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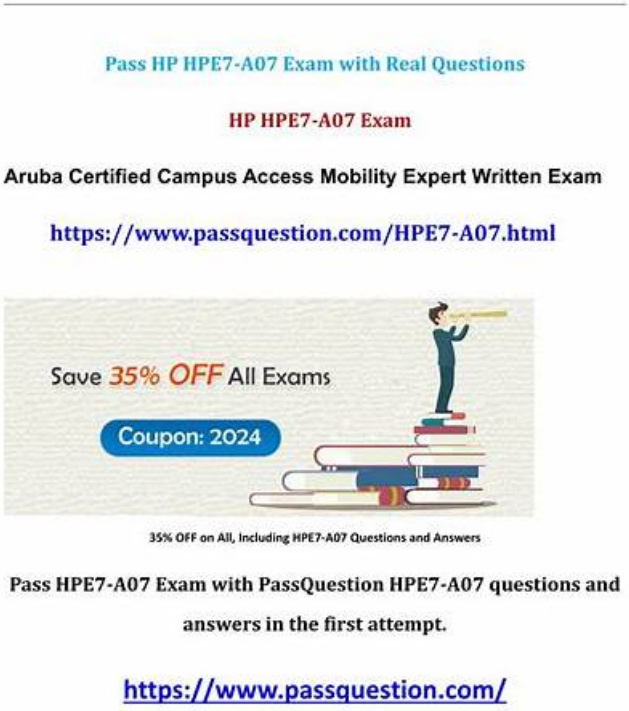

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q108-Q113):

NEW QUESTION # 108
In a campus topology using VSX with two aggregation switches and downlinks to access switches, which LAG interface configuration at the aggregation layer is correct based on the parameters below?
* ZTP VLAN 1001
* access switch MGMT VLAN 2002
* access switch MGMT VLAN is tagged
* connectivity to the access switch should be maintained before and after the ZTP operation is complete

- A.
```
interface lag 150 multi-chassis
    no shutdown
    description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1001
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode passive
```
- B.
```
interface lag 150 multi-chassis
    no shutdown
    description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 2002
    vlan trunk allowed 1001,2002
    lacp mode active
    lacp fallback
```
- C.
- D.
```
interface lag 150
    no shutdown
    description ZTP2ACCESS_SW
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 1001
    vlan trunk allowed 1001,2002
    lacp mode active
    lacp fallback
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 109
Refer to the exhibit.

```
(MC2) #show auth-tracebuf mac 70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6 count 27

Warning: user-debug is enabled on one or more specific MAC addresses;
         only those MAC addresses appear in the trace buffer.

