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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">• 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 3	<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 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"> 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 6	<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.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102

Exhibit.

A university runs its own TV station in the city. The IT department deploys a multimedia server so the TV productions can be sent out to the entire campus over the IP network using multicast-based communications in order to improve the bandwidth consumption. PIM sparse Mode and IGMP snooping features are enabled.

When wireless users join the multicast groups, all users connected to the same WLAN experience poor network performance. However, wired users are not affected in this way. While troubleshooting the network, the administrator saves the packet captures shown in the exhibit and concludes that all users, even those not joining the multicast group, receive the same multicast flow at slow speeds. Which features should the network administrator enable to fix the problem?

- A. Dynamic Multicast Optimization and UCC QoS correction
- B. Dynamic Multicast Optimization and Multicast Transmission Optimization**
- C. ARP broadcast conversion into unicast and Multicast Transmission Optimization
- D. UCC QoS correction and Multicast Transmission Optimization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) and Multicast Transmission Optimization are features that can help address issues with multicast traffic in wireless environments. DMO optimizes the way multicast traffic is transmitted over the air by converting multicast streams into unicast streams to the clients that need them.

This reduces unnecessary traffic for clients that have not subscribed to the multicast group and can improve overall network performance. Multicast Transmission Optimization adjusts the transmission rate of multicast frames to ensure they are sent at optimal speeds, addressing the issue of multicast flow being received at slow speeds by all users.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Which statement about the AOS-CX VOQ feature is true?

- A. It enhances local prioritization of datagrams marked with priority code points
- B. It optimizes LACP uplinks that connect to multi-chassis VSX LAGs
- C. It provides ingress buffers with queues for each egress port to reduce risk of dropped packets**
- D. It dynamically allocates extra buffer space to egress queues to reduce the potential of dropped packets

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documentation) VOQ (Virtual Output Queuing) is a hardware-based queuing mechanism used in the ArubaOS-CX architecture to prevent head-of-line blocking.

and minimize packet drops in high-throughput environments.

How VOQ Works:

- * Each ingress port maintains a separate queue for every egress port in the system.
 - * When a packet arrives, it is placed in the ingress buffer corresponding to its destination egress port.
 - * This structure ensures that traffic destined for one congested egress port does not block packets heading to other ports.
- This architecture is critical in high-speed modular switches and aggregation cores (such as the Aruba 8400 and 10000 Series), allowing the fabric interconnect to forward traffic efficiently without dropping packets due to port congestion.

ArubaOS-CX Technical Extract:

"Virtual Output Queuing (VOQ) provides per-egress-port queuing at ingress buffers, preventing head-of-line blocking and ensuring high throughput across the switch fabric. Each ingress queue corresponds to a specific egress port, allowing packets to be transmitted as soon as the egress port becomes available." Option Analysis:

- * A. Incorrect - Refers to priority marking (QoS), not VOQ operation.
- * B. Correct - VOQ provides ingress buffers with queues for each egress port, reducing dropped packets and head-of-line blocking.
- * C. Incorrect - VOQ is not related to LACP or VSX link aggregation.
- * D. Incorrect - VOQ does not dynamically allocate egress buffer space; it segregates ingress queues per egress destination.

Final Verified answer: B

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- * Aruba AOS-CX Technical Architecture Overview - Virtual Output Queuing (VOQ)
- * Aruba 8400/10000 Series Switches Hardware and Performance Guide
- * Aruba Certified Switching Expert (ACSE) Study Guide - Switch Fabric and Queuing Mechanisms

NEW QUESTION # 104

A customer has interfering devices that are seen over the air. They contact you and ask you to configure RAPIDS to help identify interfering and rogue APs.

HPE Aruba Networking Central identifies a rogue AP and displays the connected switch port.

How can HPE Aruba Networking Central identify which switch port the AP is connected to?

- A. From the switch MAC address table
- B. Device profiling on the switch
- C. From the AP MAC address table
- **D. From the switch LLDP neighbors table**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Central and ClearPass Documentation)
RAPIDS (Rogue AP Detection System) in Aruba Central or AirWave works by correlating information between wireless and wired infrastructure to detect rogue devices and identify their wired connectivity location.

When Aruba Central detects a rogue AP or interfering device, it uses wired-side discovery mechanisms such as LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) to trace the device's physical connection.

If the managed switch supports LLDP, it advertises and records neighbor information, including device type, MAC address, and connected port. Aruba Central queries this LLDP neighbor table from managed switches to determine the exact switch port where the rogue AP is physically connected.

Aruba Central and RAPIDS Documentation Extract:

"Aruba Central correlates rogue or interfering AP MAC addresses with wired-side discovery data. Using LLDP neighbor table information from managed switches, Central identifies the physical switch port where the rogue device is connected." Other options such as the MAC address table can show where a MAC is learned, but LLDP provides the direct, authenticated neighbor relationship that allows Aruba Central to accurately identify the rogue AP connection point and display it in the dashboard.

Option Analysis:

- * A. Incorrect - Device profiling identifies endpoint types, not wired connection ports for rogue AP detection.
- * B. Incorrect - MAC tables alone don't provide direct port-device mapping context for rogue detection in Central.
- * C. # Correct - Aruba Central uses LLDP neighbor data from managed switches to map rogue or interfering APs to specific switch ports.
- * D. Incorrect - AP MAC address tables exist in controllers or APs, not in Central's rogue-tracking mechanism.

Final Verified answer: C

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- * Aruba Central Administration and RAPIDS Configuration Guide
- * ArubaOS-Switch and CX Network Management Fundamentals - LLDP Discovery Integration
- * Aruba Certified Network Security Professional (ACNSP) Study Guide - Rogue AP Detection and Wired Correlation

NEW QUESTION # 105

An AOS-10 multi-site deployment has sites with AP-only bridged SSIDs and other sites with APs and gateways operating tunneled SSIDs. Client session state sync errors exist between secure lab environments and public-facing areas at several sites. What is causing the issues?

- A. The sites with issues are the AP-only deployments because the connection to HPE Aruba Networking Central is interrupted.
- B. The affected clients are associated with an SSID with 11r and 11k disabled.
- C. The sites with issues are the overlay AP with gateway sites because the connection to HPE Aruba Networking Central is interrupted.
- **D. The DTLS connections are down between APs in the lab and APs in public areas.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* In AOS-10, client session/state synchronization for seamless roaming relies on a secure DTLS control channel between the devices that hold client state.

* In AP-only (bridged) sites, APs synchronize session/PMK state AP-to-AP over DTLS within the site.

* In tunneled SSID sites, the gateway cluster synchronizes client state among its members; APs still maintain DTLS control sessions for coordination.

* If security boundaries (e.g., firewall rules separating lab and public areas) block DTLS between those APs/segments, session state cannot sync, and the system reports state-sync errors, exactly as observed.

* This is independent of Central connectivity and not caused by 11r/11k being disabled; the error specifically indicates control-plane (DTLS) reachability problems between the APs in those areas.

References: Aruba AOS-10 Multi-Site and Roaming design guidance-DTLS control connections required for client session/state synchronization across APs and between APs and gateways.

NEW QUESTION # 106

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

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

Answer: A,D

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. OSPF routers listen for Grace-LSAs to identify neighbors undergoing a graceful restart, maintaining adjacencies with those routers to allow uninterrupted forwarding.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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