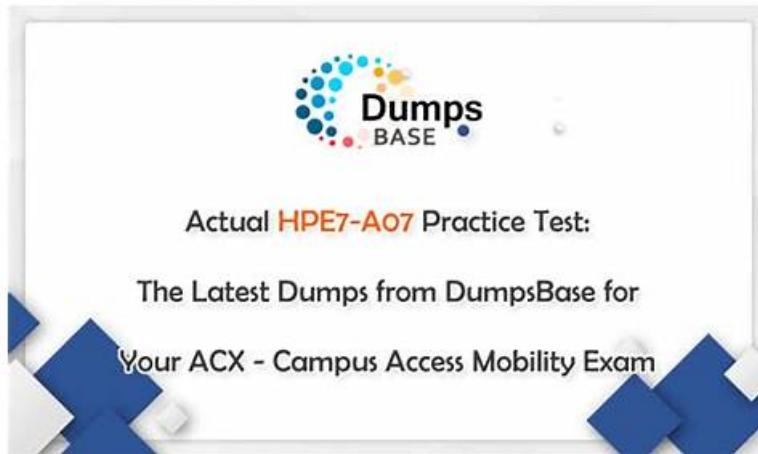


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## HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Switching: Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2</li><li>3 switching, including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

### NEW QUESTION # 28

Exhibit:

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

- A. There are no active fabric clients on the CX switch with RD 172.16.10.1
- B. 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.
- C. A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 has a host route that is not being properly advertised
- D. The overlay loopback addresses are advertised in the fabric with 2d-bit subnet masks

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The CLI output provided shows routing information from a CX 6300 switch. The output under "VRF: default" shows various IP routes, including a route for 10.203.1.100/32 with a next hop of 172.21.11.2. This indicates that the route to the client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is known in the network and is reachable via another device in the fabric, which has the loopback IP address 172.21.11.2. Since the route is present in the routing table, it means that the client is known and active within the fabric network.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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

**Answer: C**

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 timeout Exact 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 # 30

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

**Answer: B,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 # 31

A customer has deployed an AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster consisting of three controllers at a single site. The WLAN is configured to tunnel wireless device traffic to the AOS 10 mobility cluster. The clients are authorized to use WPA2-Personal. An end-user has opened a ticket with the helpdesk stating they cannot connect their client device to the network. There are other devices currently associated with the SSID with no issues.

Reviewing the output, what is the issue?

- A. The client device has an invalid certificate
- B. The RADIUS response from the authentication server is
- C. The client device has an invalid pre-shared key.
- D. transition mode is not enabled

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The issue indicated by the output is an invalid pre-shared key (PSK). The logs show multiple failures during the WPA2 key exchange process, which points to a mismatch between the PSK configured on the client device and the PSK expected by the AOS 10 mobility gateway.

## NEW QUESTION # 32

## Exhibit

- Which statement is true?

- A. The SSID supports sending neighbor reports.
- B. The SSID supports implicit beamforming.
- C. The SSID supports 802.11nac clients.
- D. The SSID supports RC4 encryption.

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

The SSID supports 802.11ac clients, which is indicated by the "High Throughput" and "Very High Throughput" options being enabled. These are terms associated with the 802.11ac wireless standard, indicating that the SSID can serve clients that support this technology.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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