Auth Trace Buffer
-----------------

Jun 29 20:56:51  station-up          *  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                -    -    wpa2 aes
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-id-req         <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                1    5
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-start           ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                -    -
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-id-req         <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                1    5
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-id-resp        ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                1    7    it
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-req            ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                42   174  10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-id-resp        ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                1    7    it
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-resp           <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0/RADIUS1        42   88
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-req            <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                2    6
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-resp           ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                2    214
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-req            ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0/RADIUS1        43   423  10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-resp           <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0/RADIUS1        43   228
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-req            <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                3    146
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-resp           ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                3    61
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-req            ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0/RADIUS1        44   270  10.1.140.101
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-resp           <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0/RADIUS1        44   128
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-req            <-  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                4    46
Jun 29 20:56:51  eap-resp           ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0                4    46
Jun 29 20:56:51  rad-req            ->  70:4d:7b:10:9e:c6  70:3a:0e:5b:0a:c0/RADIUS1        45   255  10.1.140.101
```

A network administrator is validating client connectivity and executes the show command shown in the exhibit. Which authentication method was used by the wireless station?

- A. WEBauth authentication
- B. 802.1X user authentication
- C. MAC authentication
- D. 802.1X machine authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:
The provided output is from the command:
(MC2) #show auth-tracebuf mac <MAC>
This command traces the authentication exchange between the access point (or mobility controller) and the RADIUS server for a specific client. The trace provides insight into the 802.1X authentication sequence and RADIUS responses.
From the exhibit:
* EAPOL (Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN) Messages Observed:
* eap-id-req

* eap-id-resp
* eap-req
* eap-resp
* eap-success
These messages clearly indicate that an 802.1X (EAP-based) authentication took place. MAC authentication (MAB) or WebAuth would not include multiple EAP identity and response messages.
* RADIUS Messages:
* rad-req, rad-resp, rad-accept from /RADIUS1
* The presence of rad-accept indicates successful authentication.
Exact extract from ArubaOS (AOS-S/AOS 10 WLAN Authentication Guide):
"When the trace output shows EAP identity requests, EAP responses, and a RADIUS Access-Accept message, the authentication method in use is 802.1X (EAP-based user authentication). The presence of EAP-Success following the Access-Accept confirms successful 802.1X authentication."
* Follow-on WPA2 Key Exchange:
* Lines show wpa2-key1, wpa2-key2, wpa2-key3, and wpa2-key4.
* This sequence occurs after 802.1X authentication completes and is used to establish encryption keys for a WPA2 Enterprise session.
Exact extract from Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting Guide:
"After successful 802.1X authentication (EAP-Success), the controller exchanges four WPA2 keys with the station to derive the session keys used for data encryption. This confirms WPA2-Enterprise with 802.1X was used."
* No Indication of MAC or WebAuth:
* MAC authentication would show mac-auth or macauth messages instead of eap-id-req/resp.
* WebAuth involves HTTP-based redirection and is not visible in auth-tracebuf as EAP transactions.
Exact extract:
"MAC authentication shows 'macauth start' and 'macauth accept' entries, not EAPOL frames. WebAuth authentication uses a web redirect and does not appear as EAP frames in the trace buffer." Therefore, the trace confirms a WPA2-Enterprise 802.1X user authentication, where the user's credentials were validated by the RADIUS server, followed by the WPA2 key handshake.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. MAC authentication:Would show MAC-based request/response entries (macauth), not eap-id-req /resp.
