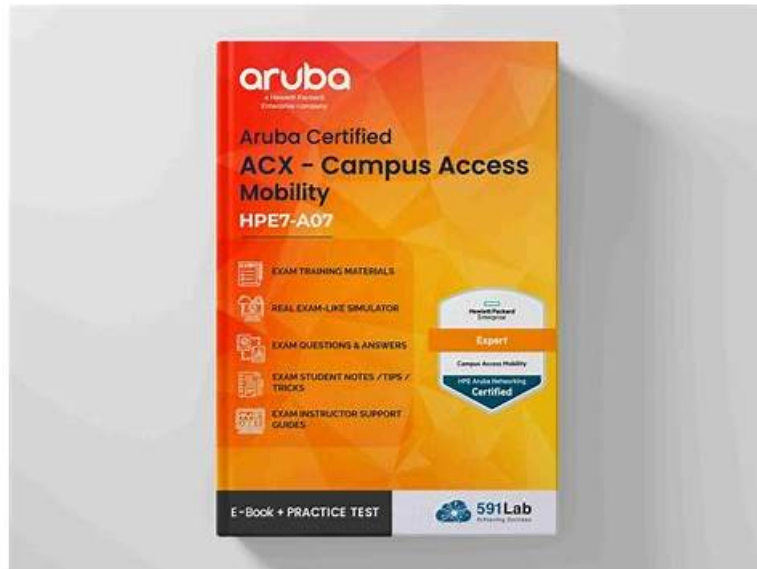


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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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 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"> • 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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98

The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 VSF switch slack with an uplink over subscription ratio of 9.6:1.

They have indicated that their low-priority TCP traffic has been flagged with a DSCP marking coloring them yellow.

Refer to the exhibit.



DSCP	code point	local priority	cos	color	name
000000	0	1	1	green	C50
000001	1	1	1	green	
000010	2	1	1	green	
000011	3	1	1	green	
000100	4	1	1	green	
000101	5	1	1	green	
000110	6	1	1	green	
000111	7	1	1	green	
001000	8	0	0	green	C51
001001	9	0	0	green	
001010	10	0	0	green	AF11
001011	11	0	0	green	
001100	12	0	0	yellow	AF12
001101	13	0	0	yellow	AF13
001110	14	0	0	yellow	
001111	15	0	0	yellow	
010000	16	2	2	green	C52
010001	17	2	2	green	
010010	18	2	2	green	AF21
010011	19	2	2	green	
010100	20	2	2	yellow	AF22
010101	21	2	2	green	
010110	22	2	2	yellow	AF23
010111	23	2	2	green	
011000	24	3	3	green	C53
011001	25	3	3	green	
011010	26	3	3	green	AF31
011011	27	3	3	green	
011100	28	3	3	yellow	AF32
011101	29	3	3	green	
011110	30	3	3	yellow	AF33
011111	31	3	3	green	

100001	33	4	green	
100010	34	4	green	AF41
100011	35	4	green	
100100	36	4	yellow	AF42
100101	37	4	green	
100110	38	4	yellow	AF43
100111	39	4	green	
101000	40	5	green	CS5
101001	41	5	green	
101010	42	5	green	
101011	43	5	green	
101100	44	5	green	
101101	45	5	green	
101110	46	5	green	EF
101111	47	5	green	
110000	48	6	green	CS6
110001	49	6	green	
110010	50	6	green	
110011	51	6	green	
110100	52	6	green	
110101	53	6	green	
110110	54	6	green	
110111	55	6	green	
111000	56	7	green	CS7
111001	57	7	green	
111010	58	7	green	
111011	59	7	green	
111100	60	7	green	
111101	61	7	green	
111110	62	7	green	
111111	63	7	green	

They are considering adding two more nodes to the stack without adding any additional uplinks due to existing wiring constraints. One of their architects has suggested adding the following configuration:

```
vsf1(config)# qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
vsf1(config-threshold)# queue 5 action wred-resp yellow min-threshold 40 percent max-threshold 80 percent
vsf1(config)# int lag 1
vsf1(config-if)# description uplink-to-collapsed-core
vsf1(config-if)# apply qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
```

What would be the impact of applying the acmethreshold profile as shown? (Select two.)

