最新HPE7-A07考題 & HPE7-A07熱門考古題

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主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.

>> 最新HPE7-A07考題 <<

HPE7-A07熱門考古題 - HPE7-A07證照

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問題 #26
An existing AOS-10 wireless deployment is expanding its zero-trust wireless network to multiple locations.
The requirement is to propagate role information to enforce group-based policies for wireless client traffic across all locations.
To achieve this goal, which must be configured in this infrastructure?

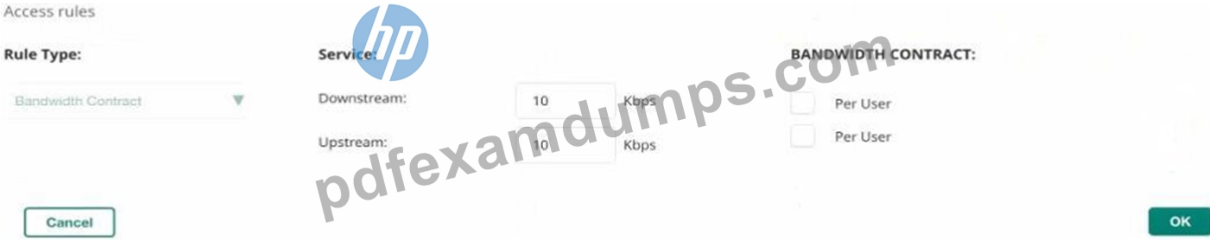
- A. Overlay campus switch fabric with CX switches
- B. Tunneled SSIDs with gateways
- C. Configure the gateways to mobility type and configure the Roles under System # Client Roles in HPE Aruba Networking Central
- D. Configure "use switch fabric for role propagation" under Security # Client Roles in HPE Aruba Networking Central

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:
In AOS-10 deployments using Zero Trust network architecture, user and device identities are enforced through roles assigned by ClearPass or Aruba Central policies. For multi-site environments, maintaining consistent policy enforcement requires role propagation between gateways across different locations.
To propagate user roles and policies across sites, tunneled SSIDs with gateways are required. This design ensures that wireless client traffic is tunneled from the access point (AP) to the Aruba gateway, where role- based access control (RBAC) and policy enforcement occur. The gateway acts as the policy enforcement point (PEP) for both local and remote traffic.
Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 and Switching Documentation:
"In AOS 10, tunneled SSIDs are used to extend centralized policy enforcement to gateways. Gateways apply user roles, firewall policies, and dynamic segmentation consistently across distributed sites."
"For zero-trust designs requiring cross-site role propagation, all wireless traffic must terminate on gateways through tunneled SSIDs. Gateways then synchronize role information through the overlay tunnel or mobility framework." Thus, the only way to propagate role information between multiple sites in a zero-trust deployment is through tunneled SSIDs that terminate at the Aruba gateways. This ensures consistent policy enforcement across locations.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Configure the gateways to mobility type and configure the Roles under System # Client Roles in Central:While mobility type configuration is used for roaming, it does not enable role propagation across sites. Roles must be tied to tunneled SSIDs terminating on gateways for centralized enforcement.
"Gateway mobility enables seamless roaming, not centralized role propagation."
* B. Configure "use switch fabric for role propagation" under Security # Client Roles:This option applies to AOS-CX switch fabrics (Campus Fabric design) and not wireless AOS-10 environments.
Wireless role propagation uses gateway tunnels, not switch fabric propagation.
"Use switch fabric for role propagation applies to CX switch-based VXLAN fabrics, not wireless gateway deployments."
* C. Overlay campus switch fabric with CX switches:While Aruba CX fabrics can propagate roles in wired environments, this does not fulfill the requirement for wireless role propagation between remote sites.
"Role propagation over CX fabric applies to wired clients and does not substitute for tunneled SSID gateways in wireless networks."
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* Aruba AOS 10 Network Design Guide - "Zero-Trust Design and Role Propagation in Multi-Site Deployments."
* Aruba Campus Wireless and Gateway Deployment Guide - "Tunneled SSIDs and Centralized Role Enforcement."
* Aruba Policy Enforcement and Role-Based Access Control Guide - "Role propagation over gateway tunnels."

