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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

A customer would like to allow their IT Helpdesk to configure IoT devices to connect to a single SSID using a unique PSK that other devices cannot use.

Which solution would you recommend?

- A. MPSK AES with MAC Auth
- B. MPSK Local
- **C. MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication**
- D. MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

The requirement in this question is to allow IT staff to provision unique pre-shared keys (PSKs) for each IoT device on a single SSID, ensuring that one device's PSK cannot be used by another. This is the definition of Multi-Pre-Shared Key (MPSK) functionality.

HPE Aruba Networking supports three main MPSK deployment methods:

- * MPSK Local - Keys are defined locally on the AP or gateway; no external integration.
- * MPSK with ClearPass - Keys are managed and validated via ClearPass Policy Manager.
- * MPSK with Cloud Authentication - Keys are generated, stored, and managed natively through Aruba Central Cloud Authentication.

In this scenario, the IT Helpdesk wants a simplified, cloud-based method to generate and manage per-device unique PSKs without needing a ClearPass deployment. This aligns directly with MPSK AES with HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication. Exact Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching and Central Documentation:

"MPSK with Cloud Authentication allows administrators to configure a single SSID where each device is assigned a unique PSK. The PSKs are securely stored and validated using Aruba Central's cloud-based authentication service."

"Each PSK is tied to a specific client identity. If another device attempts to connect using the same PSK, the authentication will fail."

"This method simplifies onboarding of IoT and headless devices while maintaining security equivalent to 802.1X."

Thus, the correct recommendation is MPSK AES with Aruba Central Cloud Authentication, which fully supports per-device key uniqueness, centralized management, and cloud-based authentication-ideal for IoT device onboarding.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. MPSK AES with ClearPass: Valid and secure, but requires an on-prem ClearPass Policy Manager deployment. The question specifies a simpler method for IT Helpdesk to manage keys directly, which Cloud Authentication provides natively.

"ClearPass MPSK requires policy manager integration; Aruba Central Cloud Authentication provides a simpler cloud-native alternative."

* C. MPSK Local: Suitable for small static environments, but not scalable and requires manual key creation on the AP or gateway. Does not allow IT staff to easily generate new keys per device via Central.

"MPSK Local does not support centralized lifecycle management or key revocation."

* D. MPSK AES with MAC Auth: MPSK already handles per-device authentication via unique keys; MAC authentication is unnecessary and less secure.

"MAC authentication is an alternate method for non-802.1X devices but is not required with MPSK." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* Aruba Central Cloud Authentication and MPSK Deployment Guide - "Configuring MPSK AES with Cloud Authentication."

* Aruba Wi-Fi 6 and IoT Integration Best Practices Guide - "Securing IoT with Cloud-Managed MPSK."

* ArubaOS 10 WLAN Configuration Guide - "MPSK Modes (Local, ClearPass, Cloud Authentication) and Use Cases."

NEW QUESTION # 98

You configured a bridgedmode SSID with WPA3-Enterprise and EAP-TLS security. When you connect an Active Directory joined client that has valid client certificates. ClearPass shows the following error.

What is needed to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure ClearPass to trust the client certificate.
- **B. Modify your ACX-AD authentication source to include the UPN in the search.**
- C. Enable authorization in your Authentication Method.
- D. Recreate the SSID in tunneled mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error message "User not found" indicates that the authentication source, in this case, Active Directory (AD), is not able to locate the user account based on the current search parameters. This often occurs when the User Principal Name (UPN) that the client is using to authenticate is not included in the search parameters of the AD authentication source within ClearPass. By modifying the AD authentication source to include the UPN in the search, ClearPass will be able to correctly locate the user account and proceed with the authentication using the valid client certificates.

NEW QUESTION # 99

An ACME company employee complained about a recent poor-quality VoIP call while moving around their office environment. HPE Aruba Networking Central reported a fair UCC score for this call while your VoIP engineer reported that their systems reported a MOS of 2.3. The VoIP devices are operating over the 5GHz frequency band.

What are the possible contributing factors? (Select two)

- A. Recent renovations have changed the floor plan
- B. The Call Admission Control level is set too low
- C. BSS color mode has not been enabled
- D. The client does not support U-NII-2 or U-NII-2-Extended channels

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

Reference: Aruba WLAN Validated Reference Design - Voice over WLAN Considerations; Aruba Central UCC visibility guidelines; AOS-S/CX Campus Wired/Wireless Design Guides (Roaming and RF Design sections).

Channel support limitations on 5 GHz (D): Aruba guidance emphasizes enabling and using DFS spectrum (U-NII-2/U-NII-2e) for capacity and better roaming. Clients that do not support these channels see fewer candidate APs, which increases contention on the remaining non-DFS channels and can lead to sticky roaming and packet loss during movement-resulting in poor MOS even if the Central UCC score shows only

"fair."Exact extract: "Client devices that lack DFS (U-NII-2/Extended) support are restricted to a reduced channel set. This limits roam candidates and concentrates airtime utilization, which can degrade real-time applications, including voice, during mobility."Reference: Aruba RF Planning and Optimization Guide (5- GHz channelization and DFS usage); Aruba Validated Design for High-Density and Real-Time Applications (Client capabilities and roaming).

