

更新のHP HPE7-A07: Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam模擬対策-正確的なCertJuken HPE7-A07勉強ガイド



ちなみに、CertJuken HPE7-A07の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1v43lwpC1YoylGglbFGd7X_LUejSS0Bw

いろいろな人はHPのHPE7-A07を長い時間で復習して試験のモードへの不適応で失敗することを心配していますから、我々CertJukenはあなたに試験の前に試験の真実なモードを体験させます。HPのHPE7-A07試験のソフトは問題数が豊富であなたに大量の練習で能力を高めさせます。そのほかに、専門家たちの解答への詳しい分析があります。あなたにHPのHPE7-A07試験に自信を持たせます。

HP HPE7-A07 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	ルーティング: この Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert 筆記試験セクションでは、ルーティング トポロジと機能を設計およびトラブルシューティングして、データが複雑なネットワークを効率的にナビゲートできるようにする能力が評価されます。これは、HP ソリューション アーキテクトにとって重要なスキルです。
トピック 2	ネットワークの復元力と仮想化: Aruba 認定キャンパス アクセス モビリティ エキスパート 筆記試験のこのセクションでは、復元力、冗長性、フォールトトレランスのためのメカニズムの設計とトラブルシューティングに関する上級 HP RF ネットワーク エンジニアの専門知識を評価します。これは、中断のないネットワーク サービスを維持するために不可欠です。
トピック 3	パフォーマンスの最適化: Aruba 認定キャンパス アクセス モビリティ エキスパート 筆記試験は、ネットワーク内のパフォーマンスの問題の分析と修復に重点を置いています。この試験では、ネットワーク操作を微調整して効率と速度を最大限に高める上級 RF ネットワーク エンジニアの能力を測定します。
トピック 4	トラブルシューティング: HP HPE7-A07 試験のこのトピックでは、上級 HP RF ネットワーク エンジニアのトラブルシューティング スキルを評価します。また、キャンパス ネットワークの問題を解決する能力も評価します。これは、ネットワークの信頼性を確保し、重要な環境でのダウンタイムを最小限に抑えるために不可欠です。
トピック 5	WLAN: この HP HPE7-A07 試験トピックでは、上級 RF ネットワーク エンジニアが RF 属性とワイヤレス機能を設計およびトラブルシューティングする能力をテストします。また、エンタープライズ環境で WLAN パフォーマンスを最適化するために重要なワイヤレス構成の構築とトラブルシューティングも含まれます。

一発合格問題 HPE7-A07 厳選問題集

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam 認定 HPE7-A07 試験問題 (Q18-Q23):

質問 # 18

The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 switch stack with an uplink oversubscription ratio of 9.6:1. They are considering adding two more nodes to the stack without adding any additional uplinks due to cabling constraints One of their architects has expressed concerns that their critical UDP traffic from both wired and bridged AP clients will encounter packet drops. They have already applied the following configuration:

```
vsf1(config)# qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
vsf1(config-threshold)# queue 0 action wred-resp yellow min-threshold 40 percent max-threshold 80 percent
vsf1(config)# int lag 1
vsf1(config-if)# description uplink-to-collapsed-core
vsf1(config-if)# apply qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
```

```
vsf1# show qos dscp-map default
DSCP      code_point  local_priority  cos  color  name
-----
000000    0           1             green  CS0
000001    1           1             green
000010    2           1             green
000011    3           1             green
000100    4           1             green
000101    5           1             green
000110    6           1             green
000111    7           1             green
001000    8           0             green  CS1
001001    9           0             green
001010   10           0             green  AF11
001011   11           0             green
001100   12           0             yellow AF12
001101   13           0             green
001110   14           0             yellow AF13
001111   15           0             green
010000   16           2             green  CS2
010001   17           2             green
010010   18           2             green  AF21
010011   19           2             green
010100   20           2             yellow AF22
010101   21           2             green
010110   22           2             yellow AF23
010111   23           2             green
011000   24           3             green  CS3
011001   25           3             green
011010   26           3             green  AF31
011011   27           3             green
011100   28           3             yellow AF32
011101   29           3             green
011110   30           3             yellow AF33
011111   31           3             green
```

1000000	32	4	green	CS4
1000001	33	4	green	AF41
100010	34	4	green	AF41
100011	35	4	green	AF41
100100	36	4	yellow	AF42
100101	37	4	green	AF43
100110	38	4	yellow	AF43
100111	39	4	green	CS5
101000	40	5	green	CS5
101001	41	5	green	EF
101010	42	5	green	CS6
101011	43	5	green	CS6
101100	44	5	green	CS6
101101	45	5	green	EF
101110	46	5	green	EF
101111	47	5	green	EF
110000	48	6	green	CS6
110001	49	6	green	CS6
110010	50	6	green	CS6
110011	51	6	green	CS6
110100	52	6	green	CS6
110101	53	6	green	CS6
110110	54	6	green	CS6
110111	55	6	green	CS6
111000	56	7	green	CS7
111001	57	7	green	CS7
111010	58	7	green	CS7
111011	59	7	green	CS7
111100	60	7	green	CS7
111101	61	7	green	CS7
111110	62	7	green	CS7
111111	63	7	green	CS7

Which strategy will complement this solution to achieve their objective?

- A. edge mark critical UDP Traffic with CSS
- B. edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF12
- C. edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF11
- D. edge mark critical UDP traffic with AF42

正解: D

解説:

Given that the ACME company's concern is about UDP traffic potentially encountering packet drops due to uplink oversubscription, they need a strategy that prioritizes critical UDP traffic to minimize loss.

