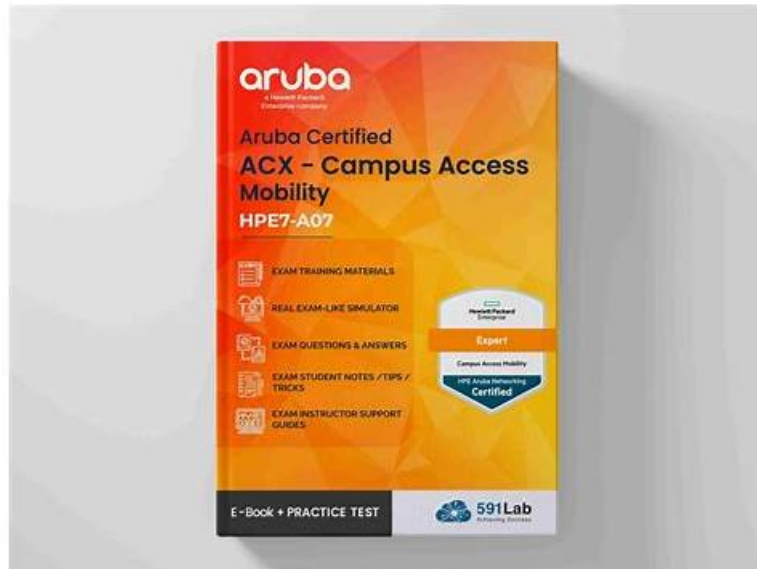


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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">• 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	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

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
  ipv6 any any any permit
ip access-list session internal-networks
  user network 172.16.0.0 255.240.0.0 any deny
  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 dns-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 # 81

Exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Web Login Editor' interface. Key fields include:

- Name:** acx-guest
- Page Name:** acx-guest
- Description:** (empty)
- Vendor Settings:** Aruba
- Login Method:** Controller-initiated
- Address:** securelogin.aruba-training.com
- Secure Login:** Use vendor default
- Dynamic Address:** (checkbox unchecked)

Which would explain this issue?

- A. ".aruba-training.com needs to be entered in the Address field for the ClearPass Guest
- B. HTTPS wildcard certificates are not supported
- C. captiveportal-login aruba-training.com needs to be entered in the Address field for the ClearPass Guest
- D. HTTPS certificate is not required in ClearPass Guest.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct address for the ClearPass Guest should match the FQDN of the HTTPS certificate installed on the device, which is often the FQDN of the vendor's product. This ensures secure and proper redirection to the captive portal during the authentication process. The FQDN should be entered in the Address field for ClearPass Guest configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 82

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile. What is a valid reason for the AP to failover to the secondary gateway cluster?

- A. The primary gateway cluster is up, but the AP is unable to reach the primary gateway cluster.
- B. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous.
- C. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous.

- D. The secondary gateway cluster is up, but the AP is unable to reach the secondary gateway cluster

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Aruba's infrastructure, the Access Points (APs) are configured with primary and secondary gateway clusters to ensure connectivity and resiliency. The APs will failover to the secondary gateway cluster if they are unable to reach the primary gateway cluster, even if the primary cluster is operational. This mechanism ensures that the APs maintain connectivity to the network infrastructure for continuous service delivery.

NEW QUESTION # 83

In a campus topology using VSX with two aggregation switches and downlinks to access switches, which LAG interface configuration at the aggregation layer is correct based on the parameters below?

- * ZTP VLAN 1001
- * access switch MGMT VLAN 2002
- * access switch MGMT VLAN is tagged
- * connectivity to the access switch should be maintained before and after the ZTP operation is complete

- A.

```
interface lag 150 multi-chassis
no shutdown
description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
no routing
vlan trunk native 1001
vlan trunk allowed all
lacp mode passive
```
- B.

```
interface lag 150 multi-chassis
no shutdown
description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
no routing
vlan trunk native 2002
vlan trunk allowed 1001,2002
lacp mode active
lacp fallback
```
- C.

```
interface lag 150
no shutdown
description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
no routing
vlan trunk native 1001
vlan trunk allowed 1001,2002
lacp mode active
lacp fallback
```
- D.

```
interface lag 150 multi-chassis
no shutdown
description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
no routing
vlan trunk native 1001
vlan trunk allowed all
lacp mode active
lacp fallback
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 84

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

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_CONNECTING
- B. SM_STATE_CONNECTED
- C. SM_STATE_SURVIVED
- D. SM_STATE_REKEYING
- E. SM_STATE_SURVIVING

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

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

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