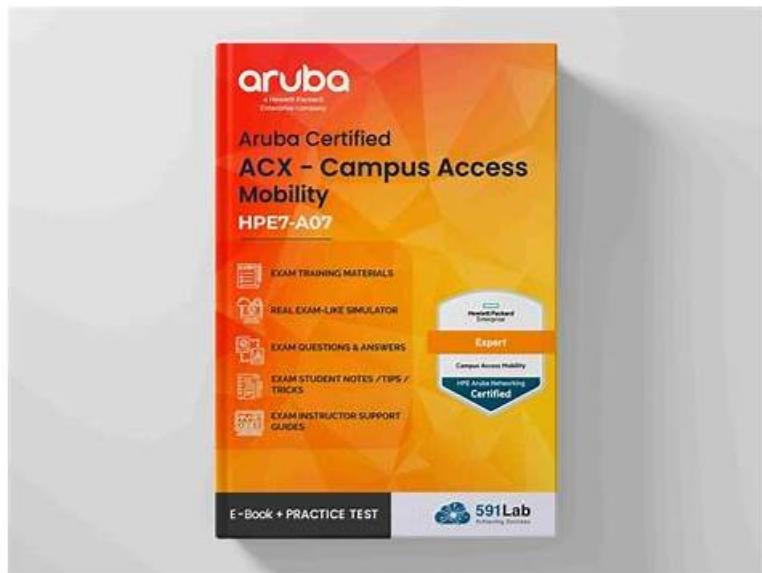


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## HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authentication</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Switching: Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2</li> <li>3 switching, including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which command would allow you to verify receipt of a CoA message on an AOS 10 GW?

- A. tcpdump host-port 3799
- B. packet-capture interprocess udp 3799
- C. packet-capture controlpath udp 3799**
- D. packet-capture datapath udp 3799

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Change of Authorization (CoA) messages are used in network access control scenarios and are typically received by the network access server, in this case, an Aruba AOS 10 Gateway. The correct command to verify the receipt of a CoA message is related to the control path traffic because CoA is a control plane function.

Option B, packet-capture controlpath udp 3799, is the correct answer because it specifies capturing control plane traffic on UDP port 3799, which is the standard port for CoA messages.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because:

Option A captures data plane traffic, not control plane traffic.

Option C, packet-capture interprocess udp 3799, does not refer to a standard command for capturing CoA messages.

Option D, tcpdump host-port 3799, does not specify the correct syntax for capturing traffic on Aruba devices.

### NEW QUESTION # 55

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 56

An OSPF router has learned a path to an external network by both an E1 and an E2 advertisement. Both routes have the same path cost. Which path will the router prefer?

- A. The router will prefer the E2 path.
- B. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.
- C. The router will use both paths equally utilizing ECMP.
- D. The router will prefer the E1 path.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In HPE Aruba Networking (AOS-CX and AOS-Switch) OSPF implementation, the routing behavior for external routes (Type 5 LSAs) distinguishes between two types of external advertisements:

\* E1 (Type-1 external) - The total path cost is calculated as the sum of the internal cost to reach the ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router) plus the external cost as advertised in the LSA.

\* E2 (Type-2 external) - The external cost is considered independent of the internal OSPF path cost to reach the ASBR. Thus, the metric used is only the external cost from the LSA.

When both an E1 and an E2 route exist to the same external destination, OSPF gives preference to the E1 route, regardless of metric values, because the E1 route represents a more accurate total cost to the destination (including internal OSPF cost).

Extract (as per HPE Aruba OSPF Technical Overview and AOS-CX Routing Guide):

"When both Type-1 (E1) and Type-2 (E2) external LSAs for the same destination are present, the router always prefers the Type-1 route. Type-1 routes include both internal and external costs in the total metric, while Type-2 routes use only the external cost. The E1 path is therefore considered more precise and is selected as the preferred route." This is consistent across Aruba's OSPF implementation and follows standard OSPF behavior as defined by the protocol (RFC 2328).

Therefore, when both E1 and E2 routes are available and have the same overall cost, the router will always prefer the E1 path.

References:  
\* HPE Aruba Networking AOS-CX Routing Configuration Guide - OSPF External Route Preference (Section: OSPF External LSAs).  
\* HPE Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - OSPF Route Selection and External Type Behavior.  
\* HPE ArubaOS-Switch Management and Configuration Guide - OSPF External Route Types (E1 vs E2).

### NEW QUESTION # 57

Your customer is requesting a 4-class LAN queuing model for QoS. Following best practices, match the PHB /DSCP values to the application types.



**Answer:**

Explanation:



Explanation:

Best Effort and Scavenger = DF (0)  
 Bulk and Transactional Data = AF21 (18)  
 Multimedia Streaming = AF31 (26)  
 Real-Time Interactive = EF (46)

## NEW QUESTION # 58

A customer is deploying a new warehouse with AP-634 APs in the United States with mobile devices that can operate in the 6GHz spectrum. All testing and RF analyses were performed during the POC using AP-635 APs in a different location. During the deployment, they noticed fewer 6GHz channels were broadcasting in the air.

Why would the AP-634 deployment have a lesser amount of broadcasting channels?

- A. The AP-635 APs received different allowable 6GHz channels from the AFC service versus the AP-634 APs due to the POC running in a different location.
- B. The AP-634 APs do not have an advanced subscription.
- C. The AP-634 APs cannot broadcast 6GHz channels due to regulatory restrictions.
- D. The AP-634 AP's persona was configured in the Central group as Standard Power.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the United States, the operation in the 6GHz band for Wi-Fi devices such as the AP-634 and AP-635 is regulated by the Automated Frequency Coordination (AFC) system, which determines the channels that can be used based on the location. Since the Proof of Concept (POC) was conducted in a different location using AP-635 APs, the allowable channels identified by the AFC service for that location would be different than the channels allowed for the actual deployment location of the AP-634 APs. This would result in a different set of broadcasting channels being available for use in the new warehouse deployment.

## NEW QUESTION # 59

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