# Exam HPE7-A07 Outline | Test HPE7-A07 Assessment


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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 | • 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 | • 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 4 | • Authentication<br>• 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 5 | • 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 6 | • 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 7 | • 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 8 | • 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 9 | • 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. |

**>> Exam HPE7-A07 Outline <<**

## Test HPE7-A07 Assessment - Test HPE7-A07 Sample Questions

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

**NEW QUESTION # 51**


A network administrator attempts to improve multicast traffic flow and performs some packet captures for validation. What can the network administrator conclude from the results?

- A. The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mbps because Broadcast Multicast Optimization (BCMCO) was configured.
- B. The type field remains consistent because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.
- C. The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mbps because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.
- D. The capture taken after optimization does not show a packet length because Multicast Transmission Optimization was configured.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The packet decode excerpt shows a QoS Data frame, not a multicast-control low-rate frame.
Frame control flags indicate:
* Subtype: QoS Data # This is unicast, not broadcast/multicast
* From DS bit = 1, To DS bit = 0 # Wireless unicast from AP to client
* High-rate MCS data present # Indicates optimized transmission speed
This behavior aligns directly with Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO).
Aruba DMO Overview - Official Behavior
ArubaOS Wi-Fi optimization guides state:
"Dynamic Multicast Optimization converts multicast packets into unicast transmissions and sends them using the highest supported data rate, improving delivery reliability and efficiency." This means:
Before DMO
After DMO
Multicast sent at lowest basic rate (e.g., 6 Mbps)
Converted to unicast # can use high PHY rates (e.g., 300 Mbps+)
High drop probability
Reliable delivery
Poor performance
Optimized throughput
The packet remaining a Data/QoS Data subtype is correct - DMO does not change the 802.11 frame Type field; it changes transmission handling and rate control.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
Option
Why Incorrect
A BCMCO does not exist - incorrect feature name
B Type consistency is not the key validation point - rate increase is
D Packet length always appears in frame decode; optimization never hides it
# Final Verified answer: C
The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mbps because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**
You are a wireless network administrator at an outdoor container yard. A new multicast application that communicates with the GPS on the container handling equipment is being added to the network.
Which setting will increase the reliability and send traffic at the highest possible data rate?

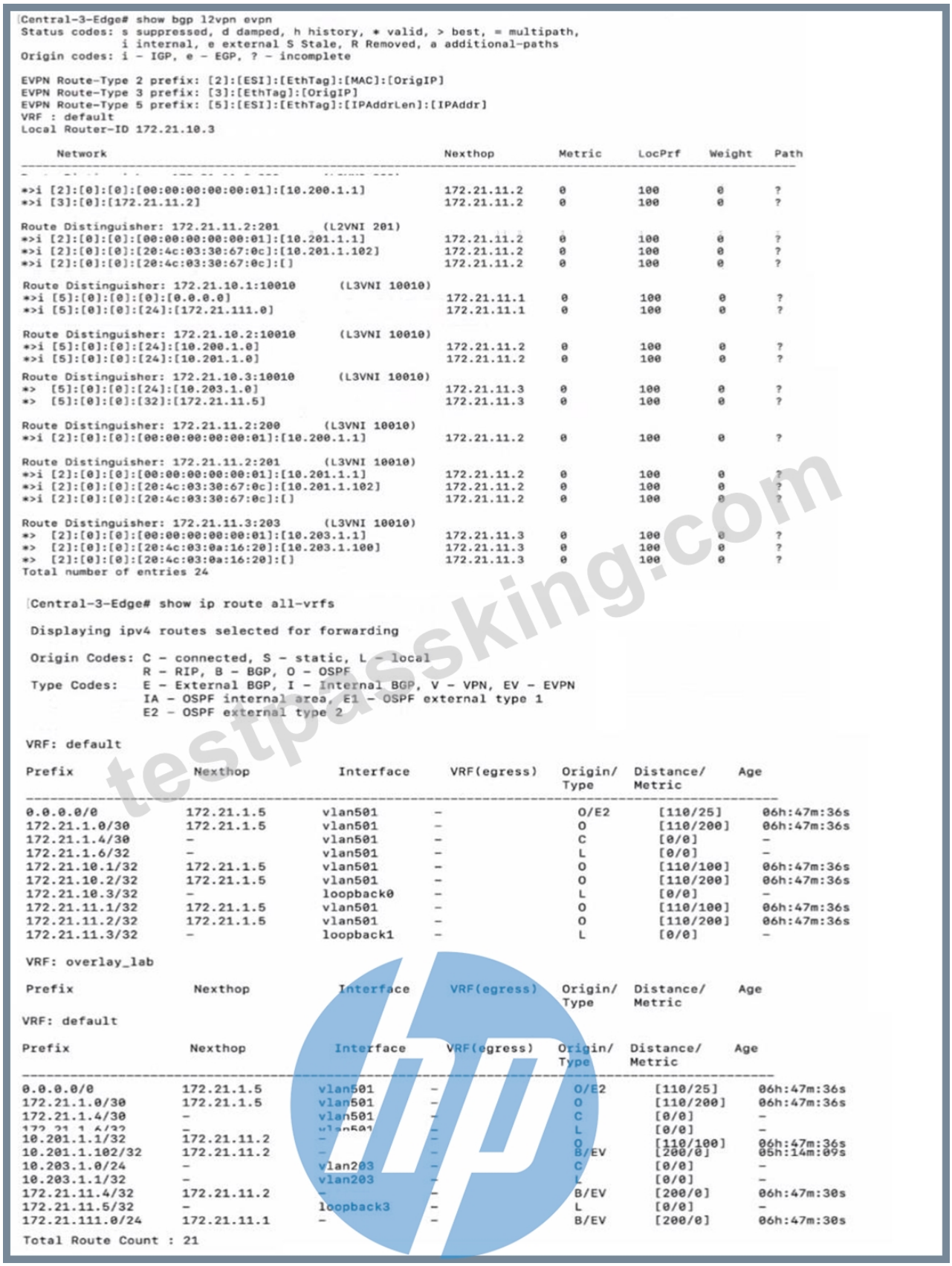
- A. Dynamic Multicast Optimization
- B. Enable WiFi Multimedia.
- C. Increase the basic rate from 6 to 24 Mbps.
- D. Multicast Transmission Optimization

