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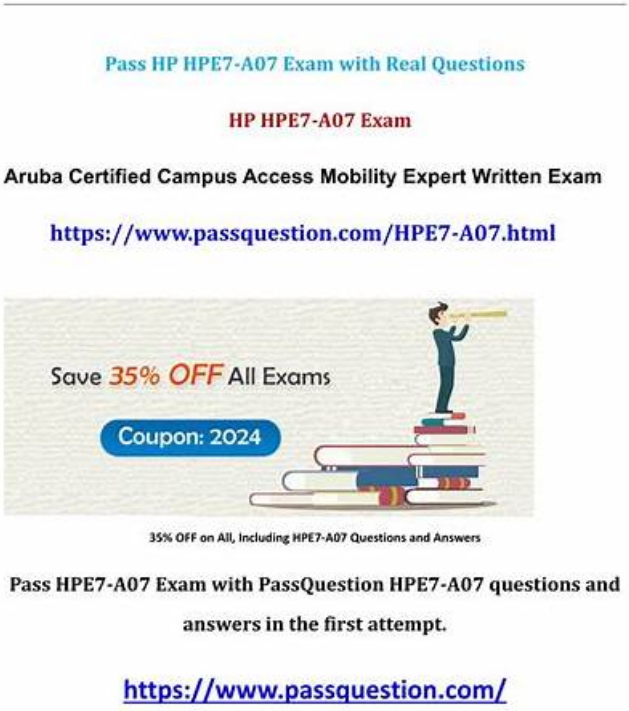

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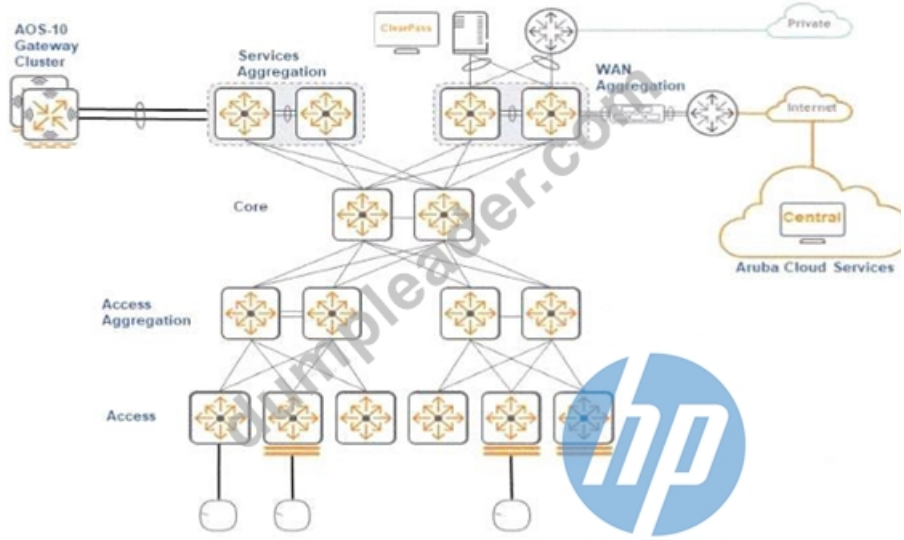
HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Network Resiliency and Virtualization: This section of the Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam assesses the expertise of a senior HP RF network engineer in designing and troubleshooting mechanisms for resiliency, redundancy, and fault tolerance. It is crucial for maintaining uninterrupted network services.
Topic 2	• 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	• 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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.

