Free PDF Quiz 2026 Authoritative HP HPE7-A07: Learning Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Mode

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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 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 6	• 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.

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If you start to prapare for the HPE7-A07 exam from books, then you will find that the content is too broad for you to cope with the exam questions. So, we just pick out the most important knowledge to learn. Through large numbers of practices, you will soon master the core knowledge of the HPE7-A07 Exam. It is important to review the questions you always choose mistakenly. You should concentrate on finishing all exercises once you are determined to pass the HPE7-A07 exam. And you will pass for sure as long as you study with our HPE7-A07 study guide carefully.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
A customer is experiencing authentication failures when clients connect to a new EAP-TLS SSID.

Based on the logs and packet capture above, what is the cause of the failure?

- A. The MTU in the path between the AP and HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass is too small
- B. The client cannot validate the RADIUS server's certificate
- C. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass cannot validate the user's certificate
- D. The access point doesn't have the correct root CA certificate installed

Answer: A

Explanation:
* ClearPass Request Details shows:Error Code: 9002 - Error Category: RADIUS protocol - Error Message: Request timed out and the alert "Client did not complete EAP transaction."Exact extract (ClearPass Troubleshooting):"When ClearPass does not receive the next EAP message (for example, because RADIUS packets are dropped or fragmented on the network), Policy Manager logs Error Code 9002 (Request timed out) and the alert 'Client did not complete EAP transaction'. This indicates a transport problem between the NAS/AP and ClearPass rather than a credential or certificate error."
* AP show ap-debug auth-trace-buf shows:... eap-req / eap-resp ... rad-req ... dot1x-timeout ... server timeoutExact extract (Aruba WLAN Debugging Guide):"dot1x-timeout server timeout in the AP trace indicates the AP did not receive a RADIUS response from the authentication server. Investigate path MTU/fragmentation or firewall filtering between the AP/gateway and the RADIUS server."
* Packet capture of the Access-Request includes AVP: Framed-MTU = 1100 and large EAP-TLS payloads (certificate exchange).Exact extract (Aruba 802.1X/EAP Design Guidance):"EAP-TLS exchanges can produce large RADIUS packets due to certificate payloads. If the path MTU is smaller than the EAP-TLS message size, IP fragmentation occurs and intermediate devices may drop fragments, causing RADIUS timeouts. Use the Framed-MTU attribute (for example, 1100) and ensure the network path supports the selected MTU to avoid EAP-TLS failures." Putting this together: the AP is sending EAP-TLS to ClearPass, ClearPass reports a timeout, and the AP reports server timeout-a classic symptom of RADIUS/EAP-TLS fragmentation due to an MTU that is too small somewhere in the path. The presence of Framed-MTU 1100 in the Access-Request further highlights MTU handling; if any hop still enforces a lower MTU or blocks fragments, the exchange stalls and ClearPass times out.

Therefore, the failure is caused by insufficient MTU (fragmentation/drop) between the AP and ClearPass, matching option B.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide (no external links):
* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager Troubleshooting Guide - "Error Code 9002 (Request timed out)" and "Client did not complete EAP transaction."
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Guide - "dot1x-timeout server timeout meaning and common causes (RADIUS reachability, MTU/fragmentation)."
* Aruba 802.1X and EAP Deployment Guide - "EAP-TLS message size, Framed-MTU attribute usage, and path-MTU considerations for RADIUS over UDP."

NEW QUESTION # 52
The wireless administrator for a college campus is gelling reports of connectivity issues when students are working outdoors.
Reviewing the settings above, watch change is needed to align with best practices?

- A. increase 5 GHz wireless coverage tuning to Aggressive.
- B. increase 5Gnz TX power range Min/Max.
- C. Disable 802 11r.
- D. Disable 802 11k.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To address connectivity issues when students are working outdoors, increasing the transmission (TX) power range for the 5GHz radios can help improve signal strength and coverage. The setting shown indicates a conservative approach to power settings, which might not provide sufficient coverage for outdoor areas. By increasing the power range, you can extend the wireless signal reach, which aligns with best practices for outdoor wireless coverage.

NEW QUESTION # 53
A customer is planning to add loT devices that connect wirelessly to the existing 802.1X SSID. The customer will use HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass to authenticate the loT devices by MAC address but other devices will still need to authenticate by only 802.1X.
Refer to the exhibit.
The customer provided the current configuration and reported their non-IoT 802.1X devices are no longer able to connect. Which configuration change can be made to fix the issue?

