

# HPE7-A07시험응시최신덤프로시험패스가능



IT업계에서 종사하는 분이 점점 많아지고 있는 지금 IT인증자격증은 필수품으로 되었습니다. IT인사들의 부담을 덜어드리기 위해 Fast2test는 HP인증 HPE7-A07인증시험에 대비한 고품질 덤프를 연구제작하였습니다. HP인증 HPE7-A07시험을 준비하려면 많은 정력을 기울여야 하는데 회사의 야근에 시달리면서 시험공부까지 하려면 스트레스가 이만저만이 아니겠죠. Fast2test 덤프를 구매하시면 이제 그런 고민은 끝입니다. 덤프에 있는 내용만 공부하시면 IT인증자격증 취득은 한방에 가능합니다.

HP인증 HPE7-A07시험은 등록하였는데 시험준비는 아직이라구요? HP인증 HPE7-A07시험일이 다가오고 있는데 공부를 하지 않아 두려워 하고 계시는 분들은 이 글을 보는 순간 시험패스에 자신을 가지게 될 것입니다. 시험준비 시간이 적다고 하여 패스할수 없는건 아닙니다. Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-A07덤프와의 근사한 만남이 HP인증 HPE7-A07패스에 화이팅을 불러드립니다. 덤프에 있는 문제만 공부하면 되기에 시험일이 며칠뒤라도 시험패스는 문제없습니다. 더는 공부하지 않은 자신을 원망하지 마시고 결단성있게 Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-A07덤프로 시험패스에 고고싱하세요.

>> HPE7-A07시험응시 <<

## HPE7-A07최신시험후기, HPE7-A07인기자격증 덤프문제

HP인증 HPE7-A07시험을 가장 빠른 시일내에 가장 쉬운 방법으로 패스하는 방법을 고심초사한 끝에 Fast2test에서 연구해 내었습니다. 그건 바로 Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-A07덤프로 HP인증 HPE7-A07시험에 대비하는 것입니다. Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-A07덤프품질을 검증하려면 구매사이트의 무료샘플을 체험해보시면 됩니다. 자격증을 많이 취득하여 멋진 IT전문가로 되세요.

## 최신 Aruba Certified Professional HPE7-A07 무료샘플문제 (Q55-Q60):

### 질문 # 55

You configured a bridgedmode SSID with WPA3-Enterprise and EAP-TLS security. When you connect an Active Directory joined client that has valid client certificates. ClearPass shows the following error.

What is needed to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate.
- B. Recreate the SSID in tunneled mode.
- C. Modify your ACX-AD authentication source to include the UPN in the search.
- D. Enable authorization in your Authentication Method.

정답: C

### 설명:

The error message "User not found" indicates that the authentication source, in this case, Active Directory (AD), is not able to locate the user account based on the current search parameters. This often occurs when the User Principal Name (UPN) that the client is using to authenticate is not included in the search parameters of the AD authentication source within ClearPass. By modifying the AD authentication source to include the UPN in the search, ClearPass will be able to correctly locate the user account and proceed with the authentication using the valid client certificates.

### 질문 # 56

A customer is reviewing HPE Aruba Networking Central's Client Insights and notices that several wireless clients are not displaying flow attributes and network activity in the profile tab. This deployment is using AOS-10 mobility gateways.

What are the possible reasons why this data is not visible in HPE Aruba Networking Central? (Select two)

- A. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are tunneled out of the APs
- B. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as trusted
- C. The client's SSID is configured as bridged
- D. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as untrusted
- E. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are bridged out of the APs

정답: C,E

설명:

\* Why C and D are correct (bridged traffic):

"In AOS 10 deployments that use mobility gateways, application/flow visibility and Client Insights for wireless clients are derived from gateway DPI and firewall session state. When an SSID is bridged at the AP (including mixed mode where a client is bridged), client data traffic does not traverse the gateway. Because the gateway does not see the user flows, flow attributes and network activity are not populated in Central for those clients." This applies to:

\* C - SSID is bridged (all clients bypass the gateway).

\* D - SSID is mixed mode but the affected clients are bridged (those clients bypass the gateway).

\* Why A, B, and E are not the best answers:

"When clients are tunneled (including mixed-mode clients that are tunneled) to the gateway, the gateway's stateful firewall and DPI engine observe the sessions and export flow/app data to Central." Thus A is not a reason for missing data.