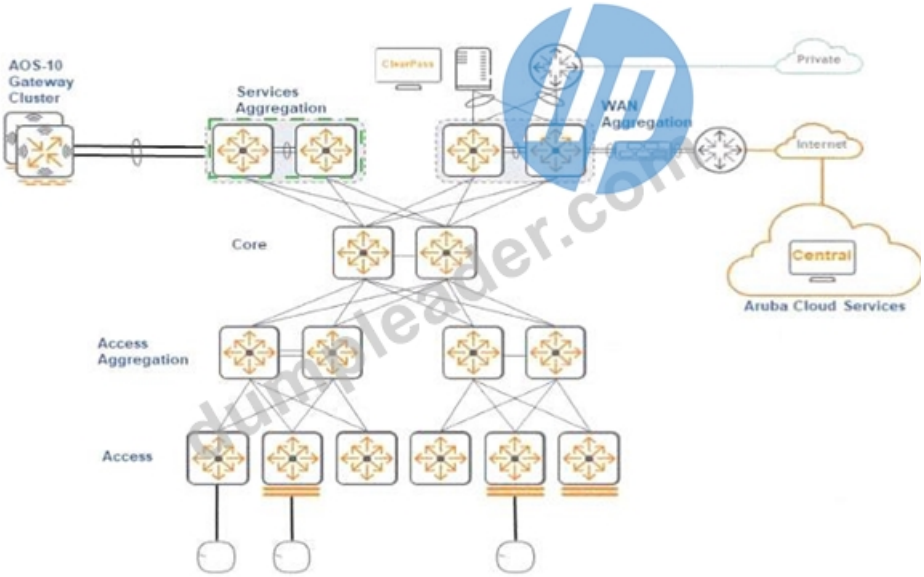
HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72
An administrator is creating a fabric with NetConductor in HPE Aruba Networking Central Considering an EVPN VXLAN fabric, click on the most appropriate layer to be configured as a Rome-Reflector Persona.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
In the context of an EVPN VXLAN fabric, the Route-Reflector Persona is most appropriately configured at the Services Aggregation layer. This layer is responsible for interconnecting different network services and typically includes more robust, higher-capacity devices capable of handling the route-reflection functions for EVPN VXLAN.
In an Aruba Networks fabric, route reflectors are used to optimize the distribution of BGP routes. The Services Aggregation layer, which is centrally located in the network topology, is best suited for this role due to its high availability and ability to efficiently manage routes between the core and access layers.
Therefore, if you were to click on the image provided, you would select the Services Aggregation layer to configure the Route-Reflector Persona.

NEW QUESTION # 73
A network administrator accesses HPE Aruba Networking Central and notices that visitors consume too much internet bandwidth starving employee traffic when accessing an external service. Therefore, the administrator wants to limit wireless bandwidth to 60 Mops in both directions among all users in the voice rote and no more than 10 Mops in both directions for YouTube traffic. Deep packet inspection, web content classification, and firewall visibility are enabled.
Which configurations are required to accomplish this task? (Select two.)

- A.

- B.

- C.

- D.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
To achieve the bandwidth limits set by the network administrator, both per-application and total limits need to be configured. Option B shows the configuration for setting a per-application bandwidth limit, which can restrict YouTube traffic to 10 Mbps in both directions. Option D shows the configuration for setting a total bandwidth limit for all users within the voice role to 50000 Kbps (or 50 Mbps), satisfying the requirement to restrict total wireless bandwidth. By applying these configurations in HPE Aruba Networking Central, the administrator will successfully implement the necessary controls to ensure that visitor traffic does not impede the network performance for employee traffic, aligning with the capabilities of Aruba solutions to manage and prioritize network resources effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 74
The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 switch stack with an uplink oversubscription ratio of 9.6:1. They are considering adding two more nodes to the stack without adding any additional uplinks due to cabling constraints One of their architects has expressed concerns that their critical UDP traffic from both wired and bridged AP clients will encounter packet drops. They have already applied the following configuration:


```
vsf1# show qos dscp-map default
DSCP      code_point local_priority cos color   name
--------- ---------- -------------- --- ------- ----
000000    0          1                  green   CS0
000001    1          1                  green
000010    2          1                  green
000011    3          1                  green
000100    4          1                  green
000101    5          1                  green
000110    6          1                  green
000111    7          1                  green
001000    8          0                  green   CS1
001001    9          0                  green
001010    10         0                  green   AF11
001011    11         0                  green
001100    12         0                  yellow  AF12
001101    13         0                  green
001110    14         0                  yellow  AF13
001111    15         0                  green
010000    16         2                  green   CS2
010001    17         2                  green
010010    18         2                  green   AF21
010011    19         2                  green
010100    20         2                  yellow  AF22
010101    21         2                  green
010110    22         2                  yellow  AF23
010111    23         2                  green
011000    24         3                  green   CS3
011001    25         3                  green
011010    26         3                  green   AF31
011011    27         3                  green
011100    28         3                  yellow  AF32
011101    29         3                  green
011110    30         3                  yellow  AF33
011111    31         3                  green
```