- A. Modify max-authentication failures to 0
- B. Remove mac-authentication from the WLAN configuration
- C. Add 12-auth-failthrough to the WLAN configuration
- D. Modify opmode wpa3-aes-gcm-256 to opmode wpa2-aes

Answer: C

Explanation:
In ArubaOS WLAN SSID profiles, the command mac-authentication enables MAC-based authentication on the SSID. When MAC authentication is enabled and l2-auth-failthrough is not configured, the AP treats MAC authentication as the decisive Layer-2 method: if the MAC check does not return an accept, the client is not allowed to proceed to another Layer-2 method (such as 802.1X). Aruba documentation states that l2-auth- failthrough allows a client to fall through to the next Layer-2 authentication method when the first method fails or is not matched.
Therefore, with IoT devices using MAC authentication and non-IoT devices using 802.1X on the same SSID, you must enable l2-auth-failthrough so that clients that do not match MAC authentication are allowed to attempt 802.1X.
* mac-authentication: enables MAC-auth on the SSID.
* l2-auth-failthrough: permits clients to continue to 802.1X when MAC-auth is not accepted.
* Changing opmode (WPA2 vs WPA3) or max-authentication-failures does not resolve the Layer-2 method selection behavior.
* Removing mac-authentication would prevent the IoT MAC-auth use case.
References (HPE Aruba Networking official guides):
* ArubaOS WLAN SSID Profile-Layer-2 Authentication Methods: mac-authentication and l2-auth- failthrough behavior and sequencing.
* Aruba ClearPass and ArubaOS Integration-MAC Authentication with 802.1X coexistence on a single SSID using fail-through.

NEW QUESTION # 54
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 the command "vsx-sync active-gateways" under the VSX context.
- B. Use a custom LACP hash algorithm for improved load Balancing.
- C. Use the command "vsx-sync mclag-interfaces" under the VSX context.
- D. Keep the MTU values at the default setting for GRE and VXLAN communications

Answer: C

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 # 55
Which statement is true given the following CLI output from a CX 6300?

- A. The overlay loopback addresses are advertised in the fabric with 24-bit subnet masks
- B. There are no active fabric clients on the CX switch with RD 172.16.10.1
- C. A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 has a host route that is not being properly advertised
- D. A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is on a remote CX 6300 in the fabric with loopback IP address 172.21.11.2

Answer: D

Explanation:
The CLI output shown is from the Aruba CX 6300 running AOS-CX, displaying the routing table in an EVPN-VXLAN fabric environment.
Key details from the output:
Prefix Nexthop Interface Origin/Type Distance/Metric
10.203.1.0/24 - vlan203 C [0/0]
10.203.1.1/32 - vlan203 L [0/0]
10.203.1.100/32 172.21.11.2 - B/EV [200/0]
172.21.11.4/32 172.21.11.2 - B/EV [200/0]
172.21.11.5/32 - loopback3 L [0/0]
From this, we can interpret the following:
* Routes marked as B/EV originate from BGP EVPN, meaning they are advertised and learned over the VXLAN fabric.
* The next hop 172.21.11.2 indicates that these routes are learned from another fabric device with loopback address 172.21.11.2.
* The route 10.203.1.100/32 is a host route (specific endpoint) reachable via that remote switch.
According to the Aruba CX EVPN-VXLAN Fabric Deployment Guide:
"In a VXLAN fabric, host routes (/32) are dynamically advertised using EVPN Type 2 routes.
These routes include MAC/IP bindings of endpoints connected to remote VTEPs (loopbacks).
The next-hop address in the routing table corresponds to the VTEP IP (loopback address) of the remote switch where the client resides." Thus, the presence of a /32 route (10.203.1.100/32) with next hop 172.21.11.2 indicates that this wired client resides behind another CX 6300 fabric node whose VTEP address is 172.21.11.2.
Option Analysis:
* A. Correct - The /32 route confirms that 10.203.1.100 is reachable via remote CX at 172.21.11.2 (remote VTEP).
* B. Incorrect - The RD information isn't shown here; this statement cannot be validated and contradicts visible EVPN entries.
* C. Incorrect - The route is properly advertised and reachable via EVPN; no indication of advertisement failure.
* D. Incorrect - Overlay loopbacks (172.21.11.x) are advertised as /32 host routes, not /24 subnets.
Final Verified answer: A
Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* Aruba AOS-CX EVPN-VXLAN Fabric Deployment and Configuration Guide
* Aruba CX 6300 Routing and BGP Configuration Guide
* Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - EVPN-VXLAN Route Interpretation

NEW QUESTION # 56
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So we can say that the HPE7-A07 practice questions are the top-notch Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam (HPE7-A07) dumps that will provide you with everything that you must need for instant HP HPE7-A07 exam preparation. Take the right decision regarding your quick Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam (HPE7-A07) exam questions preparation and download the real, valid, and updated HPE7-A07 exam dumps and start this journey.

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