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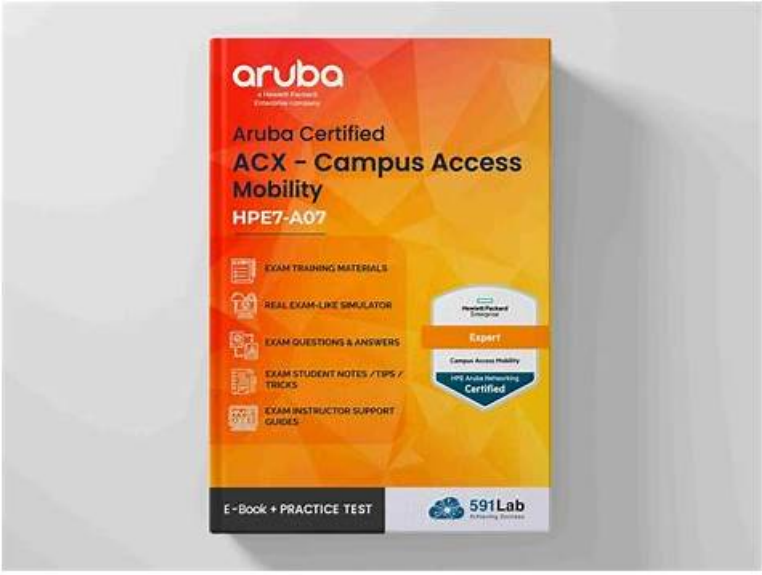

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 98
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ap-01# show ata endpoint
2023-10-29  10:40:35  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  INIT          TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  10:42:36  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    PROBE_TIMEOUT     INIT
2023-10-29  10:42:36  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  INIT          TUN_RECV_TIMEOUT  SURVIVING
2023-10-29  10:48:12  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  SURVIVING     TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  10:50:13  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    PROBE_TIMEOUT     INIT
2023-10-29  10:50:22  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  INIT          TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  10:52:23  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    PROBE_TIMEOUT     INIT
2023-10-29  10:52:23  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  INIT          TUN_RECV_TIMEOUT  SURVIVING
2023-10-29  10:54:33  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  SURVIVING     TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  10:56:34  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    PROBE_TIMEOUT     INIT
2023-10-29  10:56:45  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  INIT          TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  10:58:47  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    PROBE_TIMEOUT     INIT
2023-10-29  10:58:47  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  INIT          TUN_RECV_TIMEOUT  SURVIVING
2023-10-29  11:03:20  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  SURVIVING     TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  11:03:30  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    TUN_RECV          CONNECTING
2023-10-29  11:05:32  192.168.1.92  34258bf3-1776-4dfa-af83-4f4f66e155da  CONNECTING    PROBE_TIMEOUT     INIT
```

Given the log output, which statement is true?

- A. AP-01's tunnel to 192.168.1.92 is in a survived state.
- B. AP-01 cannot communicate with the HPE Aruba Networking Central tunnel orchestrator.
- C. The gateway with IP address 192.168.1.92 is offline.
- D. The gateway tunnel to the AP has a path MTU issue.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* The show ata endpoint output lists the AP's AP Tunnel Agent (ATA) state transitions with a given gateway.
* Key state/result fields:
* CONNECTING # PROBE_TIMEOUT # INIT: the AP tries to bring up the IPSec tunnel, health probes to the gateway time out, then the state resets to INIT and retries.
* TUN_RECV_TIMEOUT: the AP stops receiving tunnel keepalives/packets from the gateway within the expected interval.
* SURVIVING indicates the AP is maintaining service with an already-up tunnel while control connectivity is impaired; it is not the state shown at the end here.
In the log, AP-01 repeatedly cycles through CONNECTING # PROBE_TIMEOUT # INIT, with intermittent TUN_RECV_TIMEOUT. This pattern is the documented symptom of the gateway being unreachable or down (no response to probes/keepalives), rather than a Central/orchestrator outage or PMTU problem.
Therefore, the correct conclusion is that the gateway at 192.168.1.92 is offline or not reachable.
* A is incorrect: the final/recurring state is not SURVIVING.
* C is incorrect: a Central/orchestrator issue would show SURVIVING (existing tunnel continues) rather than repeated probe timeouts to the gateway.
* D is incorrect: PMTU issues do not generate recurring PROBE_TIMEOUT/TUN_RECV_TIMEOUT cycles; they appear as ESP/IKE negotiation problems, not persistent probe loss.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices What is a valid cause tor having an equal spirt in APs connected to the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a high availability setup where both primary and secondary gateway clusters are present, APs are typically designed to connect to the primary cluster. If the APs are equally split between the primary and secondary, this may indicate that some APs cannot reach the primary cluster due to connectivity issues or reachability constraints, thus falling back to the secondary cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 100
A customer is evaluating device profiles on a CX 6300 switch. The test device has the following attributes:
* MAC address = 81:cd:93:13:ab:31
* LLDP sys-desc = iotcontroller
The test device is being assigned to the "lot-dev" role However, the customer requires the "lot-prod" role be applied.