* C. WEBauth authentication:WebAuth occurs over HTTP/HTTPS and does not involve EAP messages; thus, no eap-id or eap-success would be seen.
* D. 802.1X machine authentication:Machine authentication occurs before user logon and is typically identified in logs by a computer account (e.g., host/computername$). Here, the username and context indicate a user-level session.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 8/10 WLAN Authentication and Security Configuration Guide - "802.1X EAP Authentication and Trace Analysis."
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting Guide - "Using show auth-tracebuf to validate EAP authentication."
* Aruba Campus Wireless Design Fundamentals - "Understanding WPA2-Enterprise authentication flow (EAPOL, RADIUS, WPA2 4-Way Handshake)."
* Aruba Access Security and AAA Implementation Guide - "Distinguishing between MAC, WebAuth, and 802.1X authentication in debug outputs."

NEW QUESTION # 110
What directly affects the MCS used by wireless stations? (Select two.)

- A. SNR
- B. channel utilization
- C. retry rate
- D. number of connected clients
- E. frequency band

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
The Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) used by wireless stations is directly affected by the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and the frequency band. Higher SNR can lead to higher MCS values, which means better data rates. The frequency band can affect MCS due to different channel characteristics, such as the presence of interference and propagation properties, which are factors in determining data rates.

NEW QUESTION # 111
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. VLAN tag assignment win not he captured in any of the packet captures
- C. IPsec tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- D. The GRE tunnel will include the VLAN lag assignment

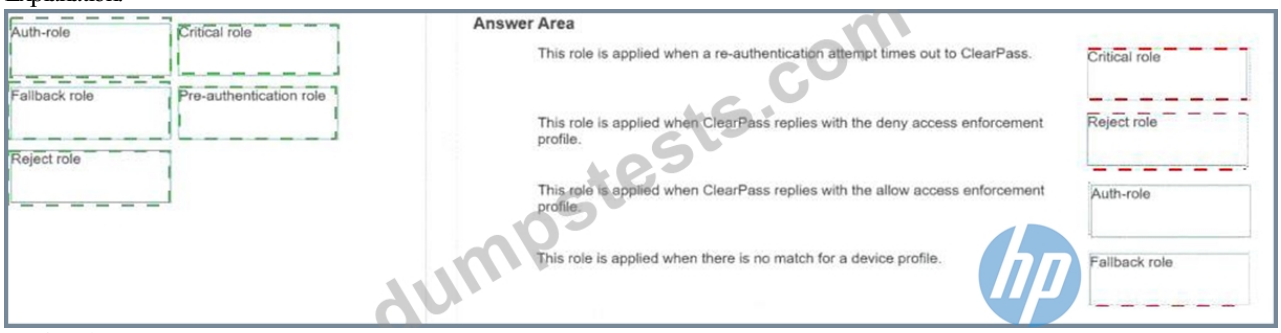
Answer: A

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 # 112
You are tasked with developing a comprehensive, flexible, and survivable zero-trust wired access network using CX 6300 switching and HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager. Match the scenario to the special roles to achieve your objectives.

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
Scenario
Correct Role
This role is applied when a re-authentication attempt times out to ClearPass.
Critical role
This role is applied when ClearPass replies with the deny access enforcement profile.
Reject role
This role is applied when ClearPass replies with the allow access enforcement profile.
Auth-role
This role is applied when there is no match for a device profile.
Fallback role
In Aruba CX switching, when integrating ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for 802.1X, MAC Authentication, or Downloadable Role-based Access, the system assigns specific roles based on AAA enforcement outcomes or network events (timeouts, mismatches, or unknown devices).
These special roles ensure network survivability and consistent zero-trust policy enforcement even if ClearPass or RADIUS communication fails.
1. Critical Role # Applied when re-authentication attempt times out to ClearPass
"When the switch cannot reach the RADIUS server during re-authentication (for example, a timeout), the switch assigns the critical-role to the authenticated client, ensuring continued network connectivity with a restricted policy."
"This role is used to maintain limited access when the RADIUS server is unreachable or times out." This ensures that devices remain minimally operational while preventing full network access - crucial for survivable network designs.
2. Reject Role # Applied when ClearPass replies with the deny access enforcement profile
"If the RADIUS response includes an Access-Reject, the switch applies the configured reject-role. This typically results in isolation or complete denial of access."
"The reject-role allows enforcement of a restrictive VLAN or ACL after authentication failure." Therefore, when ClearPass denies

access, the reject role provides an explicit enforcement action.
3. Auth-Role # Applied when ClearPass replies with the allow access enforcement profile
"When the authentication succeeds and the RADIUS server returns an Access-Accept with an Aruba-User- Role attribute, the switch applies the auth-role."
"This is the default operational role for authenticated clients."
This role represents the authorized state, where the user receives full or role-based access according to ClearPass policies.
4. Fallback Role # Applied when there is no match for a device profile
"If the client fails device profiling or no match is found in the endpoint database, the switch applies the fallback-role configured for unknown devices."
"The fallback-role provides a baseline policy for unrecognized or unclassified endpoints." This ensures unknown or new devices can be placed in a limited-access posture pending classification.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS-CX Access Security Guide (AOS-CX 10.12 and later) - "Role mapping and special roles (auth-role, reject-role, fallback-role, critical-role)."
* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager Deployment Guide - "Integration with Aruba Switch Roles and Enforcement Profile Mapping."
* Aruba Zero Trust Wired Access Design Guide - "Survivability roles for authentication failure or unreachable ClearPass."
* Aruba CX 6300 Configuration Guide - "AAA, Downloadable Roles, and Fallback/Critical Role Configuration."

NEW QUESTION # 113
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