

# HP HPE7-A07 Exam Questions With Free Updates At 25% Discount

```
Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2vpn evpn
Status codes: s - suppressed, d - dampened, h - history, * - valid, > - best, = - multipath,
              I - internal, e - external S State, 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 4 prefix: (4):(ESI):(EthTag):(IPAddress)
VRF : default
Local Router-ID 172.21.10.3

Networks                                     Nexthop      Metric      LocPrf      Weight      Path
-----
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(0000:0000:0000:0000):(18.200.1.1) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(172.21.11.2) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200 (LVNI 201)
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(0000:0000:0000:0000):(18.201.1.1) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(2000:0000:0000:0000):(18.201.1.102) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(2000:0000:0000:0000):(18.201.1.100) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010 (LVNI 10010)
*+1 (5):(0):(0):(0):(0.0.0.0) 172.21.11.1 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (5):(0):(0):(24):(172.21.11.0) 172.21.11.1 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.2:10010 (LVNI 10010)
*+1 (5):(0):(0):(24):(18.200.1.0) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (5):(0):(0):(24):(18.201.1.0) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.3:10010 (LVNI 10010)
*+1 (5):(0):(0):(24):(18.203.1.0) 172.21.11.3 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (5):(0):(0):(24):(172.21.11.0) 172.21.11.3 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200 (LVNI 10010)
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(0000:0000:0000:0000):(18.200.1.1) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201 (LVNI 10010)
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(0000:0000:0000:0000):(18.201.1.1) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(2000:0000:0000:0000):(18.201.1.102) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(2000:0000:0000:0000):(18.201.1.100) 172.21.11.2 0          100         0          ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:200 (LVNI 10010)
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(0000:0000:0000:0000):(18.203.1.1) 172.21.11.3 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(2000:0000:0000:0000):(18.203.1.100) 172.21.11.3 0          100         0          ?
*+1 (2):(0):(0):(2000:0000:0000:0000):(18.203.1.102) 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_iab

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    -              -                 O            [110/200]      06h:47m:36s
10.201.1.0/24 -              vlan203        -                 C            [0/0]          -
10.203.1.1/32 -              vlan203        -                 L            [0/0]          -
172.21.11.4/32 -              vlan203        -                 B/EV         [200/0]       06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.5/32 -              vlan203        -                 L            [0/0]          -
172.21.11.6/32 -              loopback3      -                 B/EV         [200/0]       06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.0/24 172.21.11.1    -              -                 O/EV         [200/0]       06h:47m:36s
Total Route Count : 21
```

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## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

### NEW QUESTION # 25

A customer with a gateway connected to a device on gigabitethernet 0/0/3 configures an Asset ID TLV on the device for inventory management.

Refer to the exhibit.

The customer mentions the Asset ID is not shown. What is causing the issue?

- A. LLDP-MED needs to be enabled.
- B. Unknown TLVs cannot be displayed.
- C. MTU size is too small.
- D. LLDP TX is not enabled.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* In Aruba gateways/switches, LLDP decodes and displays standard LLDP TLVs by default. LLDP- MED inventory TLVs (including Asset ID) are shown only when LLDP-MED is enabled.

\* When LLDP-MED is not enabled, received MED TLVs are counted as Unknown TLVs and are not decoded in the neighbor detail output.

\* In the exhibit, show lldp statistics shows "Unknown TLVs: 2" and show lldp neighbor ... detail displays only basic LLDP fields (Chassis ID, Mgmt Address, Port Description, MTU), with no MED inventory fields such as Asset ID. This is the expected symptom of LLDP-MED being disabled.

\* LLDP TX is not required to receive and display neighbor TLVs; the missing Asset ID is unrelated to transmit state. MTU is also not relevant to TLV decoding.

References (HPE Aruba official materials): Aruba AOS-CX LLDP/LLDP-MED configuration-MED must be enabled to advertise/parse MED inventory TLVs (Asset ID, Serial, HW/FW/SW, etc.).

### NEW QUESTION # 26

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use Doth 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 secondary gateway cluster is up. but the AP is unable to reach the secondary gateway cluster
- B. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous.
- C. The primary gateway cluster is up. out the AP is unable to reach the primary gateway cluster.
- D. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous.

**Answer: C**

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 # 27

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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."

**NEW QUESTION # 28**

An engineer has applied the above configuration to R1 and R2. However, the router's OSPF adjacency never progresses past the "EXSTART/DR" state.

Which configuration action on either router will allow R1 and R2 to progress past the "EXSTART/DR" state?

- **A. Remove the layer 3 MTU configuration**
- B. Ensure the OSPF process is not configured with passive-interface default
- C. Change R1 and R2 to a network type of point-to-point
- D. Change the IP address and mask applied to interface 1/1/1

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In Aruba AOS-CX, OSPF neighbors that reach EXSTART/EXCHANGE but fail to advance typically indicate a database description (DD) negotiation issue, most commonly caused by an MTU mismatch on the link. The OSPF header carries the interface MTU; if the values do not match, the peer rejects DD packets and the adjacency remains stuck at EXSTART (often shown as EXSTART/DR or EXSTART/BDR).

Aruba's OSPF guidance states:

\* "If neighbors remain in EXSTART/EXCHANGE, verify that the Layer-3 MTU matches on both ends of the adjacency. An MTU mismatch causes DD packets to be rejected and prevents the adjacency from reaching FULL."

\* Recommended corrective action is to align or remove custom L3 MTU settings on the participating interfaces (or use the mtu-ignore feature where appropriate).

In this scenario, removing the custom Layer-3 MTU configuration so both sides use the same default MTU allows DD packet negotiation to succeed and the adjacency to progress to FULL.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

A customer has recently deployed AP-615s at their new office and is wondering on which band the radios will operate with the default configuration after creating a tri-band SSID. What should you tell them?

- **A. The AP will operate on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands**
- B. The AP will operate on the 2.4GHz and 6GHz bands
- C. 6GHz will not be used unless manually configured
- D. The AP will operate on the 5GHz and 6GHz bands

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Aruba AP-615 is a tri-band Wi-Fi 6E access point, capable of operating on the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz bands. However, in the default configuration, Aruba AP-615 radios operate in dual-band mode (2.4 GHz and 5 GHz).

The 6 GHz radio (the "E" band for Wi-Fi 6E) remains disabled by default until explicitly enabled by configuration through the ArubaOS or Aruba Central interface.

According to the Aruba Access Point Configuration Guide and Wi-Fi 6E Deployment Guide:

"Tri-band APs such as the AP-615 support operation in 2.4GHz, 5GHz, and 6GHz frequency bands. By default, the AP operates in dual-band mode (2.4GHz and 5GHz). The 6GHz band must be explicitly enabled by configuring the radio profile to tri-band mode." Thus, when a tri-band SSID is created without explicitly modifying the radio band configuration, the AP-615 continues to use 2.4GHz and 5GHz by default.

Option Analysis:

- \* A. Incorrect - The 6GHz radio is not enabled by default.
- \* B. Correct - Default operation is on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands.
- \* C. Incorrect - 6GHz is only enabled through manual configuration.
- \* D. Incorrect - While partially true, the question specifies default tri-band SSID behavior, which defaults to 2.4GHz and 5GHz.

Final Verified answer: B

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- \* Aruba Wi-Fi 6E Access Point Configuration and Deployment Guide
- \* Aruba AP-610 Series Datasheet
- \* ArubaOS 10.x Access Point Configuration Guide - Radio Profiles and Band Operation

#### NEW QUESTION # 30

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