```
mac-group iot
    seq 10 match mac-oui 81:cd:93
port-access lldp-group iot-lldp
    seq 10 match sys-desc iot
port-access cdp-group iot-cdp
    seq 10 match platform accesspoint

port-access device-profile iot-dev
    associate role iot-dev
    associate lldp-group iot-lldp
port-access device-profile iot-prod
    associate role iot-prod
    associate mac-group iot
port-access device-profile iot-test
    associate role iot-test
    associate cdp-group iot-cdp
```

Given the configuration, what is causing the "iot-dev" role to be applied to the device'?

- A. An external RADIUS server is unreachable.
- B. The test device does not support CDP.
- C. The device-profile precedence order is not configured.
- D. The LLDP system description matches the IIdp-group configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In device profile configuration, the device role is often determined by matching attributes such as MAC address, LLDP system description, and CDP information against defined conditions. The test device is being assigned the "iot-dev" role because its LLDP system description matches the 'iot-lldp' group configuration that is associated with the 'iot-dev' role.

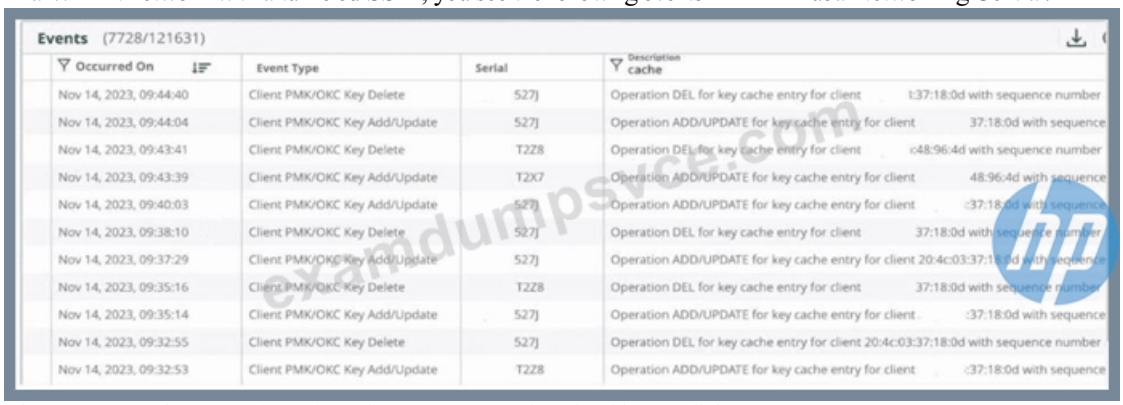
NEW QUESTION # 101
A customer would like to allow their IT Helpdesk to configure loT devices to connect lo a single SSID using a unique PSK that other devices cannot use. Which solution would you recommend?

- A. MPSK Local
- B. MPSK AES with MAC Auth
- C. MPSK AES with ClearPass
- D. MPSK AES with Cloud Auth

Answer: C

Explanation:
Multi-Pre-Shared Key (MPSK) with ClearPass is the recommended solution for a scenario where the IT Helpdesk needs to configure IoT devices to connect to a single SSID using unique PSKs. MPSK allows for the use of different PSKs on the same SSID, and ClearPass enables the management of these unique keys efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 102
In a WLAN network with a tunneled SSID, you see the following events in HPE Aruba Networking Central:



The customer asks you to investigate log messages. What should you tell them?

- A. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue
- B. This indicates a security issue. The client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d is performing a Denial-of-Service attack on your network. You should track down the client and remove it from the network
- C. This indicates a client WLAN driver issue for the client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:0d. You should upgrade the client WLAN driver
- D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed

Answer: D

Explanation:
The provided event logs from Aruba Central show multiple entries of:
Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update
Client PMK/OKC Key Delete
Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client ...
Operation DEL for key cache entry for client ...
These log entries refer to Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) updates in the Aruba gateway or access point for wireless clients.
When a client roams between APs or the system refreshes key entries for active clients, Aruba's infrastructure updates or deletes PMK cache entries dynamically. This process ensures secure key continuity across APs and controllers for tunneled SSIDs.
Exact Extracts from Aruba WLAN and AOS-10 Documentation:
"PMK/OKC cache updates and deletions are part of normal operation. When clients connect, disconnect, or roam, the system adds or removes their PMK cache entries. These log messages are informational and indicate expected WPA2-Enterprise behavior."
"In a tunneled SSID, PMK and OKC entries are managed at the gateway level. When a client roams or rekeys, the gateway logs PMK/OKC Key Add/Update and Key Delete messages. These are not error conditions."
"Frequent ADD/DEL entries for a client MAC address reflect normal WPA2 key lifecycle events-such as reauthentication, idle timeout, or client-driven disassociation." Thus, these messages indicate normal background key management (PMK caching and rekeying) and not any fault or attack scenario.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Denial-of-Service attack:False. These events correspond to key management, not excessive connection requests. Aruba security logs for DoS attacks show messages like "Association flood" or
"Authentication flood," not PMK/OKC operations.
* B. Roaming issue:While OKC relates to roaming optimizations, these log messages do not indicate a failure or issue - they show successful key caching updates.
"OKC Key Add/Update events confirm successful key caching, not roaming failure."
* C. Client WLAN driver issue:No error messages (timeouts, EAP failures, or deauths) are logged. The presence of PMK updates and deletes alone does not imply a driver issue.
"Client driver problems typically manifest as association failures or 4-way handshake errors, not PMK cache logs." Conclusion:

The repeated "PMK/OKC Key Add/Update" and "Key Delete" events represent routine client key caching and refresh behavior in Aruba's tunneled WLAN design.
No misconfiguration, client issue, or attack is implied.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS 10 Wireless and Gateway Configuration Guide - "PMK caching and OKC operation."
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Operations Guide - "Understanding PMK/OKC key lifecycle and expected log events."
* Aruba Campus WLAN Best Practices Guide - "Tunneled SSID key management (PMK, OKC, and
802.11r Fast Roaming)."
* Aruba Central Monitoring and Event Logs Reference - "Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Delete informational messages."

NEW QUESTION # 103
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