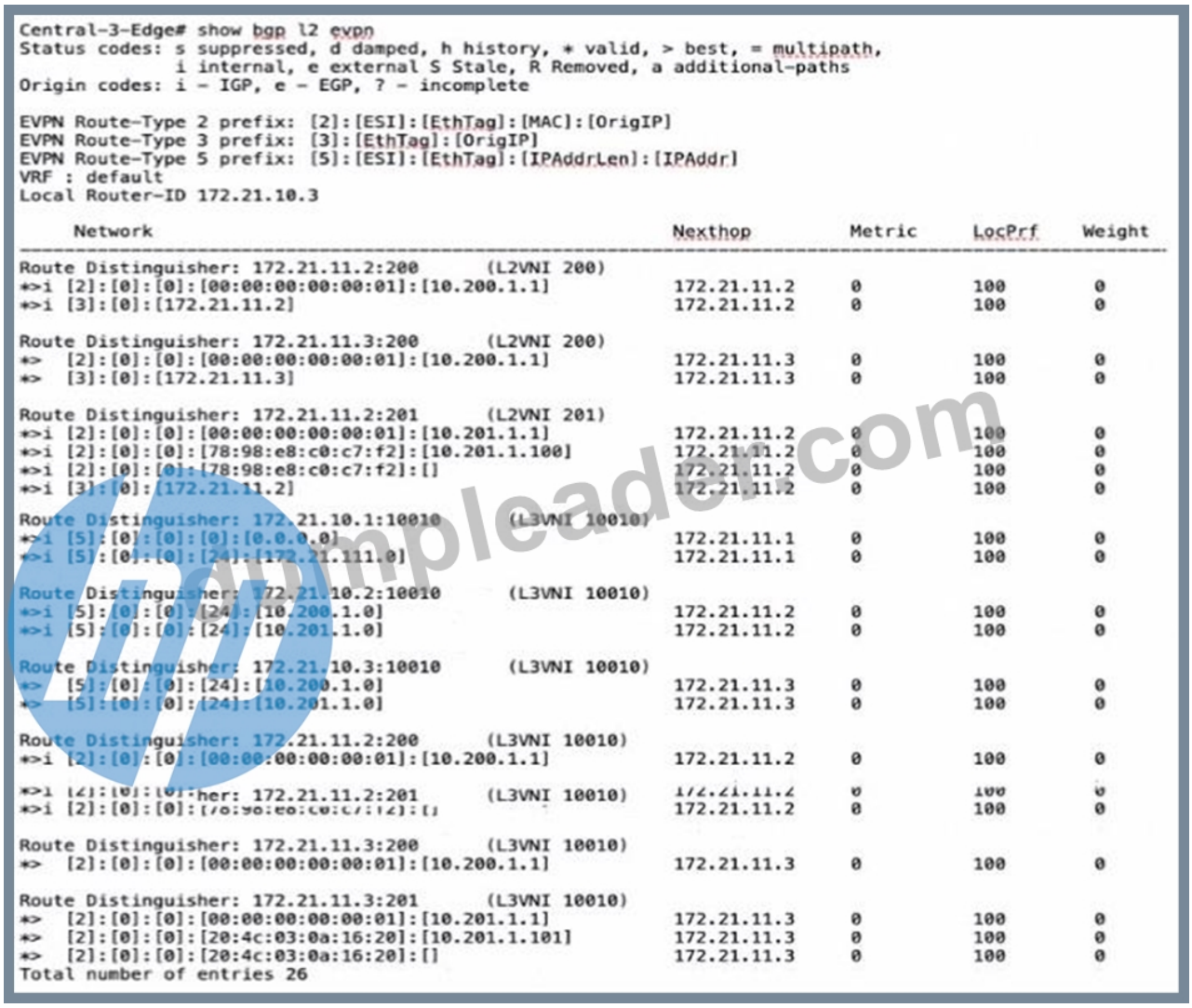
Which strategy will complement this solution to achieve their objective?