- A. Only VoIP packets egressing queue 5 on LAG1 will likely be protected from uplink over-utilization.
- B. All TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability
- C. All upper-layer protocol traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability.
- D. VoIP packets egressing any queue on LAG1 will more likely be protected from uplink over-utilization
- E. Yellow-flagged TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Applying the 'acmethreshold' profile as shown in the exhibit would set a minimum and maximum threshold for queue 0, which affects the drop probability for traffic that exceeds these thresholds. The yellow marking indicates a medium drop precedence, so yellow-flagged traffic would be more likely to be dropped when congestion occurs, and the uplink is over-utilized. This action is intended to protect higher-priority traffic, such as VoIP, by giving it a lower probability of being dropped.

NEW QUESTION # 99

Exhibit.



An engineer has applied the above configuration to R1 and R2. However, the routers' OSPF adjacency never progresses past the "EXSTART-DR" state as shown below.

```
R2(config)# show ip ospf neighbors
VRF : default
-----
Total Number of Neighbors : 1
Neighbor ID      Priority   State          Nbr Address    Interface
-----
10.255.1.0       1         EXSTART/DR     10.255.1.0     1/1/1
```

Which configuration action on either router will allow R1 and R2 to progress past the "EXSTART/DR" state?

- A. Change R1 and R2 to a network type of point-to-point.
- B. Remove the layer 3 MTU configuration.
- C. Change the IP address and mask applied to interface 1/1/1.
- D. Ensure the OSPF process is not configured with passive-interface default.

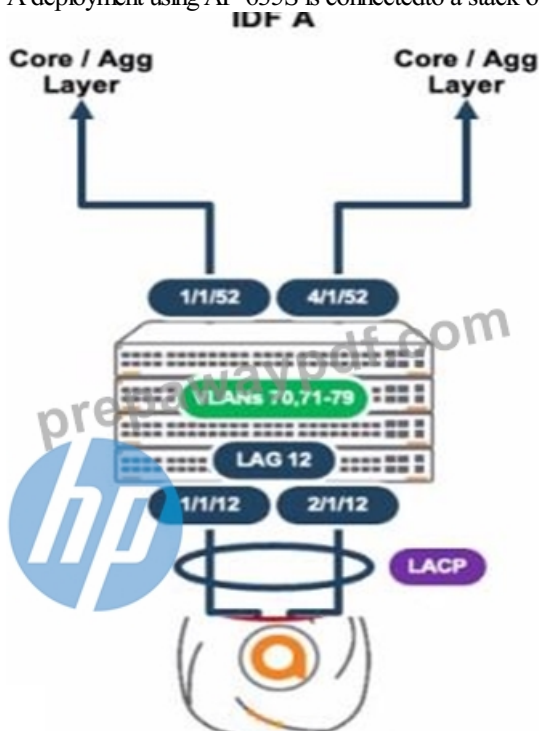
Answer: A

Explanation:

In OSPF, the "EXSTART/DR" state indicates that the routers are trying to establish an adjacency but are unable to progress. This can happen if the OSPF network type is incorrectly configured for the type of connection between the routers. Given that R1 and R2 are connected via a point-to-point link (as suggested by the /31 subnet), setting the network type to point-to-point on both routers will remove the need for DR/BDR election, which is unnecessary on a point-to-point link, and allow OSPF to progress past the "EXSTART" state and form a full adjacency.

NEW QUESTION # 100

A deployment using AP-635S is connected to a stack of CX 6300s as shown.



The output of the show LACP interfaces shows the following:

```
SW-IDF-A# show lacp interfaces

State abbreviations :
A - Active      P - Passive      F - Aggregable I - Individual
S - Short-timeout L - Long-timeout N - InSync      O - OutofSync
C - Collecting  D - Distributing
X - State m/c expired      E - Default neighbor state

Actor details of all interfaces:
-----
Intf      Aggr  Port  Port  State  System-ID      System Aggr  Forwarding
Name      Name  Id    Pri   State  ID              Pri    Key    State
-----
1/1/12    lag12 13     1     ALFNC0 88:3a:30:99:ac:40 65534 12     up
2/1/12    lag12 77     1     ALFO    88:3a:30:99:ac:40 65534 12     lacp-block
```

What is causing this issue?

