

HPE7-A07 Test Result - HPE7-A07 Valid Dumps Ebook



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These questions will familiarize you with the HPE7-A07 exam format and the content that will be covered in the actual test. You will not get a passing score if you rely on outdated practice questions. NewPassLeader has assembled a brief yet concise study material that will aid you in acing the Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam (HPE7-A07) exam on the first attempt. This prep material has been compiled under the expert guidance of 90,000 experienced HP professionals from around the globe.

HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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The core competitiveness of the HPE7-A07 exam practice questions, as users can see, we have a strong team of experts, the HPE7-A07 study materials are advancing with the times, updated in real time. Through user feedback recommendations, we've come to the conclusion that the HPE7-A07 learning guide has a small problem at present, in the rest of the company development plan, we will continue to strengthen our service awareness, let users more satisfied with our HPE7-A07 Study Materials, we hope to keep long-term with customers, rather than a short high sale.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

Exhibit.

```

AP#show network IoT
Name :IoT
ESSID :IoT
Status :Enabled
Mode :wpa-psk-tkip,wpa2-psk-aes
Band :2.4
Type :employee
Zone :
Termination :Disabled
Passphrase :7e2fdb07d533847ee5d2fdf7bdfdb3d08ef1ac4efc644ea2
Passphrase Size :8
WEP Key :
WEP Key Index :1
Coding :UTF-8
dot11r :Enabled
dot11k :Disabled
dot11v :Enabled
MPSK :Disabled
MPSK-local :Disabled
High Throughput :Enabled
Very High Throughput :Enabled
High Efficiency :Enabled
HE TXBF :Enabled
HE MU-OFDMA :Enabled
HE MU-MIMO :Enabled
HE UL MU-MIMO :Disabled
HE Guard Interval :800ns,1600ns,3200ns
A-beacon-rate :Default
G-beacon-rate :Default
Enable Agile Multiband (MBO) :Disabled
Advertise Cellular Data Capability attribute of MBO :Disabled
Fine Timing Measurement (802.11mc) Responder Mode :Disabled
Dot11k Profile :default

```

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

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 # 70

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.

```
Nov 15 00:47:48.923 station-up * c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - - wpa2 psk aes
Nov 15 00:47:48.923 wpa2-key1 <- c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 117
Nov 15 00:47:48.930 wpa2-key2 -> c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 123 mic failure
Nov 15 00:47:49.700 rad-acct-start -> c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1/_gw_172.20.10.102 - -
Nov 15 00:47:50.421 wpa2-key1 <- c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 117
Nov 15 00:47:50.428 wpa2-key2 -> c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 123 mic failure
Nov 15 00:47:51.924 wpa2-key1 <- c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 117
Nov 15 00:47:51.937 wpa2-key2 -> c8:34:8e:20:50:4b cc:88:c7:43:23:b1 - 123 mic failure
AP-635#
```

Reviewing the output, what is the issue?

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

Answer: B

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 # 71

A customer is evaluating device profiles on a CX 6300 switch. The test device has the following attribute:

```
mac-group iot
seq 10 match mac-oui 81:cd:93
port-access device-profile iot-prod
enable
associate role iot-prod
associate mac-group iot
```

* MAC address=81:cd:93:13:ab:31

The test device needs to be assigned the "iot-prod" role, in addition the "lot-default" role must be applied for any other device connected to interface 1/1/1. This is a lab environment with no configuration of any external authentication server for the test. Given the configuration example, what is required to meet this testing requirement?

- A. Enter the command "port-access device-profile mode block-until-profile-applied" for interface 1/1/1.
- B. Enter the command "port-access device-profile mode block-until-profile-applied" globally.
- **C. Enter the command "port-access fallback-role lot-default globally"**
- D. Enter the command "port-access onboarding-method precedence" to set device profiles with a lower precedence.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The fallback role is used as a default role in the absence of a specified role or when an authentication server is not available. Given the scenario, where the test device with MAC address 81:cd:93:13:ab:31 needs to be assigned to "iot-prod" and other devices to "lot-default", and considering there is no external authentication server configured for the test, the appropriate action would be to set a global fallback role that applies to all devices connecting to the network. This ensures that any device that does not match the specific device profile will inherit the "lot-default" role. Since the configuration for a specific MAC address (81:cd:93:xx:xx:xx) to associate with the "iot-prod" role is already in place, setting the fallback role globally accommodates the requirement for other devices.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Your customer asked for help to apply an ACL for wireless guest users with the following criteria:

- * Wi-Fi guests are on VLAN 555
- * allow internet access
- * only allow access to public DNS servers

* deny access to all internal networks except for any DHCP server

These session ACLs are already present in the CLI of the mobility gateway group:

```
ip access-list session dns-acl
any any svc-dns permit
ip access-list session dhcp-acl
any any svc-dhcp permit
ip access-list session allowall
any any any permit
ip access-list session internal-networks
user network 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 any deny
user network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 any deny
```

You have access to the CLI. Which user role meets all the criteria?