- A. edge mark critical UDP Traffic with CSS
- B. edge mark critical UDP traffic with AF42
- C. edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF12
- D. edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF11

Answer: B

Explanation:
Given that the ACME company's concern is about UDP traffic potentially encountering packet drops due to uplink oversubscription, they need a strategy that prioritizes critical UDP traffic to minimize loss.
Option D, edge mark critical UDP traffic with AF42, is the correct answer. Assured Forwarding (AF) classes provide a way to assign different levels of delivery assurance for IP packets. AF42 is typically used for traffic that requires low latency and low loss, such as voice and video, which often use UDP. Marking critical UDP traffic with AF42 will help ensure that this traffic is treated with higher priority over the network.
Option A (edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF12) and Option C (edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF11) suggest marking lower priority TCP traffic, which does not directly address the concern for critical UDP traffic.
Option B (edge mark critical UDP Traffic with CS5) suggests using Class Selector 5 for critical UDP traffic, which is also a valid approach but does not match the existing configuration that is focused on Assured Forwarding (AF) classes.

NEW QUESTION # 75
Which statement is true given the following CLIoutput from a CX 6300?



```
Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2 evpn
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
              i internal, e external S Stale, 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 5 prefix: [5]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPAddrLen]:[IPAddr]
VRF : default
Local Router-ID 172.21.10.3

     Network                                          Nexthop          Metric     LocPrf     Weight
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200      (L2VNI 200)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2]                             172.21.11.2      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:200      (L2VNI 200)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.3]                             172.21.11.3      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201      (L2VNI 201)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[10.201.1.100]    172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[]                172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2]                             172.21.11.2      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010    (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]                         172.21.11.1      0          100        0
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[172.21.111.0]                   172.21.11.1      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.2:10010    (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.200.1.0]                     172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0]                     172.21.11.2      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.3:10010    (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.200.1.0]                     172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0]                     172.21.11.3      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.2      0          100        0

*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:her: 172.21.11.2:201      (L3VNI 10010)  172.21.11.2  0  100  0
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[]                172.21.11.2      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:200      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.3      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:201      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[10.201.1.101]    172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[]                172.21.11.3      0          100        0
Total number of entries 26
```

- A. There are two anycast addresses m me overlay fabric.
- B. Duplicate MAC addresses were detected in the overlay fabric
- C. There are three active client overlay VLANs in the overlay fabric
- D. The underlay loopback addresses are in the 172 21 11 x range.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The CLI output displays EVPN routes and their corresponding next hops. The "Route Distinguisher" entries followed by IP addresses in the 172.21.11.x range indicate these are loopback addresses used by the underlay network. The underlay network provides the basic routing and forwarding plane for the overlay network that EVPN is part of. These loopback addresses are crucial for the proper functioning of the EVPN control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 76
A client connecting to a tunneled open network is receiving the wrong VLAN Your customer has a gateway and has sent over a packet capture from a switch port mirror taken from the upstream switch with a packet capture from the IPsec tunnel and the GRE tunnel to help Identify the VLAN being sent from the controller to the AP.
Where will you see the VLAN assignment?

- A. VLAN tag assignment win be included in the port mirror
- B. IPsec tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- C. VLAN tag assignment win not he captured in any of the packet captures
- D. The GRE tunnel will include the VLAN lag assignment

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a packet capture from an upstream switch port mirror, you would see the VLAN assignment. The port mirror captures the traffic as it is on the network, including any VLAN tags. GRE or IPsec tunnels encapsulate the original packet, including VLAN tags, but the VLAN information is not visible within the encapsulation headers.

NEW QUESTION # 77
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