- A. Each AP interface is connected to a routed-only interlace on different networks
- B. e0 is connected to a smart rate interface, and e1 is connected to a non-smart rate interface.
- C. Spanning tree and loop protect are enabled on both AP uplink ports.
- **D. The AP is configured with LACP active**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an Aruba deployment, if an AP's interfaces show different LACP states, it often indicates a configuration mismatch. If one interface is up and the other is blocked as shown in the output, it's likely due to both interfaces on the AP being set to LACP active mode, which is a correct setting for establishing an LACP channel with Aruba switches like the CX 6300 series.

NEW QUESTION # 101

Exhibit.

Source	Destination	Time	Size	Protocol	Length	Info
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Association Request	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	12.0	Association Response	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Acknowledgement	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	12.0	Key (Message 1 of 4)	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Acknowledgement	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	24.0	Key (Message 2 of 4)	24.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	12.0	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	12.0	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Acknowledgement	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	24.0	Key (Message 4 of 4)	24.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	0.000000	12.0	VHT/HE NDP Announcement	12.0	802.11ac (VHT)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	0.000000	195.0	Other Management Frame	195.0	802.11ac (VHT)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	0.000000	6.0	Other Management Frame	6.0	802.11ac (VHT)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	0.000000	32.5	Other Management Frame	32.5	802.11ac (VHT)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	0.000000	6.0	Other Management Frame	6.0	802.11ac (VHT)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	0.000000	32.5	Other Management Frame	32.5	802.11ac (VHT)
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	24.0	DHCP Request	24.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	0.000000	12.0	DHCP ACK	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	24.0	Who has 192.168.10.1? Tell 192.168.10.158	24.0	802.11a (OFDM)
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Acknowledgement	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Action	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	12.0	Block Ack Request	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
08:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	0.000000	12.0	Block Ack	12.0	802.11a (OFDM)
8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	585.0	QoS Data	585.0	802.11ac (VHT)
	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	0.000000	585.0	QoS Data	585.0	802.11ac (VHT)

A customer is reporting that connectivity is failing for some wireless client devices. What are your conclusions from the capture? (Select two.)

- A. The network is using WPA3-SAE key management.
- B. The client does not support beamforming.
- **C. The client is not receiving an IP address.**
- D. The client does not have an ARP entry for the default gateway.
- **E. The network is using WPA2-PSK key management.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The capture shows messages related to WPA key management, indicating WPA2-PSK is being used. Also, the capture includes a DHCP request from the client but no corresponding DHCP ACK, suggesting the client is not receiving an IP address, which could explain the connectivity failure.

NEW QUESTION # 102

Match each Group Based Policy (GBP) role description to its respective role ID.

GBP role ID = <100-8191>	GBP role ID = 2	GBP role ID = 0	Answer Area
			default GBP role
			infrastructure GBP role
			user-defined GBP role

Answer:

Explanation:

The diagram illustrates the mapping of GBP role IDs to specific roles. It consists of two main sections: a left section with three boxes representing role IDs and a right section titled 'Answer Area' with three corresponding role names.

Left Section (Role IDs):

- GBP role ID = <100-8191>
- GBP role ID = 2
- GBP role ID = 0

Answer Area (Role Names):

- default GBP role
- infrastructure GBP role
- user-defined GBP role

Mapping:

- GBP role ID = <100-8191> maps to user-defined GBP role.
- GBP role ID = 2 maps to infrastructure GBP role.
- GBP role ID = 0 maps to default GBP role.

Explanation:

default GBP role =GBP role ID = 0infrastructure GBP role =GBP role ID = 2user-defined GBP role =GBP role ID = <100-8191>

NEW QUESTION # 103

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