問題 #27
Which option shows the correct Banawidth Control for 1024 kbpsdown and 2048 Kops up for the SSID?

- A.



Access rules

Rule Type: Bandwidth Contract

Service:

Downstream: 10 Kbps

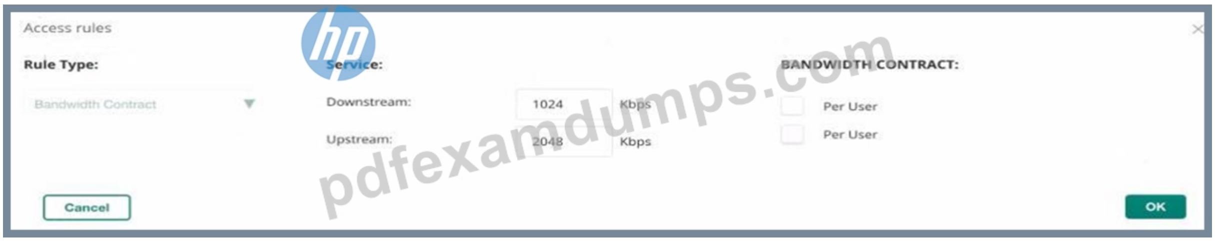
Upstream: 10 Kbps

BANDWIDTH CONTRACT:

□ Per User

□ Per User

- B.



Access rules

Rule Type: Bandwidth Contract

Service:

Downstream: 1024 Kbps

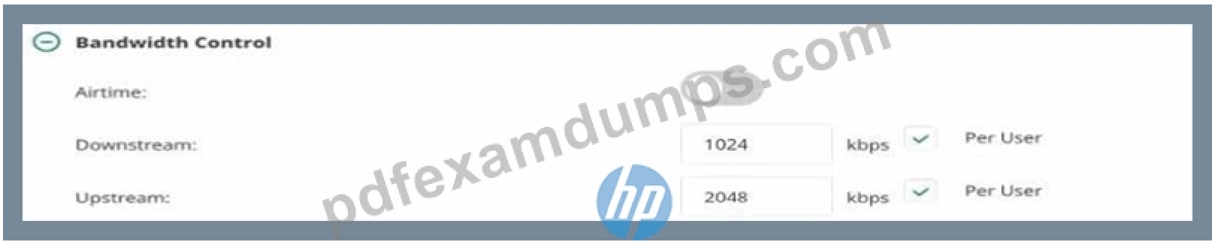
Upstream: 2048 Kbps

BANDWIDTH CONTRACT:

□ Per User

□ Per User

- C.



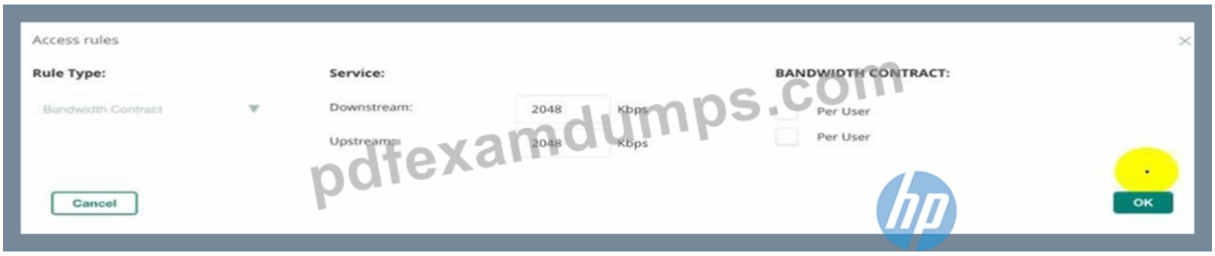
Bandwidth Control

Airtime:

Downstream: 1024 kbps ✓ Per User

Upstream: 2048 kbps ✓ Per User

- D.



