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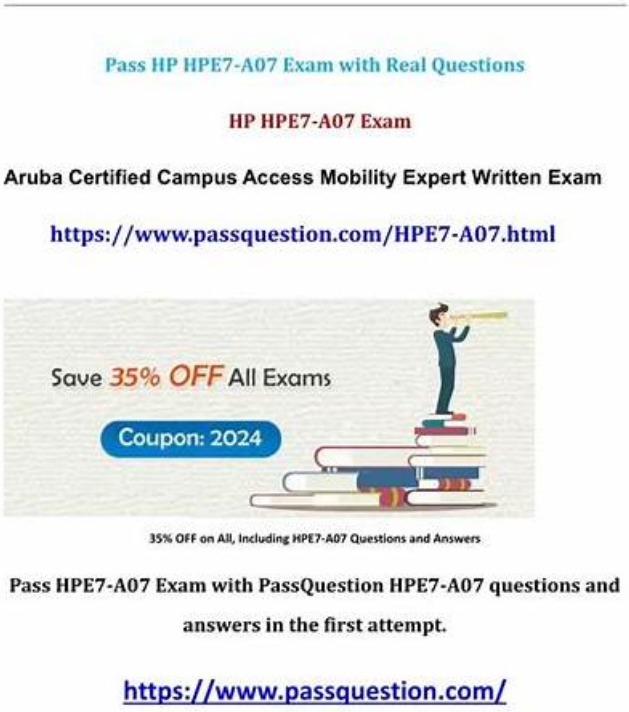

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 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.

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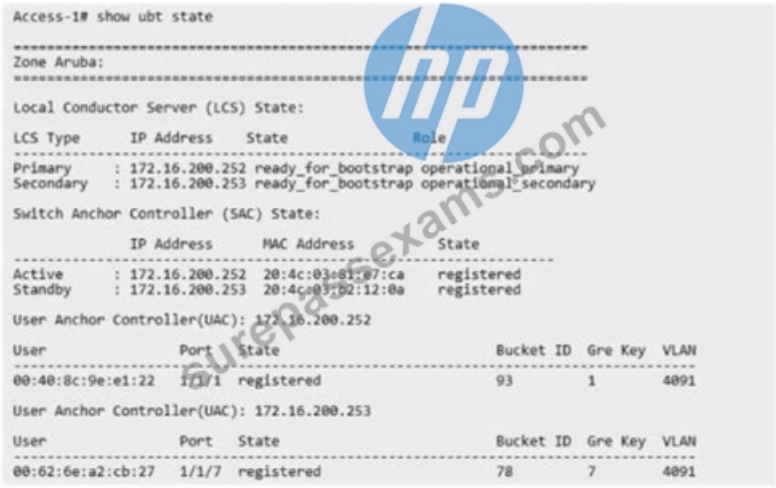
HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116
Refer to the exhibit.



To which devices has AP-1 established tunnels?

- A. A pair of standalone gateways
- B. A single gateway within a cluster
- C. A pair of switches running VXLAN
- D. A pair of gateways within a cluster

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command shown in the exhibit is:

Access-1# show ubt state
This command displays the User-Based Tunneling (UBT) status on an Aruba CX switch. UBT allows wired access devices (like CX 6300/6400) to extend tunneled connectivity to Aruba gateways, using GRE tunnels for user traffic.
The output contains the following sections:
1. Local Conductor Server (LCS) State
Primary : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary
Secondary : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary
This confirms that two gateways (IP 172.16.200.252 and 172.16.200.253) form an LCS pair in an Aruba gateway cluster.
Exact extract:
"The Local Conductor Servers (LCS) represent the pair of Aruba Gateways that control and terminate UBT tunnels. One operates as the primary (active) and the other as the secondary (standby). These gateways must be configured as a cluster pair."
2. Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State
Active : 172.16.200.252 20:4c:03:81:e7:ca registered
Standby : 172.16.200.253 20:4c:03:b2:12:0a registered
Both gateways are registered as active and standby switch anchor controllers. This is a clear indication that the switch (Access-1) has successfully established tunnels to both gateways within the cluster.
Exact extract:
"The Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) section lists both cluster members to which the switch forms GRE tunnels. The switch maintains active and standby tunnels for redundancy."
3. User Anchor Controller (UAC) State
Each connected user is mapped to a User Anchor Controller (UAC) - one of the two gateways - depending on cluster load balancing:
User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.252
User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.253
Each user session is anchored on a specific gateway within the cluster. The presence of two different UAC IPs confirms that users are being distributed across both gateways - a behavior that occurs only in a clustered gateway configuration.
Exact extract:
"In a clustered gateway deployment, each user session is dynamically anchored to one of the gateways. The UAC field shows which gateway currently handles each user session." Conclusion:
From the output:
* Two gateways are shown as primary and secondary LCS.
* Both are registered as SACs (tunnel endpoints).
* Users are distributed across both gateways as UACs.
This confirms that Access-1 (the CX switch) has established GRE tunnels to a pair of gateways within a cluster.
Hence, the correct answer is A. A pair of gateways within a cluster.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. A pair of switches running VXLAN:UBT tunnels are GRE-based and terminate on Aruba Gateways, not VXLAN-enabled switches.
"User-Based Tunneling uses GRE tunnels to Aruba Gateways; VXLAN is not used for UBT."
* C. A single gateway within a cluster:The output explicitly shows two controllers (active and standby) registered - not a single one.
* D. A pair of standalone gateways:The LCS state shows primary/secondary operational roles, which exist only in a cluster, not standalone gateways.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS-CX Access Security and UBT Configuration Guide - "Understanding User-Based Tunneling (UBT), LCS, SAC, and UAC roles."
* Aruba Gateway Clustering and Redundancy Guide - "Cluster operation and role distribution for UBT."
* Aruba Campus Wired and Wireless Integration Guide - "How CX switches form UBT tunnels to clustered Aruba gateways."
* Aruba Zero Trust Access Design Guide - "High availability with UBT across gateway clusters."