Option D, edge mark critical UDP traffic with AF42, is the correct answer. Assured Forwarding (AF) classes provide a way to assign different levels of delivery assurance for IP packets. AF42 is typically used for traffic that requires low latency and low loss, such as voice and video, which often use UDP. Marking critical UDP traffic with AF42 will help ensure that this traffic is treated with higher priority over the network.

Option A (edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF12) and Option C (edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF11) suggest marking lower priority TCP traffic, which does not directly address the concern for critical UDP traffic.

Option B (edge mark critical UDP Traffic with CS5) suggests using Class Selector 5 for critical UDP traffic, which is also a valid approach but does not match the existing configuration that is focused on Assured Forwarding (AF) classes.

質問 # 19

Which option shows the correct Bandwidth Control for 1024 kbps down and 2048 Kops up for the SSID?

- A.

- B.

- C.

- D.

正解: C

解説:

The correct Bandwidth Control settings for 1024 Kbps down and 2048 Kbps up for the SSID are shown in Option D. In Option D, the downstream is set at 1024 Kbps and the upstream at 2048 Kbps, both configured per user, which matches the requested configuration. This setup ensures that each user has a guaranteed bandwidth allocation of the specified rates when connected to the SSID, providing a controlled and predictable user experience.

質問 # 20

A customer is planning to add IoT devices that connect wirelessly to the existing 802.1X SSID. The customer will use HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass to authenticate the IoT devices by MAC address but other devices will still need to authenticate by only 802.1X.

Refer to the exhibit.

```
wlan-ssid-profile Employee
enable
index 0
type employee
ssid Employee
wpa3
opmode wpa3-aes-gcm-256
max-authentication-failures 0
vlan 100
auth-server CPPM1
rf-band all
captive-portal disable
mac-authentication
dtim-period 1
broadcast-filter none
radius-accounting
radius-interim-accounting-interval 10
dmo-channel-utilization-threshold 90
local-probe-req-thresh 0
max-clients-threshold 1024
```

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 21

A customer would like to allow their IT Helpdesk to configure IoT devices to connect to a single SSID using a unique PSK that other devices cannot use.

Which solution would you recommend?

- A. MPSK Local
- **B. MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication**
- C. MPSK AES with MAC Auth
- D. MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

The requirement in this question is to allow IT staff to provision unique pre-shared keys (PSKs) for each IoT device on a single SSID, ensuring that one device's PSK cannot be used by another. This is the definition of Multi-Pre-Shared Key (MPSK) functionality.

HPE Aruba Networking supports three main MPSK deployment methods:

- * MPSK Local - Keys are defined locally on the AP or gateway; no external integration.
- * MPSK with ClearPass - Keys are managed and validated via ClearPass Policy Manager.
- * MPSK with Cloud Authentication - Keys are generated, stored, and managed natively through Aruba Central Cloud Authentication.

In this scenario, the IT Helpdesk wants a simplified, cloud-based method to generate and manage per-device unique PSKs without needing a ClearPass deployment. This aligns directly with MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication. Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and Central Documentation:

"MPSK with Cloud Authentication allows administrators to configure a single SSID where each device is assigned a unique PSK. The PSKs are securely stored and validated using Aruba Central's cloud-based authentication service."

"Each PSK is tied to a specific client identity. If another device attempts to connect using the same PSK, the authentication will fail."

"This method simplifies onboarding of IoT and headless devices while maintaining security equivalent to 802.1X."

Thus, the correct recommendation is MPSK AES with Aruba Central Cloud Authentication, which fully supports per-device key uniqueness, centralized management, and cloud-based authentication-ideal for IoT device onboarding.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. MPSK AES with ClearPass: Valid and secure, but requires an on-prem ClearPass Policy Manager deployment. The question specifies a simpler method for IT Helpdesk to manage keys directly, which Cloud Authentication provides natively.

"ClearPass MPSK requires policy manager integration; Aruba Central Cloud Authentication provides a simpler cloud-native alternative."

* C. MPSK Local: Suitable for small static environments, but not scalable and requires manual key creation on the AP or gateway. Does not allow IT staff to easily generate new keys per device via Central.

"MPSK Local does not support centralized lifecycle management or key revocation."

* D. MPSK AES with MAC Auth: MPSK already handles per-device authentication via unique keys; MAC authentication is unnecessary and less secure.

"MAC authentication is an alternate method for non-802.1X devices but is not required with MPSK." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* Aruba Central Cloud Authentication and MPSK Deployment Guide - "Configuring MPSK AES with Cloud Authentication."

* Aruba Wi-Fi 6 and IoT Integration Best Practices Guide - "Securing IoT with Cloud-Managed MPSK."

* ArubaOS 10 WLAN Configuration Guide - "MPSK Modes (Local, ClearPass, Cloud Authentication) and Use Cases."

質問 # 22

You are troubleshooting a WLAN deployment with APs and gateways set up with an 802.1X tunneled SSIO.

End-users are complaining that they can't connect to the enterprise SSID. Which possible AP tunnel states could be the cause of the Issue? (Select two.)

- A. SM_STATE_CONNECTED
- **B. SM_STATE_REKEYING**
- **C. SM_STATE_CONNECTING**
- D. SM_STATE_SURVIVED
- E. SM_STATE_SURVIVING

正解: B、C

When troubleshooting a WLAN with 802.1X tunneled SSID issues, AP tunnel states indicate the status of the connection between the AP and the gateway/controller. The states 'SM_STATE_REKEYING' and 'SM_STATE_CONNECTING' could indicate transitional states where the connection has not been fully established, hence users might face issues connecting to the SSID. 'SM_STATE_REKEYING' implies that the AP is in the process of re-establishing encryption keys, while 'SM_STATE_CONNECTING' indicates that the AP is trying to establish a connection with the controller or gateway. These states could lead to temporary connectivity issues until the state transitions to 'SM_STATE_CONNECTED'.

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