Access rules

Rule Type: Bandwidth Contract

Service:

Downstream: 2048 Kbps

Upstream: 2048 Kbps

BANDWIDTH CONTRACT:

□ Per User

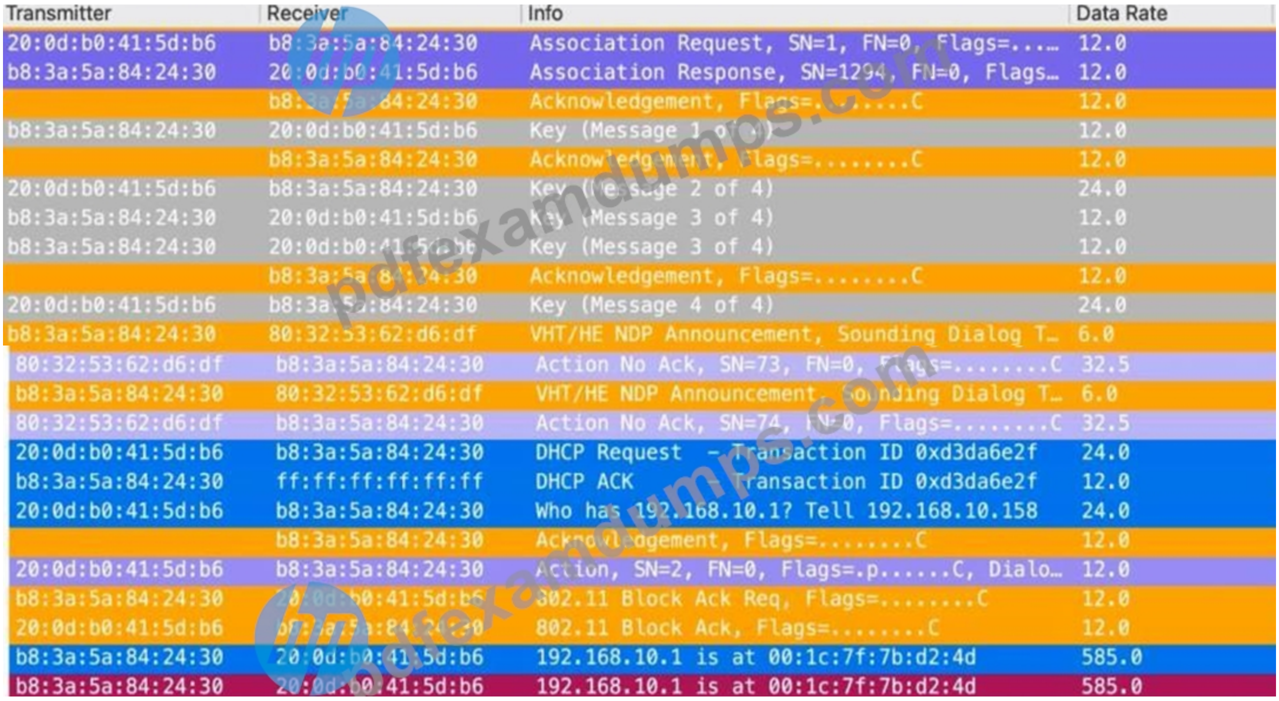
□ Per User

答案：C

解題說明：
The correct Bandwidth Control settings for 1024 Kbps down and 2048 Kbps up for the SSID are shown in Option D. In Option D, the downstream is set at 1024 Kbps and the upstream at 2048 Kbps, both configured per user, which matches the requested configuration. This setup ensures that each user has a guaranteed bandwidth allocation of the specified rates when connected to the SSID, providing a controlled and predictable user experience.

問題 #28

Refer to the exhibit.