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Documentation Multicast frames over Wi-Fi are traditionally transmitted at the lowest basic data rate, making them slow and unreliable, particularly outdoors where environmental RF effects are more significant.
Aruba provides a feature designed for this scenario:
# Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO)
* Converts multicast streams into unicast transmissions per associated client
* Allows the AP to use the highest possible unicast data rate supported
* Significantly improves reliability, throughput, and range for critical multicast applications HPE Aruba documentation statement:

"Dynamic Multicast Optimization increases the reliability of multicast traffic by converting multicast frames to unicast and allows transmissions using higher data rates." This directly supports the requirement in the question:
# increase reliability
# use the highest possible data rate
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
Option
Reason Incorrect
A). Increase basic rate
Raising basic rates often reduces coverage range and can disconnect distant outdoor clients B). Multicast Transmission Optimization This older mode still transmits multicast over the air, not at highest rate D). Enable WMM WMM is for QoS prioritization, not for increasing multicast PHY rates or reliability
# Final Verified answer: C. Dynamic Multicast Optimization
# Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* Aruba Mobility and WLAN Optimization Guides - Dynamic Multicast Optimization operation and benefits
* Aruba Outdoor Wi-Fi Deployment Best Practices - Multicast performance enhancements
* ACMP (Aruba Certified Mobility Professional) Study Material - Multicast Optimization for IoT and GPS Applications

**NEW QUESTION # 53**
Exhibit.



```
Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2vpn evpn
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
              i internal, e external S Stale, R Removed, a additional-paths
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

EVPN Route-Type 2 prefix: [2]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[MAC]:[OrigIP]
EVPN Route-Type 3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[OrigIP]
EVPN Route-Type 5 prefix: [5]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPAddrLen]:[IPAddr]
VRF : default
Local Router-ID 172.21.10.3

     Network                                          Nexthop         Metric     LocPrf     Weight   Path
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2]                            172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201      (L2VNI 201)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102]   172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[]               172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]                        172.21.11.1     0          100        0        ?
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[172.21.111.0]                  172.21.11.1     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.2:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.200.1.0]                    172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0]                    172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.3:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.203.1.0]                    172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[32]:[172.21.11.5]                   172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102]   172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[]               172.21.11.2     0          100        0        ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:203      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.203.1.1]      172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[10.203.1.100]   172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[]               172.21.11.3     0          100        0        ?
Total number of entries 24

Central-3-Edge# show ip route all-vrfs

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local
              R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
Type Codes:   E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN
              IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1
              E2 - OSPF external type 2

VRF: default

Prefix              Nexthop          Interface      VRF(egress)   Origin/    Distance/     Age
                                                                  Type       Metric
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.0.0/0           172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O/E2       [110/25]      06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.0/30       172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.4/30       -                vlan501        -             C          [0/0]         -
172.21.1.6/32       -                vlan501        -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.10.1/32      172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O          [110/100]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.10.2/32      172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.10.3/32      -                loopback0      -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.11.1/32      172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O          [110/100]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.2/32      172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.3/32      -                loopback1      -             L          [0/0]         -

VRF: overlay_lab

Prefix              Nexthop          Interface      VRF(egress)   Origin/    Distance/     Age
                                                                  Type       Metric

VRF: default

Prefix              Nexthop          Interface      VRF(egress)   Origin/    Distance/     Age
                                                                  Type       Metric
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.0.0/0           172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O/E2       [110/25]      06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.0/30       172.21.1.5       vlan501        -             O          [110/200]     06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.4/30       -                vlan501        -             C          [0/0]         -
172.21.1.6/32       -                vlan501        -             L          [0/0]         -
10.201.1.1/32       172.21.11.2      -              -             O          [110/100]     06h:47m:36s
10.201.1.102/32     172.21.11.2      -              -             B/EV       [200/0]       05h:14m:09s
10.203.1.0/24       -                vlan203        -             C          [0/0]         -
10.203.1.1/32       -                vlan203        -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.11.4/32      172.21.11.2      -              -             B/EV       [200/0]       06h:47m:30s
172.21.11.5/32      -                loopback3      -             L          [0/0]         -
172.21.111.0/24     172.21.11.1      -              -             B/EV       [200/0]       06h:47m:30s

Total Route Count : 21
```