NEW QUESTION # 117
Which statements accurately describe OSPF Graceful Restart (when the restarting router is able to Keep its forwarding tables across the restart)? (Select two.)

- A. Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for OSPF and GR are mutually exclusive features.
- B. You must ensure your VSF stack has a secondary member when acting as a GR helper
- C. OSPF Routers listen for Grace-LSAs on each network segment where there is an OSFP adjacency.
- D. VSF Failover and Graceful-Restart require a VSF secondary member in the VSF stack
- E. The GR helper role is supported on AOX-CX 6100 switches.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Graceful Restart (GR) allows a router to continue forwarding packets while it restarts its OSPF process. The GR helper role on AOS-CX switches supports routers during this process. OSPFrouters listen for Grace-LSAs to identify neighbors undergoing a graceful restart, maintaining adjacencies with those routers to allow uninterrupted forwarding.

NEW QUESTION # 118
An ACME company employee complained about a recent poor-quality VoIP call while moving around their office environment HPE Aruba Networking Central reported a fair UCC score for this call while your VoIP engineer reported that their systems reported a MOS of 2, 3. The VoIP devices are operating over the 5GHz frequency band.
What are the possible contributing factors? (Select two.)

- A. 802.tr is enabled in the WLAN Security settings.
- B. Coverage AP deployment plans generally don't support enough cell overlap for VoIP.
- C. The client roamed into an area that continuously operates Zigbee.
- D. There was localized interference at the caller's location
- E. 802.1K is disabled in the WLAN Security settings

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
VoIP quality can be negatively impacted by insufficient cell overlap in AP deployment plans, which can cause poor handoffs between APs as a user moves around. This results in a degraded VoIP experience.
Additionally, roaming into an area with continuous Zigbee operation can cause interference with the 5GHz frequency band, further contributing to poor VoIP call quality. The Zigbee communication protocol operates on the same frequency band as Wi-Fi and can introduce noise and interference, which leads to a reduced MOS score, as reported by the VoIP engineer.

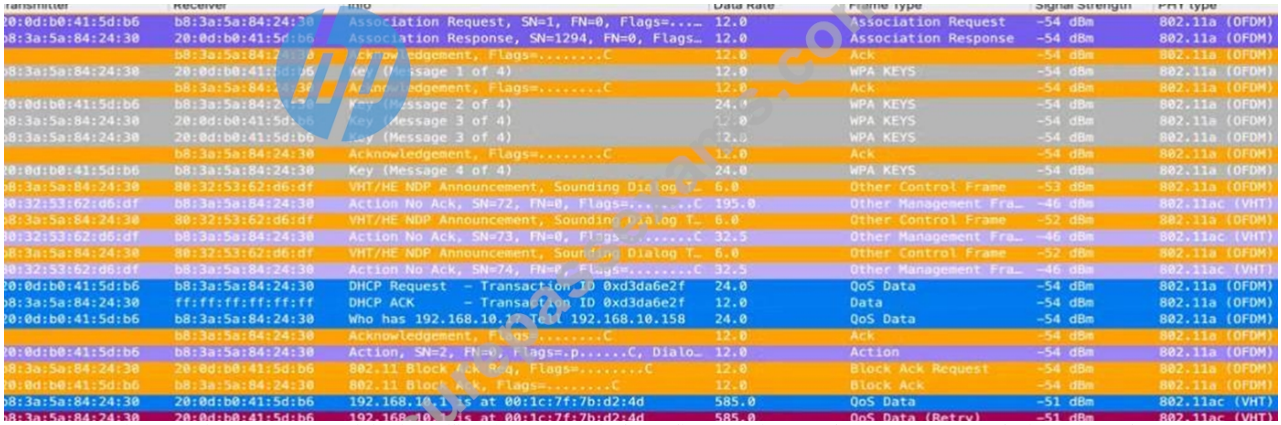
NEW QUESTION # 119
An OSPF router has learned a path to an external network by both an E1 and an E2 advertisement. Both routes have the same path cost. Which path will the router prefer?

