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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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.

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While attempting the exam, take heed of the clock ticking, so that you manage the HP HPE7-A07 Questions in a time-efficient way. Even if you are completely sure of the correct answer to a question, first eliminate the incorrect ones, so that you may prevent blunders due to human error.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124
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 the correct values for "CPPM Username" and "CPPM Password" in the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central
- B. Add a new Enforcement Policy of type "WEBAUTH" on ClearPass and associate it with the matching service on ClearPass
- C. Modify the shared secret on the switch to match CPPM using the "radius-server host" command
- D. Uncheck the "Dynamic Authorization" checkbox in the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central

Answer: A

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 # 125
A deployment using AP-635S is connectedto a stack of CX 6300s as shown.
The output of the snow LACPinterfaces shews the following:
What is causing this issue?

- A. Each AP interface is connected to a routed-only interlace on different networks
- B. Spanning tree and loop protect are enabled on both AP uplink ports.
- C. The AP is configured with LACP active
- D. e0 is connected to a smart rate interface, and e1 is connected to a non-smart rate interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In an Aruba deployment, if an AP's interfaces show different LACP states, it often indicates a configuration mismatch. If one interface is up and the other is blocked as shown in the output,it's likely due to both interfaces on the AP being set to LACP active mode, which is a correct setting for establishing an LACP channel with Aruba switches like the CX 6300 series.

NEW QUESTION # 126
The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 VSF switch slack with an uplink over subscription ratio of 9.6:1.
They have indicated that their low-priority TCP traffic has been flagged with a DSCP marking coloring them yellow.
Refer to the exhibit.
They are considering adding two more nodes to thestack without adding any additional uplinks due to existing wiring constraints.One of their architects has suggested adding the following configuration:
What would be the impact of applying the acmethreshold profile as shown? (Select two.)

- A. All upper-layer protocol traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability.
- B. VoIP packets egressing any queue on LAG1 will more likely be protected from uplink over-utilization
- C. Yellow-flagged TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability
- D. All TCP traffic egressing LAG1 wail be subject to drop probability
- E. Only VoIP packets egressing queue 5 on LAG1 will likely be protected from uplink over-utilization.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Applying the 'acmethreshold' profile as shown in the exhibit would set a minimum and maximum threshold for queue 0, which affects the drop probability for traffic that exceeds these thresholds. The yellow marking indicates a medium drop precedence, so yellow-flagged traffic would be more likely to be dropped when congestion occurs, and the uplink is over-utilized. This action is intended to protect higher-priority traffic, such as VoIP, by giving it a lower probability of being dropped.

NEW QUESTION # 127
A customer has interfering devices that are seen over the air. They contact you and ask you to configure RAPIDS to help identify interfering and rogue APs.
HPE Aruba Networking Central identifies a rogue AP and displays the connected switch port.
How can HPE Aruba Networking Central identify which switch port the AP is connected to?

- A. From the switch LLDP neighbors table
- B. Device profiling on the switch
- C. From the switch MAC address table
- D. From the AP MAC address table

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Central and ClearPass Documentation)
RAPIDS (Rogue AP Detection System) in Aruba Central or AirWave works by correlating information between wireless and wired infrastructure to detect rogue devices and identify their wired connectivity location.
When Aruba Central detects a rogue AP or interfering device, it uses wired-side discovery mechanisms such as LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) to trace the device's physical connection.
If the managed switch supports LLDP, it advertises and records neighbor information, including device type, MAC address, and connected port. Aruba Central queries this LLDP neighbor table from managed switches to determine the exact switch port where the rogue AP is physically connected.
Aruba Central and RAPIDS Documentation Extract:
"Aruba Central correlates rogue or interfering AP MAC addresses with wired-side discovery data. Using LLDP neighbor table information from managed switches, Central identifies the physical switch port where the rogue device is connected." Other options such as the MAC address table can show where a MAC is learned, but LLDP provides the direct, authenticated neighbor relationship that allows Aruba Central to accurately identify the rogue AP connection point and display it in the dashboard.
Option Analysis:
* A. Incorrect - Device profiling identifies endpoint types, not wired connection ports for rogue AP detection.
* B. Incorrect - MAC tables alone don't provide direct port-device mapping context for rogue detection in Central.
* C. # Correct - Aruba Central uses LLDP neighbor data from managed switches to map rogue or interfering APs to specific switch ports.
* D. Incorrect - AP MAC address tables exist in controllers or APs, not in Central's rogue-tracking mechanism.
# Final Verified answer: C
# Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* Aruba Central Administration and RAPIDS Configuration Guide
* ArubaOS-Switch and CX Network Management Fundamentals - LLDP Discovery Integration
* Aruba Certified Network Security Professional (ACNSP) Study Guide - Rogue AP Detection and Wired Correlation

NEW QUESTION # 128
In a WLAN network with a tunneled SSID, you see the following events in HPE Aruba Networking Central:
The customer asks you to investigate log messages. What should you tell them?

- A. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed
- B. This indicates a client WLAN driver issue for the client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d. You should upgrade the client WLAN driver
- C. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue
- D. This indicates a security issue. The client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d is performing a Denial-of-Service attack on your network. You should track down the client and remove it from the network

Answer: A

Explanation:
The provided event logs from Aruba Central show multiple entries of:
Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update
Client PMK/OKC Key Delete
Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client ...
Operation DEL for key cache entry for client ...

These log entries refer to Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) updates in the Aruba gateway or access point for wireless clients.
When a client roams between APs or the system refreshes key entries for active clients, Aruba's infrastructure updates or deletes PMK cache entries dynamically. This process ensures secure key continuity across APs and controllers for tunneled SSIDs.
Exact Extracts from Aruba WLAN and AOS-10 Documentation:
"PMK/OKC cache updates and deletions are part of normal operation. When clients connect, disconnect, or roam, the system adds or removes their PMK cache entries. These log messages are informational and indicate expected WPA2-Enterprise behavior."
"In a tunneled SSID, PMK and OKC entries are managed at the gateway level. When a client roams or rekeys, the gateway logs PMK/OKC Key Add/Update and Key Delete messages. These are not error conditions."
"Frequent ADD/DEL entries for a client MAC address reflect normal WPA2 key lifecycle events-such as reauthentication, idle timeout, or client-driven disassociation." Thus, these messages indicate normal background key management (PMK caching and rekeying) and not any fault or attack scenario.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Denial-of-Service attack:False. These events correspond to key management, not excessive connection requests. Aruba security logs for DoS attacks show messages like "Association flood" or
"Authentication flood," not PMK/OKC operations.
* B. Roaming issue:While OKC relates to roaming optimizations, these log messages do not indicate a failure or issue - they show successful key caching updates.
"OKC Key Add/Update events confirm successful key caching, not roaming failure."
* C. Client WLAN driver issue:No error messages (timeouts, EAP failures, or deauths) are logged. The presence of PMK updates and deletes alone does not imply a driver issue.
"Client driver problems typically manifest as association failures or 4-way handshake errors, not PMK cache logs." Conclusion:
The repeated "PMK/OKC Key Add/Update" and "Key Delete" events represent routine client key caching and refresh behavior in Aruba's tunneled WLAN design.
No misconfiguration, client issue, or attack is implied.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 10 Wireless and Gateway Configuration Guide - "PMK caching and OKC operation."
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Operations Guide - "Understanding PMK/OKC key lifecycle and expected log events."
* Aruba Campus WLAN Best Practices Guide - "Tunneled SSID key management (PMK, OKC, and
802.11r Fast Roaming)."
* Aruba Central Monitoring and Event Logs Reference - "Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Delete informational messages."

NEW QUESTION # 129
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