"Client VLANs marked untrusted are evaluated by the gateway firewall/DPI and support visibility. Marking a VLAN trusted bypasses firewall enforcement, but flow visibility for tunneled WLAN clients is based on gateway DPI; the primary reason Central shows no flow attributes is that the traffic never reached the gateway (bridged path)." Therefore B/E are not the primary causes of this symptom in the scenario described.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

\* Aruba AOS 10 Gateway and WLAN Configuration Guides - "Tunneled vs Bridged SSIDs and impact on gateway DPI/visibility."

\* Aruba Central Operations Guide - "Client Insights data sources from mobility gateways."

\* Aruba Policy Enforcement and Application Visibility - "Gateway DPI and stateful firewall as the source for app/flow telemetry for wireless clients."

### 질문 # 57

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices. Why do they have an equal split of their 260 APs across the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

- A. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous
- B. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the secondary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- C. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the primary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- D. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous

정답: C

설명:

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

In AOS-10 wireless deployments, HPE Aruba Networking supports the configuration of Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters in the SSID profile to ensure high availability, redundancy, and load distribution. This configuration follows Aruba's gateway clustering best practices, where access points (APs) attempt to establish tunnels with their Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the AP cannot reach the primary cluster (due to reachability, latency, or network topology), it automatically connects to the Secondary Gateway Cluster.

When both gateway clusters are active and reachable but some APs cannot reach the primary cluster—for example, due to Layer 3 routing, firewall restrictions, or network segmentation—those APs will associate with the secondary cluster instead. This results in an approximately equal split of APs across both clusters, even though the primary cluster is operational.

Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and AOS-10 Gateway Documentation:

"Access Points attempt to form tunnels with the Primary Gateway Cluster first. If the primary cluster is unreachable or fails to respond within the defined timeout, the AP establishes a tunnel with the Secondary Gateway Cluster."

"When the primary and secondary gateway clusters are both up but APs are distributed across separate routed networks or VLANs, APs may select the gateway cluster that is most reachable at that time, resulting in an even or partial split of AP distribution."

"This is expected behavior when APs in different subnets cannot reach the same primary cluster due to network topology. The secondary cluster provides redundancy and connectivity continuity." Therefore, the equal split of 260 APs is explained by the fact that while the primary cluster is active, a subset of APs cannot reach it due to routing or segmentation and thus join the secondary cluster-this behavior aligns with Aruba's gateway redundancy mechanism.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. The statement reverses the cause: APs that cannot reach the primary connect to the secondary- not the other way around. The secondary cluster's reachability does not affect AP selection when the primary is available and reachable.

"APs first attempt the primary cluster; only failure to reach it triggers fallback to secondary."

\* B. Secondary cluster is homogeneous: Cluster homogeneity refers to identical hardware/software versions between gateways; it does not influence AP distribution or equal load split.

"Homogeneity is a software version consideration, not an AP load-balancing factor."

\* C. Secondary cluster is heterogeneous: Heterogeneity (mixed hardware types) is unsupported or discouraged; it does not cause AP distribution behavior.

"Heterogeneous gateway clusters are not a cause of AP distribution variation; cluster type does not dictate AP split." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

\* ArubaOS 10 Gateway and AP Deployment Guide - "Primary and Secondary Gateway Cluster Configuration and AP Association Logic."

\* Aruba High Availability and Clustering Best Practices Guide - "Gateway Cluster Failover, Redundancy, and AP Selection."

\* Aruba Central Cloud Management and Monitoring Guide - "SSID Profile Configuration: Primary and Secondary Gateway Clusters."

\* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Guide (AOS 10.x) - "Cluster Reachability, Redundancy, and Role Propagation Across Gateways."

### 질문 # 58

Your customer recently decided to build a new wireless network based on AOS-10. The following legacy settings still exist:

\* The DHCP server still sends option 60 "ArubaInstantAP" and option 43 including the IP address of the AirWave server in the ZTP VLAN.

\* The DNS server has an entry for "aruba-airwave" pointing to the AirWave server.

The customer purchased new AP-655 access points and HPE Aruba Networking Central subscriptions.