Why the other options are not the best contributors:

B (CAC level set too low): Aruba's CAC controls voice call admission based on airtime reservations. If CAC is set too low, calls are prevented from starting rather than allowed to start and then suffer in-call quality issues while roaming.Exact extract: "Call Admission Control rejects new calls when available airtime for voice is insufficient; it does not intentionally degrade admitted calls."Reference: Aruba Voice and UCC Best Practices (CAC behavior).

C (BSS coloring not enabled): BSS Coloring (802.11ax) can improve spatial reuse in dense deployments, but its absence is not a primary cause of a sudden MOS of ~2.3 during roaming. Aruba documents position it as an optimization, not a prerequisite for acceptable voice quality.Exact extract: "BSS Coloring enhances efficiency in overlapping BSS scenarios; it is an optimization feature and not required for baseline voice operation."Reference: Aruba 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6/6E) Feature Overview - OBSS and BSS Coloring.

NEW QUESTION # 100

You are deploying a new AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster. Due to customer requirements, the gateways must be configured with static IP addresses and are restricted from communicating using port 443 to any URLs except for "central.arubanetworks.com" How would you onboard these gateways successfully into HPE Aruba Networking Central?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A includes all necessary steps for a full setup of an AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster, including setting the system name, switch role, ACP FQDN address, uplink port information, IP address and default gateway, DNS IP address, controller country code, timezone and clock, and admin password. Since the gateways must have static IP addresses and can only communicate on

port 443 for a specific URL, this configuration would need to allow for static IP configuration and restrict communication to the required URL.

NEW QUESTION # 101

A network administrator wants to configure an 802.1X supplicant for a wireless network that includes the following:

- * AES encryption
- * EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication
- * Validation of server certificate in Microsoft Windows 10

The network administrator creates a WLAN profile and selects the Change connection settings option. Then the network administrator changes the security type to Microsoft: Protected EAP (PEAP) and enables user and machine authentication under Additional Settings.

What must the network administrator do next to accomplish the task? (Select two)

- A. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication
- B. Change default RC4 encryption for AES
- C. Enable user authentication
- D. Enable server certificate validation

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

When configuring an 802.1X supplicant in Microsoft Windows for EAP-PEAP (Protected EAP) using EAP-MSCHAPv2, both user and machine credentials can be used for authentication. The network administrator has already enabled user and machine authentication under Additional Settings, but to meet the stated requirements (AES encryption and server certificate validation), two critical steps remain:

* Enable server certificate validation This ensures the client validates the identity of the RADIUS server (such as Aruba ClearPass or another authentication server) to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

It satisfies the requirement for "validation of server certificate in Windows 10".

Exact Extract:

"For EAP-PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2, select 'Validate server certificate' to ensure the client trusts the authentication server's identity. The server certificate must be signed by a CA trusted by the client."

* Enable user authentication While both user and machine authentication are possible, user authentication must be explicitly enabled so that credentials (domain or local user) are sent after machine authentication completes. This enables the full EAP-MSCHAPv2-based user and machine authentication process.

Exact Extract:

"In EAP-PEAP properties, ensure 'Enable user authentication' is selected to authenticate both the workstation and logged-on user credentials when using EAP-MSCHAPv2." Additionally, Windows 10 uses AES encryption automatically when WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise is configured, fulfilling requirement (1). RC4 encryption is not applicable because AES is the default cipher for WPA2 Enterprise networks.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* C. EAP-TLS-based user and machine authentication: The question specifies EAP-MSCHAPv2, not EAP-TLS. EAP-TLS uses digital certificates for mutual authentication, while PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 uses username and password-based credentials. "EAP-TLS is certificate-based; PEAP-MSCHAPv2 uses password-based authentication."

* D. Change default RC4 encryption for AES: RC4 is used in older WPA or TKIP security types. When using WPA2-Enterprise, AES is automatically selected and cannot be manually overridden.

"WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X) uses AES-CCMP encryption; RC4/TKIP is not applicable to modern configurations." References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:

* Aruba Secure Connectivity and Authentication Guide (AOS-10) - "Configuring Windows 802.1X Supplicant for PEAP-MSCHAPv2."

* Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Network Configuration Guide - "PEAP with EAP-MSCHAPv2 Setup and Server Certificate Validation."

* Aruba ClearPass Deployment Guide - "Certificate Validation and EAP Methods Overview."

* Aruba WLAN Security and AAA Configuration Guide - "EAP Frameworks and Supported Encryption Methods."

NEW QUESTION # 102

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