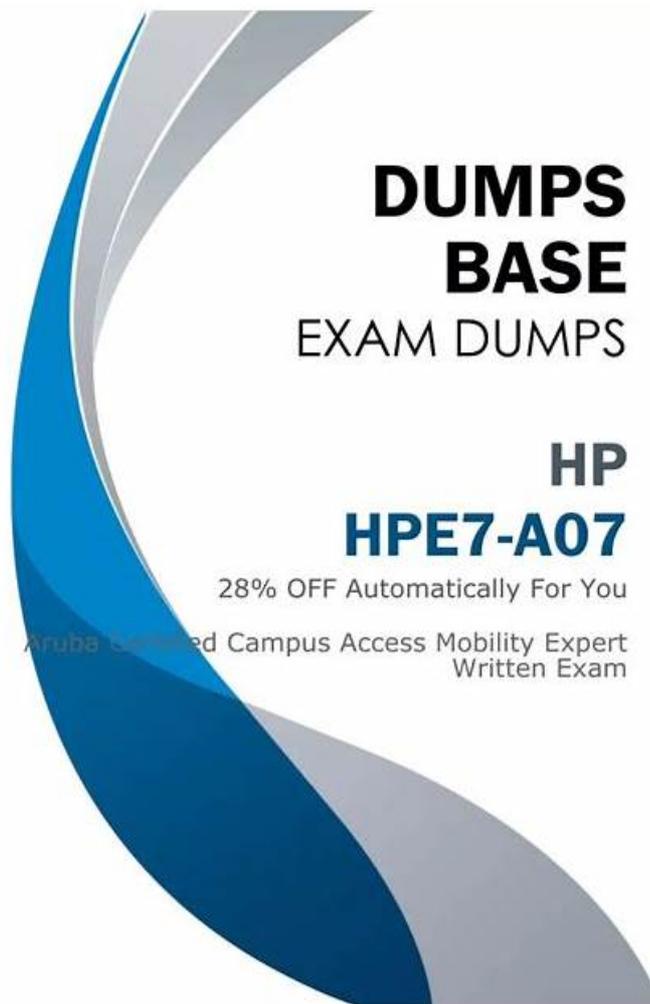


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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> • 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 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"> • 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	<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.
Topic 8	<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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

Exhibit.

```

IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags: .....C
IEEE 802.11 Wireless Management
  Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
    Timestamp: 6455669452801
    Beacon Interval: 0.102400 [Seconds]
    Capabilities Information: 0x1411
  Tagged parameters (249 bytes)
    Tag: SSID parameter set: "hpe"
    Tag: Supported Rates 12(B), 18(B), 24(B), 36(B), 48, 54, [Mbit/sec]
    Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 36
    Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 0 of 1 bitmap
    Tag: Country Information: Country Code US, Environment All
    Tag: Power Constraint: 0
    Tag: TPC Report Transmit Power: 18, Link Margin: 0
    Tag: RSN Information
    Tag: QBSS Load Element 802.11e CCA Version
    Tag: AP Channel Report: Operating Class 1, Channel List : 36, 40, 44, 48,
    Tag: AP Channel Report: Operating Class 3, Channel List : 149, 153, 157, 161,
    Tag: AP Channel Report: Operating Class 5, Channel List : 165,
    Tag: BSS Available Admission Capacity
    Tag: RM Enabled Capabilities (5 octets)
    Tag: HT Capabilities (802.11n D1.10)
    Tag: HT Information (802.11n D1.10)
    Tag: Extended Capabilities (8 octets)
    Tag: VHT Capabilities
    Tag: VHT Operation
    Tag: Vendor Specific: Microsoft Corp.: WMM/WME: Parameter Element
    Tag: Vendor Specific: Aruba, a Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company: Unknown (Data: 0812)

```

Which statement is true?

- A. The SSID supports 802.11ax clients.
- B. The SSID supports HR-DSSS data rates
- C. The SSID is supports 6 GHz clients.
- D. The SSID supports 802.11ac clients.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The exhibit shows that the SSID supports 802.11ax clients, which is indicated by the presence of HT (High Throughput) information, VHT (Very High Throughput) capabilities, and HE (High-Efficiency) operation, which are all features associated with 802.11ax, also known as Wi-Fi 6.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

Answer: B

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 # 60

in a WLAN network with a tunneled SSID, you see the following events in HPE Aruba Networking Central:

Occurred On	Event Type	Serial	Description
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:40	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527J	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence number 2...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:04	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence ...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:43:41	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	T2Z8	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client :48:96:4d with sequence number 73
Nov 14, 2023, 09:43:39	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T2X7	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :48:96:4d with sequence ...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:40:03	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence ...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:38:10	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527J	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence number 2...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:37:29	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client 20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequence ...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:16	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	T2Z8	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence number 1...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:14	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence ...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:55	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527J	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client 20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequence number 2...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:53	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T2Z8	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client :37:18:0d with sequence ...

The customer asks you to investigate log messages. What should you tell them?

- A. This indicates a client WLAN driver issue for the client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d. You should upgrade the client WLAN driver.
- B. This indicates a security issue. The client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d is performing a Denial-of-Service attack on your network. You should track down the client and remove it from the network.
- C. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed.
- D. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The event log showing PMK (Pairwise Master Key) and OKC (Opportunistic Key Caching) key add/update and delete operations is indicative of normal client behavior in a WLAN environment. These events are part of the standard process for maintaining client session security and do not necessarily indicate any issue.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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 3600 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. Both switches are configured as VRRP 'primary.'
- B. SW-2 has no priority configurations for VRRP 1.
- C. SW-1 can reach SW-2 on VLAN 10.
- D. VRRP preemptive mode is disabled.

Answer: A

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 # 62

After onboarding three new AOS-10 gateways using the full-setup method into the same HPE Aruba Networking Central group, a customer cannot log in to one of the gateways using the HPE Aruba Networking Central remote console due to an incorrect password.

What is causing this issue?

- A. The admin password created using full-setup does not match the global HPE Aruba Networking Central admin password
- B. The admin password created during the full-setup process does not match the HPE Aruba Networking Central group admin password
- C. The admin password created during the full-setup process is not configured to allow the remote console access
- D. The admin password created at the HPE Aruba Networking Central group level has expired

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

When an AOS-10 gateway is onboarded into Aruba Central using the Full-Setup method, a local admin password is defined during the setup wizard on the gateway itself. Later, when the gateway joins an existing Aruba Central group, the group-level configuration (which includes the admin password defined for that group) is automatically pushed down to all devices in that group for configuration consistency.

However, if the password defined during full-setup is different from the admin password defined in the Aruba Central group, the synchronization process can cause a mismatch between the local device password and the one expected by Central. This mismatch prevents remote console login from working properly because Aruba Central attempts to authenticate to the gateway using the group-level admin credentials, not the local credentials from full-setup.

Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and Aruba Central Configuration Documents:

"During onboarding, the admin password configured at the group level in Aruba Central is applied to all devices in the group. If a device is added using full-setup with a different password, it may fail Central- initiated authentication functions such as remote console."

"When gateways are provisioned using the full-setup workflow, the local administrator password must match the group-level administrator credentials in Aruba Central to allow remote console and CLI access through Central." Therefore, the issue arises because the full-setup password for the gateway does not match the group admin password defined in Aruba Central, resulting in the 'incorrect password' error when attempting to access the gateway remotely through Central.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. The full-setup admin password is valid for remote access; there is no separate configuration option that "allows" or "disallows" remote console use.

"Remote console access uses the same admin account configured for device login; there is no additional enablement required."

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