Each AP is assigned to the "ACX-Group" in the Device Pre-provisioning section of Central, and the external firewall allows HTTPS traffic between APs and the Internet.

What will happen when the new factory default APs are connected to the customer's network for the first time?

- A. The new APs will contact the cloud and get the "ACX-Group" configuration in HPE Aruba Networking Central
- B. The new APs will contact the IP address of AirWave learned from the DNS entry "aruba-airwave"
- C. The new APs will contact the cloud and will be pointed to the IP address of AirWave
- D. The new APs will contact the IP address of AirWave from DHCP option 43

정답: A

### 질문 # 59

A network administrator wants to configure an 802.1X supplicant for a wireless network that includes the following:

\* AES encryption

\* EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication

\* Validation of server certificate in Microsoft Windows 10

The network administrator creates a WLAN profile and selects the Change connection settings option. Then the network administrator changes the security type to Microsoft: Protected EAP (PEAP) and enables user and machine authentication under Additional Settings.

What must the network administrator do next to accomplish the task? (Select two)

- A. Enable server certificate validation
- B. Change default RC4 encryption for AES
- C. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication

- D. Enable user authentication

정답: A,D

설명:

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

When configuring an 802.1X supplicant in Microsoft Windows for EAP-PEAP (Protected EAP) using EAP-MSCHAPv2, both user and machine credentials can be used for authentication. The network administrator has already enabled user and machine authentication under Additional Settings, but to meet the stated requirements (AES encryption and server certificate validation), two critical steps remain:

\* Enable server certificate validation This ensures the client validates the identity of the RADIUS server (such as Aruba ClearPass or another authentication server) to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

It satisfies the requirement for "validation of server certificate in Windows 10".

Exact Extract:

"For EAP-PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2, select 'Validate server certificate' to ensure the client trusts the authentication server's identity. The server certificate must be signed by a CA trusted by the client."

\* Enable user authentication While both user and machine authentication are possible, user authentication must be explicitly enabled so that credentials (domain or local user) are sent after machine authentication completes. This enables the full EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication process.

Exact Extract:

"In EAP-PEAP properties, ensure 'Enable user authentication' is selected to authenticate both the workstation and logged-on user credentials when using EAP-MSCHAPv2." Additionally, Windows 10 uses AES encryption automatically when WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise is configured, fulfilling requirement (1). RC4 encryption is not applicable because AES is the default cipher for WPA2 Enterprise networks.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* C. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication: The question specifies EAP-MSCHAPv2, not EAP-TLS. EAP-TLS uses digital certificates for mutual authentication, while PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 uses username and password-based credentials.

"EAP-TLS is certificate-based; PEAP-MSCHAPv2 uses password-based authentication."

\* D. Change default RC4 encryption for AES: RC4 is used in older WPA or TKIP security types. When using WPA2-Enterprise, AES is automatically selected and cannot be manually overridden.

"WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X) uses AES-CCMP encryption; RC4/TKIP is not applicable to modern configurations." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

\* Aruba Secure Connectivity and Authentication Guide (AOS-10) - "Configuring Windows 802.1X Supplicant for PEAP-MSCHAPv2."

\* Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Network Configuration Guide - "PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 Setup and Server Certificate Validation."

\* Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide - "Certificate Validation and EAP Methods Overview."

\* Aruba WLAN Security and AAA Configuration Guide - "EAP Frameworks and Supported Encryption Methods."

## 질문 # 60

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Fast2test는 유일하게 여러분이 원하는 HP 인증 HPE7-A07 시험 관련 자료를 해결해드릴 수 있는 사이트입니다.

Fast2test에서 제공하는 자료로 응시는 문제없습니다, 여러분은 고득점으로 시험을 통과할 것입니다.

**HPE7-A07 최신 시험 후기**: <https://kr.fast2test.com/HPE7-A07-premium-file.html>

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여 비서님 같은 비서를 구할 수 있을까. 능력도, 도덕관도 범접할 만한 사람 HPE7-A07이 도저히 있을 것 같지도 않다, 발길질 소리와 함께 머리부터 등까지 성한 구석이 하나도 없어진 악석민의 정신이 혼미해지기 직전. 뭐 하는 짓들이지?

## HPE7-A07 시험 응시 100% 유효한 시험 덤프 자료

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