Transmitter	Receiver	Info	Data Rate
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Association Request, SN=1, FN=0, Flags=....	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Association Response, SN=1294, FN=0, Flags…	12.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 1 of 4)	12.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Key (Message 2 of 4)	24.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	Key (Message 3 of 4)	12.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Key (Message 4 of 4)	24.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T…	6.0
80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=73, FN=0, Flags=........C	32.5
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	80:32:53:62:d6:df	VHT/HE NDP Announcement, Sounding Dialog T…	6.0
80:32:53:62:d6:df	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action No Ack, SN=74, FN=0, Flags=........C	32.5
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f	24.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xd3da6e2f	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Who has 192.168.10.1? Tell 192.168.10.158	24.0
	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Acknowledgement, Flags=........C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	Action, SN=2, FN=0, Flags=.p......C, Dialo…	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	802.11 Block Ack Req, Flags=........C	12.0
20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	802.11 Block Ack, Flags=........C	12.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d	585.0
b8:3a:5a:84:24:30	20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6	192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d	585.0

A customer is reporting that connectivity is failing for some wireless client devices. What is your conclusion based on the capture?

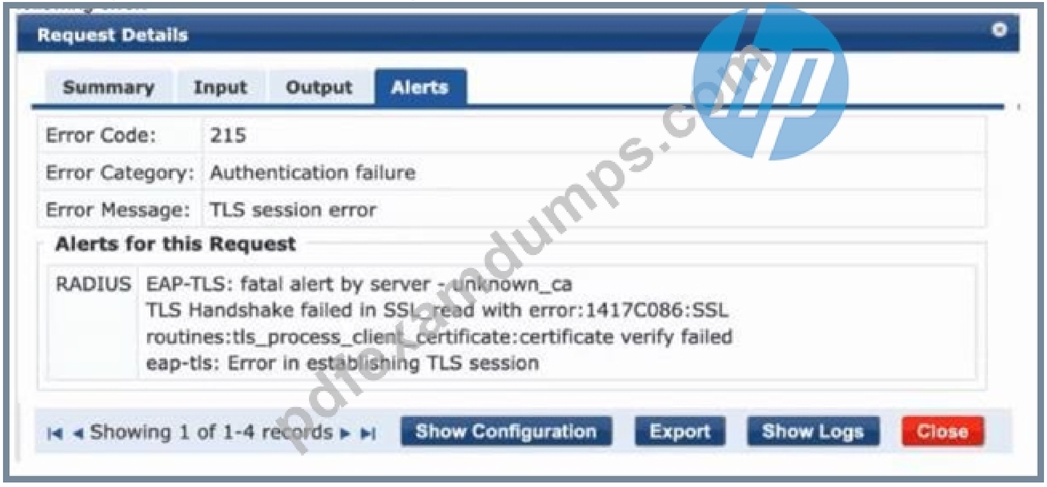
- A. The client does not have an ARP entry for the default gateway
- B. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously
- C. The AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels
- D. The SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management