- A.

```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
access-list session dhcp-acl
access-list session dns-acl
access-list session internal-networks
access-list session allowall
vlan 555
```
- B.

```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
access-list session dhcp-acl
access-list session internal-networks
access-list session allowall
vlan 555
```
- C.

```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
access-list session dns-acl
access-list session internal-networks
access-list session dhcp-acl
access-list session allowall
vlan 555
```
- D.

```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
access-list session dhcp-acl
access-list session internal-networks
access-list session dns-acl
vlan 555
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the criteria provided for wireless guest users, the correct user role configuration must allow internet access, only allow access to public DNS servers, deny access to all internal networks except for any DHCP server, and place the Wi-Fi guests on VLAN 555. The ACLs must permit services necessary for basic internet access (such as DNS and DHCP) and block access to internal networks.

Option A satisfies these criteria with the following configurations:

user-role "WiFi-guest": This defines the role for Wi-Fi guests.

access-list session dhcp-acl: This applies the access list that likely permits DHCP, which is necessary for guests to obtain an IP address.

access-list session dns-acl: This applies the DNS access list, which likely restricts guests to using public DNS servers.

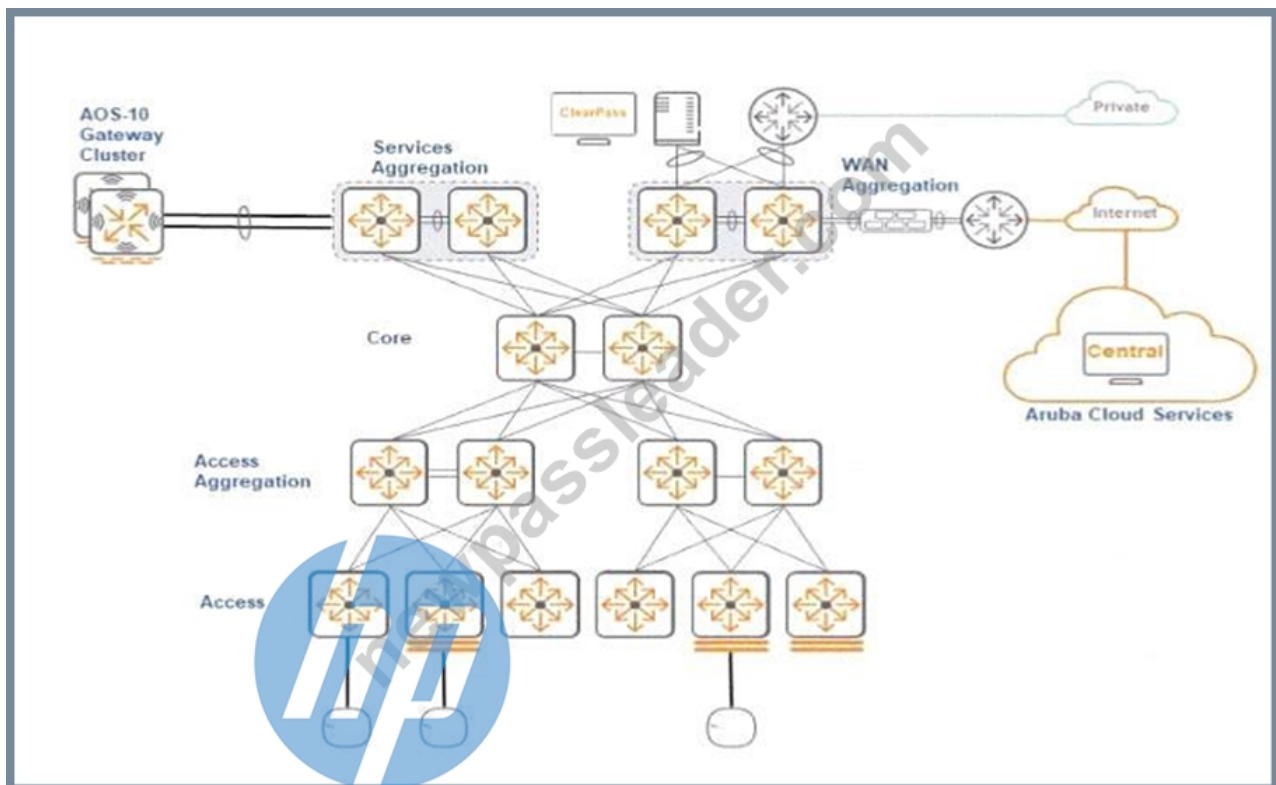
access-list session internal-networks: This applies the internal networks access list, which denies access to internal networks.

vlan 555: This sets the VLAN for Wi-Fi guests to 555.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they include access-list session allowall which would permit all traffic, contradicting the requirement to deny access to all internal networks.

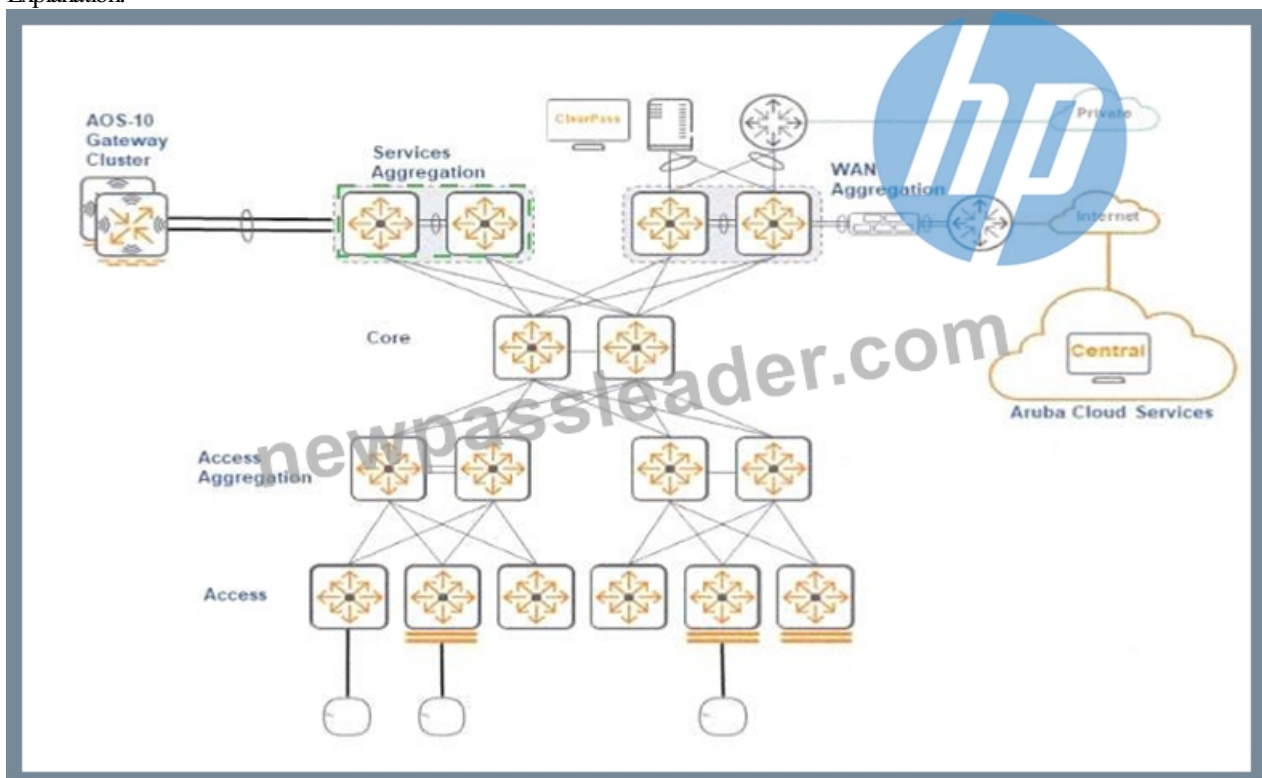
NEW QUESTION # 73

An administrator is creating a fabric with NetConductor in HPE Aruba Networking Central Considering an EVPN VXLAN fabric, click on the most appropriate layer to be configured as a Rome-Reflector Persona.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

In the context of an EVPN VXLAN fabric, the Route-Reflector Persona is most appropriately configured at the Services Aggregation layer. This layer is responsible for interconnecting different network services and typically includes more robust, higher-capacity devices capable of handling the route-reflection functions for EVPN VXLAN.

In an Aruba Networks fabric, route reflectors are used to optimize the distribution of BGP routes. The Services Aggregation layer, which is centrally located in the network topology, is best suited for this role due to its high availability and ability to efficiently manage routes between the core and access layers.

Therefore, if you were to click on the image provided, you would select the Services Aggregation layer to configure the Route-

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