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>> HPE7-A07 Prüfungs-Guide <<

HPE7-A07 Fragenpool - HPE7-A07 Prüfungsaufgaben

HPE7-A07 ist eine HP Zertifizierungsprüfung. So ist HPE7-A07 Zertifizierung der erste Schritt zur HP Zertifizierung. Deswegen ist die HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung kürzlich immer beliebter geworden. Immer mehr Leute haben sich an der HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung beteiligt. Aber die Erfolgsquote in der Prüfung ist nicht so hoch. Wählen Sie auch einschlägige Prüfungskurse, wenn Sie HPE7-A07 Prüfung ablegen möchten?

HP HPE7-A07 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• Switching: Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2 • 3 switching, including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.
Thema 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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.
Thema 8	• 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.
Thema 9	• 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.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam HPE7-A07 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q34-Q39):

34. Frage
Your customer added third-party USB dongles to the USB ports of their AOS 10 access points. The customer uses AP-615 and AP-635 Each AP is connected with a Cat 6A cable to a CX 6300F Class 4 PoE switch All APs are in the same group in HPE Aruba Networking Central and share the same configuration However, many of the dongles do not come up.
Which option will solve this issue?

- A. Perform a "poe disable" followed by a "poe enable" for the switch ports which connect to the APs so that the APs reboot.
- B. Move the AP-635 access points to a different group in Central to configure the dongles separately from the AP-615.
- C. Create two separate service profiles in the loT tab of the Central configuration settings.
- D. Replace the Class a PoE switches with Class 6 PoE switches.

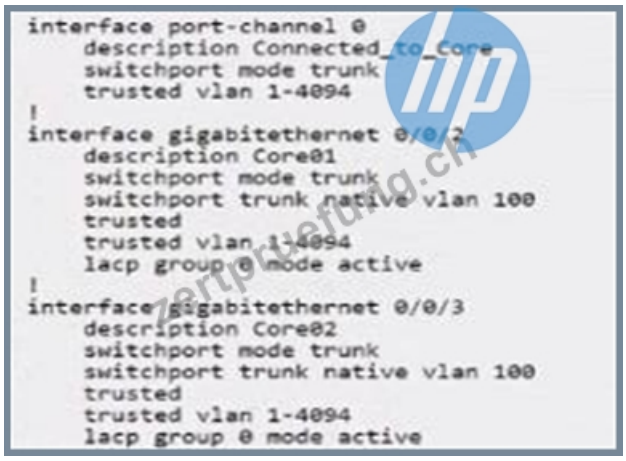
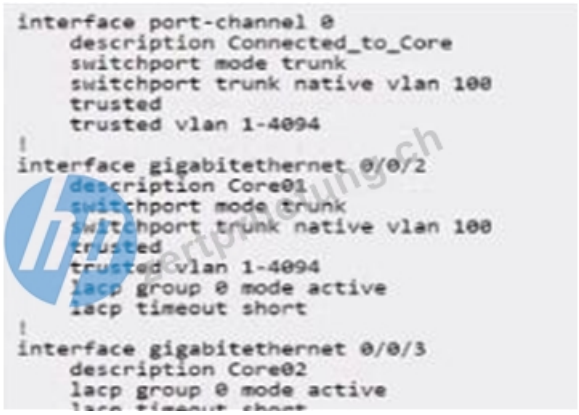
Antwort: D

Begründung:
USB dongles often require additional power, which may exceed the power delivery capabilities of Class 4 PoE switches. Aruba AP-615 and AP-635 are designed to work with USB dongles that require additional power for proper operation. Since the Cat 6A cable can support higher power levels, replacing the Class 4 PoE switches with Class 6 PoE switches, which can deliver higher power, should resolve the issue with the dongles not powering up.

35. Frage
A campus topology uses VSXwith a collapsed core topology.The customer added redundant SFP+ transceivers and reconfigured their mobility gateways from a single link to an aggregate Link.You are asked to verify the CLI output for the link aggregation configuration for one of the mobility gateway cluster members below.

```
interface lag 100 multi-chassis
    no shutdown
    description ArubaGW_01
    no routing
    vlan trunk native 100
    vlan trunk allowed all
    lacp mode active
    lacp rate fast
```

What is a valid configuration?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The configuration shown in Option A is a valid configuration for a multi-chassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) setup. It specifies the use of LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) with a fast rate of LACP PDUs exchange, which is appropriate for creating a resilient and high-throughput link aggregation. The 'vlan trunk allowed all' command allows all VLANs across the trunk, and 'vlan trunk native 100' sets VLAN 100 as the native VLAN for untagged traffic.