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. The overlay loopbacK addresses are advertised in the faerie with 2d-bit subnet masks
- 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 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 # 54**
Exhibit.

```
SW-1(config-if-vrrp)# show run cur
interface vlan 10
    vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
        address 10.1.10.1 primary
        priority 150
        no shutdown
        exit
```

```
SW-2(config-if-vrrp)# show run cur
interface vlan 10
    vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
        address 10.1.10.1 primary
        no shutdown
        exit
```

```
SW-1(config)# show vrrp

VRRP is enabled

Interface vlan10 - Group 1 - Address-Family IPv4
  State is ACTIVE
  State duration 06 mins 25.976 secs
  Virtual IP address is 10.1.10.1
  Virtual MAC address is 00:00:5e:00:01:01
  Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
  Version is 2
  Preemption is enabled
   min delay is 0 sec
  Priority is 150
  Active Router is 10.1.10.2 (local)
  Active Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
  Active Down interval is 3414 msec
```

```
SW-2(config)# show vrrp

VRRP is enabled

Interface vlan10 - Group 1 - Address-Family IPv4
  State is ACTIVE
  State duration 00.778 secs
  Virtual IP address is 10.1.10.1
  Virtual MAC address is 00:00:5e:00:01:01
  Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
  Version is 2
  Preemption is enabled
   min delay is 0 sec
  Priority is 100
  Active Router is 10.1.10.3 (local)
  Active Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
  Active Down interval is 3609 msec
```

After configuring VRRP between sw-1 and SW-2. you notice that both switches are showing as active. What could be the reason for this issue?

- A. VRRP preemptive mode is disabled.
- B. Both switches are configured as VRRP 'primary.'
- C. SW-1 cam reach SW-2 on VLAN 10.
- D. SW-2 has no priority configurations for VRRP 1.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
In VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol), only one switch should be the primary (master) for a given virtual IP address, with the other switches being backups. If both switches are showing as active, it suggests a misconfiguration where both are set to act as the primary for the same VRRP group. The exhibits provided indicate that both switches believe they are the active or primary for the VRRP group, which is an incorrect configuration.

**NEW QUESTION # 55**
A customer is deploying a new warehouse with AP-634 APs inthe unitedStates with mobile devices that can operate in the 6GHz

spectrum All testing and RF analyses were performed during the POC using AP-635 APs In a different location During the deployment, they noticed fewer 6GHz channels were broadcasting in the air.
Why would the AP-634 deployment have a lesser amount of broadcasting channels?

- A. The AP-635 APs received different allowable 6GHz channels from the AFC service versus the AP-634 APs due to the POC running in a different location.
- B. The AP-634 AP's persona was configured in the Central group as Standard Power.
- C. The AP-634 APs do not have an advanced subscription.
- D. The AP-634 APs cannot broadcast an 6Gnz channels due to regulatory restrictions.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In the United States, the operation in the 6GHz band for Wi-Fi devices such as the AP-634 and AP-635 is regulated by the Automated Frequency Coordination (AFC) system, which determines the channels that can be used based on the location. Since the Proof of Concept (POC) was conducted in a different location using AP-635 APs, the allowable channels identified by the AFC service for that location would be different than the channels allowed for the actual deployment location of the AP-634 APs. This would result in a different set of broadcasting channels being available for use in the new warehouse deployment.

**NEW QUESTION # 56**
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