- A. The router will prefer the E2 path.
- B. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.
- C. The router will prefer the E1 path.
- D. The router will use both paths equally utilizing ECMP.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In HPE Aruba Networking (AOS-CX and AOS-Switch) OSPF implementation, the routing behavior for external routes (Type 5 LSAs) distinguishes between two types of external advertisements:
* E1 (Type-1 external) - The total path cost is calculated as the sum of the internal cost to reach the ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router) plus the external cost as advertised in the LSA.
* E2 (Type-2 external) - The external cost is considered independent of the internal OSPF path cost to reach the ASBR. Thus, the metric used is only the external cost from the LSA.
When both an E1 and an E2 route exist to the same external destination, OSPF gives preference to the E1 route, regardless of metric values, because the E1 route represents a more accurate total cost to the destination (including internal OSPF cost).
Extract (as per HPE Aruba OSPF Technical Overview and AOS-CX Routing Guide):
"When both Type-1 (E1) and Type-2 (E2) external LSAs for the same destination are present, the router always prefers the Type-1 route. Type-1 routes include both internal and external costs in the total metric, while Type-2 routes use only the external cost. The E1 path is therefore considered more precise and is selected as the preferred route." This is consistent across Aruba's OSPF implementation and follows standard OSPF behavior as defined by the protocol (RFC 2328).
Therefore, when both E1 and E2 routes are available and have the same overall cost, the router will always prefer the E1 path.
References:* HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Routing Configuration Guide - OSPF External Route Preference (Section: OSPF External LSAs).* HPE Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - OSPF Route Selection and External Type Behavior.* HPE ArubaOS-Switch Management and Configuration Guide - OSPF External Route Types (E1 vs E2).

NEW QUESTION # 120
Exhibit.



Transmitter	Receiver	Info	Data Rate	Frame Type	Signal Strength	PHY Type
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Association Request, SN=1, FN=0, Flags=...	12.0	Association Request	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Association Response, SN=1294, FN=0, Flags…	12.0	Association Response	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0	Ack	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 1 of 4)	12.0	WPA KEYS	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0	Ack	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Key (Message 2 of 4)	24.0	WPA KEYS	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0	WPA KEYS	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0	WPA KEYS	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0	Ack	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Key (Message 4 of 4)	24.0	WPA KEYS	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T…	6.0	Other Control Frame	-53 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=72, FN=0, Flags=.....C	195.0	Other Management Fra…	-46 dBm	802.11ac (VHT)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T…	6.0	Other Control Frame	-52 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=73, FN=0, Flags=.....C	32.5	Other Management Fra…	-46 dBm	802.11ac (VHT)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T…	6.0	Other Control Frame	-52 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=74, FN=0, Flags=.....C	32.5	Other Management Fra…	-46 dBm	802.11ac (VHT)
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f	24.0	QoS Data	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f	12.0	Data	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Who has 192.168.10.1? Tell 192.168.10.158	24.0	QoS Data	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	12.0	Ack	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action, SN=2, FN=0, Flags=.p.....C, Dialo…	12.0	Action	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	802.11 Block Ack Req, Flags=.....C	12.0	Block Ack Request	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	802.11 Block Ack, Flags=.....C	12.0	Block Ack	-54 dBm	802.11a (OFDM)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d	585.0	QoS Data	-51 dBm	802.11ac (VHT)
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d	585.0	QoS Data (Retry)	-51 dBm	802.11ac (VHT)

A customer is reporting mat connectivity is Tailing for some wireless client Devices. What are your conclusions from the capture? (Select two.)

- A. The client does not support beamforming.
- B. The client does not have an ARP entry for me default gateway.
- C. The network is using WPA2-PSK key management.
- D. The client is not receiving an IP address.
- E. The network is using WPA3-SAE key management.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The capture shows messages related to WPA key management, indicating WPA2-PSK is being used. Also, the capture includes a DHCP request from the client but no corresponding DHCP ACK, suggesting the client is not receiving an IP address, which could explain the connectivity failure.

NEW QUESTION # 121
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