答案：A

解題說明：
In the provided frame capture, we can clearly observe the following sequence of events:
* 802.11 Association and 4-Way Handshake:
* The client (MAC 20:0d:b0:41:5d:b6) associates with the AP (b8:3a:5a:84:24:30).
* The EAPOL 4-way handshake successfully completes (Key Messages 1-4), indicating that the client has successfully joined the secured SSID.
* This rules out authentication issues or WPA3 key management errors.
* DHCP Exchange:
* The client sends a DHCP Request, and the server responds with a DHCP ACK, confirming that the client has successfully obtained an IP address.
* Example in the capture:
* DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xd3da62ef
* DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xd3da62ef
This confirms that DHCP negotiation completed successfully.
* ARP Requests and Replies:
* After DHCP completion, an ARP broadcast is seen:
* Who has 192.168.10.17? Tell 192.168.10.158
This is a normal ARP request from another device trying to reach 192.168.10.17.
* However, we also see ARP replies for:
* 192.168.10.1 is at 00:1c:7f:7b:d2:4d
This indicates the default gateway responding with its MAC address.
* Analysis of the Connectivity Issue:Even though the gateway is sending ARP replies, the repeated ARP responses for 192.168.10.1 in the capture suggest that the client is not caching or acknowledging the ARP entry for the default gateway. This behavior is consistent with a client that does not have a valid or populated ARP entry for its default gateway, leading to traffic failures beyond the local subnet.
This could be due to:
* Incorrect ARP response handling on the client.
* Firewall or driver issues preventing the ARP reply from being processed.
* Power-save or roaming conditions where the ARP table did not update properly.
Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and WLAN Troubleshooting Documentation:
"If a client successfully completes the 4-way handshake and DHCP exchange but fails to pass traffic beyond the local subnet, check for ARP resolution issues.
Missing or invalid ARP entries for the default gateway can prevent Layer 3 connectivity even though the wireless association is successful."
"Wireshark traces showing repeated ARP replies from the gateway indicate that the gateway is responding, but the client may not be updating its ARP cache, leading to connectivity failures." Hence, the conclusion is that the client's ARP entry for the default gateway is missing or invalid, explaining why connectivity fails despite successful association and DHCP negotiation.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. The SSID is using WPA3-Enterprise key management:The handshake shown (EAPOL 4 messages) uses the standard WPA2/AES (EAPOL-Key) exchange. There are no SAE or WPA3 transition frames present.
"WPA3 uses SAE or 802.1X with PMF indicators; the frame capture shows standard WPA2 key exchange."
* C. The client has not obtained an IP address on this network previously:The DHCP Request and ACK exchange confirm that the client has obtained an IP address (192.168.10.158). This option is invalid.
"A completed DHCP ACK indicates the client successfully received an IP address."
* D. The AP is using 20MHz wide 5GHz channels:The frame capture shows VHT/HE announcements, which indicate High Efficiency (HE) capabilities and channel sounding, not 20MHz restrictions.
Channel width has no relation to the connectivity failure described.
"VHT/HE frames are part of 802.11ac/ax operation and do not indicate channel width problems." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* Aruba WLAN Troubleshooting and Analysis Guide - "ARP, DHCP, and Gateway Reachability Troubleshooting."
* ArubaOS 10 Wireless Fundamentals and Diagnostics Guide - "802.11 Association, 4-Way Handshake, and ARP Behavior."
* Aruba Client Connectivity Troubleshooting Guide (AOS-10 and AOS-8) - "Identifying ARP Cache Issues Post-DHCP Assignment."
* Aruba Network Access and Layer 2 Troubleshooting Guide - "Role of ARP in Wireless Client Connectivity."

問題 #29

You configured a mixed-mode SSID with WPA3-Enterprise and EAP-TLS security. When you connect a client, HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass shows the following error:



Error Code: 215

Error Category: Authentication failure

Error Message: TLS session error

Alerts for this Request

```
RADIUS  EAP-TLS: fatal alert by server - unknown_ca
        TLS Handshake failed in SSL_read with error:1417C086:SSL
        routines:tls_process_client_certificate:certificate verify failed
        eap-tls: Error in establishing TLS session
```

What is needed to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate
- B. Enable WPA3 transition mode on the SSID
- C. Install a trusted server certificate from a well-known public CA on your ClearPass server
- D. Configure the client to trust the ClearPass server certificate

答案： A

解題說明:

Understanding the error:

The key line in the error message is:

fatal alert by server - unknown_ca

tls_process_client_certificate:certificate verify failed

This indicates that ClearPass (the RADIUS server) is rejecting the client's certificate during the EAP-TLS handshake.

The "unknown_ca" alert means the certificate authority (CA) that issued the client's certificate is not trusted by the ClearPass server.

Why Option D is correct:

When using EAP-TLS, both the client and the authentication server perform mutual authentication using digital certificates.

* The client verifies the server's certificate (to ensure it is talking to a legitimate authentication server).

* The server verifies the client's certificate (to ensure the connecting device is trusted).

