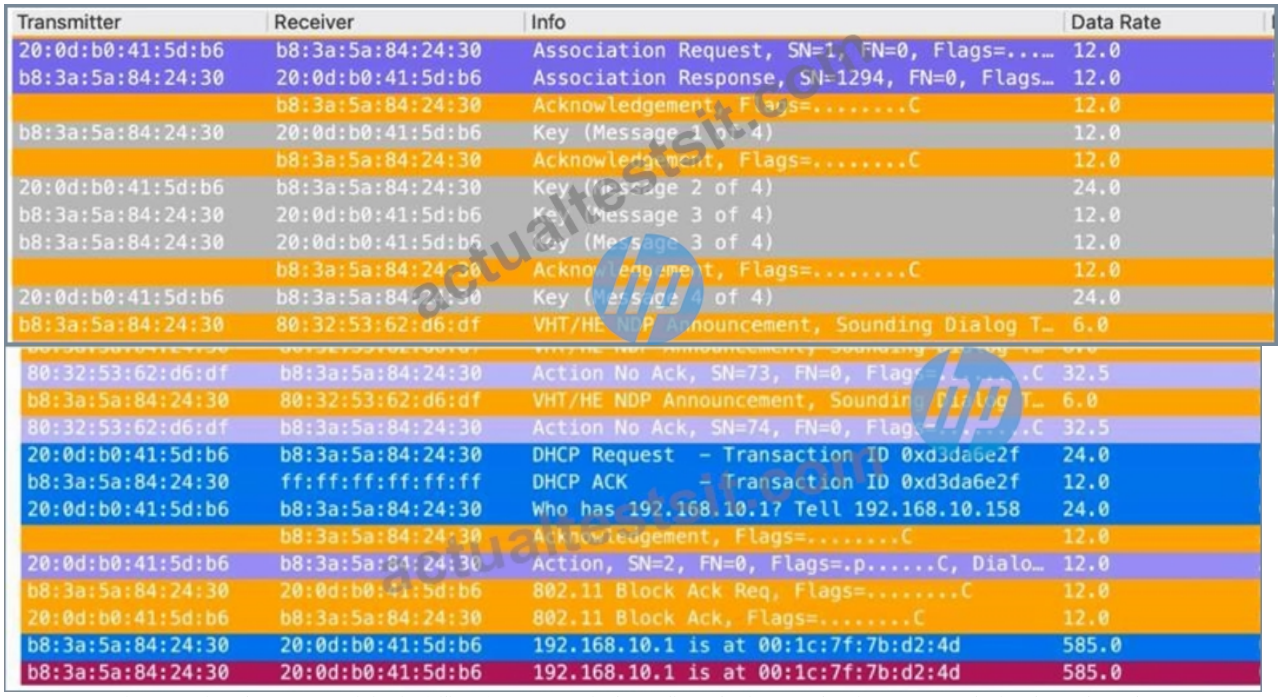
- A. Option E
- B. Option B
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

- E. Option C

Answer: A

Explanation:
In BGP, the route marked with a ">" symbol is the best route that is chosen based on BGP attributes in the following order: highest weight (Cisco-specific), highest local preference, originated by BGP running on the local router, shortest AS path, lowest origin type, lowest MED, eBGP over iBGP, closest IGP neighbor, and lowest BGP router ID. Based on the table provided, Option E would be marked with a ">" symbol as it has the highest local preference of 100 which is a decisive factor in the BGP best path selection process.

NEW QUESTION # 72
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 SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management
- C. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously
- D. The AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels

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 # 73
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. Add a new Enforcement Policy of type "WEBAUTH" on ClearPass and associate it with the matching service on ClearPass
- B. Modify the shared secret on the switch to match CPPM using the "radius-server host" command
- C. Add the correct values for "CPPM Username" and "CPPM Password" in the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central
- D. Uncheck the "Dynamic Authorization" checkbox in the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central

Answer: C

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 # 74
You want to configure an MTU of 9198 for a routedlag interface on a CX 6300 switch.Which configuration achieves this?

- A. 

- B. 

- C.
```
interface lag 11 multi-chassis
    no shutdown
    ip mtu 9198
    ip address 10.1.1.1/24
    lacp mode active
    exit
!
interface 1/1/11
    mtu 9198
    lag 11
    exit
!
interface 1/1/12
    mtu 9198
    lag 11
    exit
```
- D. 

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of ArubaOS-CX, particularly with the 6300 series switches, setting the MTU on a routed Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interface requires theinterface lag idcommand in the configuration, specifying the LAG interface you're configuring. Theip mtucommand is then used to set the desired MTU size for that LAG.
Option A correctly shows this configuration process, where the MTU is set to 9198 for the LAG interface, in line with the requirements for routing larger frames, which could be necessary for certain applications or data flows that require jumbo frames.
The information related to the configuration of Aruba switches is consistent with the principles and guidelines found in the technical documentation for the ArubaOS-CX 6300 series switches, which emphasizes the importance of correct MTU settings for network performance and stability.

NEW QUESTION # 75
Exhibit.


```
R1(config-if)# show run cur
interface 1/1/1
    no shutdown
    mtu 9100
    ip address 10.255.1.0/31
    ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
    ip ospf cost 100
    exit
```

```
R2(config-if)# show run cur
interface 1/1/1
    no shutdown
    mtu 9100
    ip address 10.255.1.1/31
    ip mtu 9100
    ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
    exit
```

An engineer has applied the above configuration to R1 and R2 However the routers OSPF adjacency never progresses past the "EXSTART-DR" slate as shown below.

```
R2(config)# show ip ospf neighbors
VRF : default                          Process : 1
================================================

Total Number of Neighbors : 1

Neighbor ID      Priority  State           Nbr Address      Interface
------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.255.1.0       1         EXSTART/DR      10.255.1.0       1/1/1
```

Which configuration action on either router will allow R1 and R2 to progress past the "EXSTART/DR" state?

- A. Change the IP address and mask applied to interface 1/1/1.
- B. Ensure the OSPF process is not configured with passive-interface default.

- C. Change R1 and R2 to a network type of point-to-point.
- D. Remove the layer 3 MTU configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In OSPF, the "EXSTART/DR" state indicates that the routers are trying to establish an adjacency but are unable to progress. This can happen if the OSPF network type is incorrectly configured for the type of connection between the routers. Given that R1 and R2 are connected via a point-to-point link (as suggested by the /31 subnet), setting the network type to point-to-point on both routers will remove the need for DR/BDR election, which is unnecessary on a point-to-point link, and allow OSPF to progress past the "EXSTART" state and form a full adjacency.

NEW QUESTION # 76
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