If the server (ClearPass) does not have the issuing CA certificate of the client in its Trusted CA Certificate Store, the TLS handshake fails with unknown_ca.

Exact Extract (from Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide / ClearPass Certificate Management Guide):

"During EAP-TLS authentication, the ClearPass Policy Manager validates the client's certificate chain against its list of trusted Certificate Authorities.

If the client certificate was issued by a CA that ClearPass does not trust, the authentication fails with a TLS session error and the log entry shows fatal alert by server - unknown_ca."

"To resolve this, import the issuing CA certificate (and any intermediate CA certificates) into ClearPass under Administration # Certificates # Trust List." This confirms the need to configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate's issuing CA, making Option D correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Configure the client to trust the ClearPass server certificateThis would produce a client-side error, not a server-side unknown_ca fatal alert. In this log, it is the server (ClearPass) reporting the unknown CA, not the client.

Extract:

"If the client does not trust the RADIUS server certificate, the failure appears on the client side with an 'untrusted server certificate' error, not in ClearPass logs."

* B. Enable WPA3 transition mode on the SSIDWPA3 transition mode affects whether both WPA2 and WPA3 clients can connect. It does not affect EAP-TLS or certificate verification.The TLS handshake occurs at Layer 2 authentication, independent of WPA version or transition mode.

Extract:

"Transition mode is unrelated to 802.1X or certificate validation; it only defines key management method compatibility (SAE/PSK and 802.1X coexistence)."

* C. Install a trusted server certificate from a well-known public CA on your ClearPass server Installing a public CA certificate on ClearPass helps the client trust ClearPass, but this error clearly shows ClearPass cannot verify the client certificate.The correct fix is to install the client CA in ClearPass's trusted store, not to replace ClearPass's own server certificate.
Extract:
"A server certificate from a public CA ensures client-side trust, not server-side trust of client certificates. An 'unknown_ca' alert from the server indicates missing client CA trust, not a server certificate problem." Final Summary:
Error Source
Meaning
Corrective Action
unknown_ca reported by server
Server (ClearPass) does not trust client's CA
Import client's CA certificate into ClearPass trusted store
unknown_ca reported by client
Client does not trust RADIUS server's certificate
Install proper server certificate or CA chain on ClearPass
answer: D - Configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate
References (from HPE Aruba Networking official documentation, no external URLs):
* Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 Certificate Management Guide, "EAP-TLS certificate trust and validation process."
* Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide, "EAP-TLS authentication troubleshooting - fatal alert by server unknown_ca."
* ArubaOS-Switch Access Security Guide, "TLS/SSL handshake validation and certificate trust chain."
* Aruba WLAN and Security Best Practices Guide, "EAP-TLS operation and mutual authentication principles."

問題 #30
Based on best practices, if an SSID is configured for a primary and secondary gateway cluster with cluster preemption enabled, which will decide if the APs move to the secondary gateway cluster if all of the nodes in the primary gateway cluster are down?

- A. Cluster leader in the primary gateway cluster
- B. Cluster leader in the secondary gateway cluster
- C. Every AP individually
- D. Tunnel orchestrator for LAN tunnel service in HPE Aruba Networking Central

答案：C

解題說明：
* With primary and secondary gateway clusters defined on an SSID, APs follow a connection preference list: they attempt to form tunnels to primary gateways first; if all nodes are unreachable, they individually fail over to the secondary cluster.
* Preemption governs return behavior (moving APs back to primary when it becomes available), but the decision to fail over when the primary is down is made per AP based on its ability to reach any node in the preferred cluster.
* A cluster leader does not command APs to move when the entire primary cluster is down; the APs detect loss of keepalives and independently establish tunnels to the next cluster in their SSID profile.
References (HPE Aruba official materials): AOS-10 Gateway clustering and AP tunnel behavior-AP connection order (primary#secondary), failover decision per AP, and preemption controlling failback.

問題 #31
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