36. Frage
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Access-1# show ubt state

------------------------------------------------------------------------
Zone Aruba:
------------------------------------------------------------------------

Local Conductor Server (LCS) State:

LCS Type      IP Address     State               Role
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Primary     : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary
Secondary   : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary

Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State:

              IP Address       MAC Address        State
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Active      : 172.16.200.252  20:4c:03:81:e7:ca    registered
Standby     : 172.16.200.253  20:4c:03:b2:12:0a    registered

User Anchor Controller(UAC): 172.16.200.252

User                Port   State                        Bucket ID  Gre Key  VLAN
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
00:40:8c:9e:e1:22   1/1/1  registered                   93         1        4091

User Anchor Controller(UAC): 172.16.200.253

User                Port   State                        Bucket ID  Gre Key  VLAN
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
00:62:6e:a2:cb:27   1/1/7  registered                   78         7        4091
```

To which devices has AP-1 established tunnels?

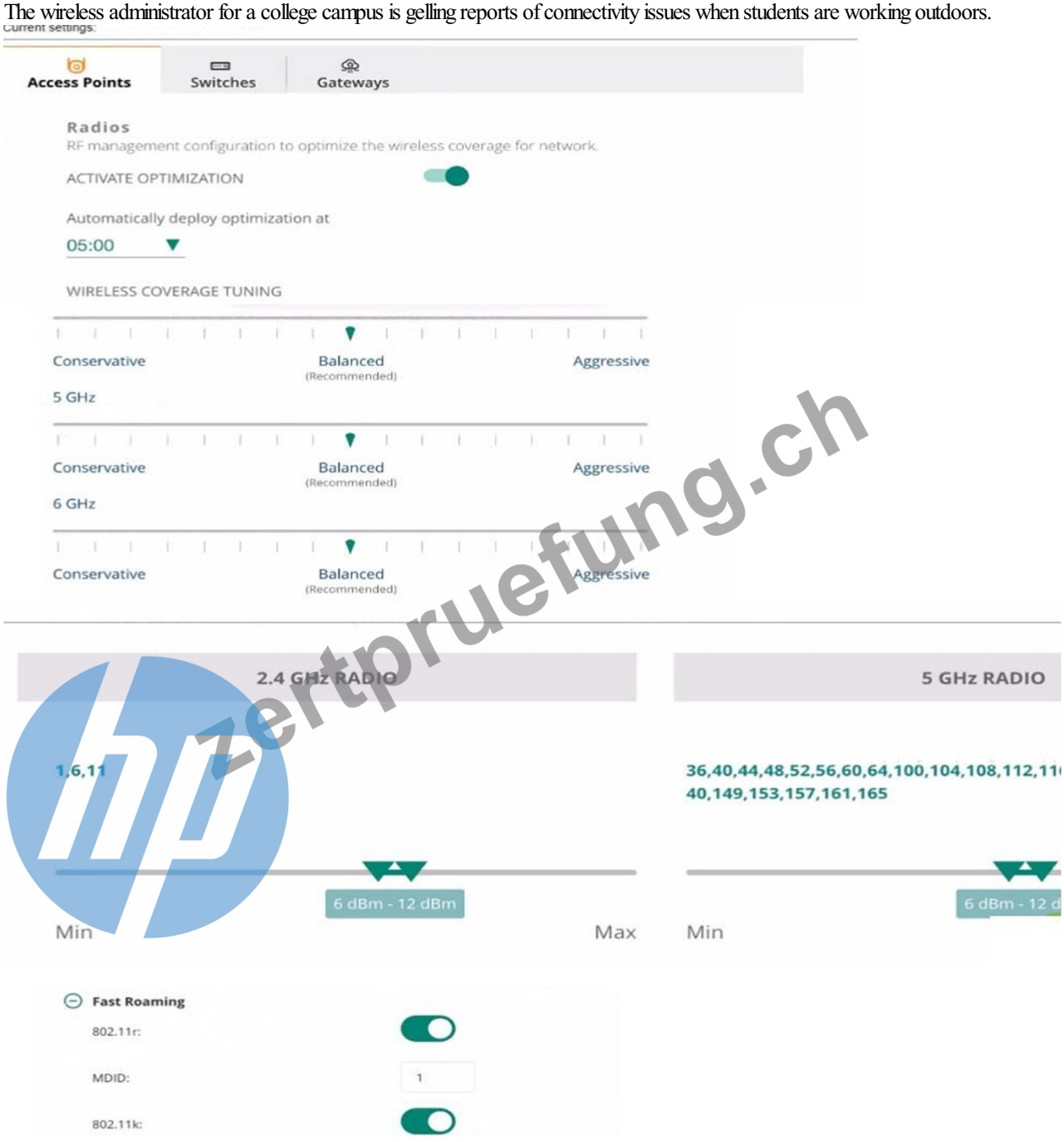
- A. A single gateway within a cluster
- B. A pair of gateways within a cluster
- C. A pair of switches running VXLAN
- D. A pair of standalone gateways

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The command shown in the exhibit is:
Access-1# show ubt state
This command displays the User-Based Tunneling (UBT) status on an Aruba CX switch. UBT allows wired access devices (like CX 6300/6400) to extend tunneled connectivity to Aruba gateways, using GRE tunnels for user traffic.
The output contains the following sections:
1. Local Conductor Server (LCS) State
Primary : 172.16.200.252 ready_for_bootstrap operational_primary
Secondary : 172.16.200.253 ready_for_bootstrap operational_secondary
This confirms that two gateways (IP 172.16.200.252 and 172.16.200.253) form an LCS pair in an Aruba gateway cluster.
Exact extract:
"The Local Conductor Servers (LCS) represent the pair of Aruba Gateways that control and terminate UBT tunnels. One operates as the primary (active) and the other as the secondary (standby). These gateways must be configured as a cluster pair."
2. Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) State
Active : 172.16.200.252 20:4c:03:81:e7:ca registered
Standby : 172.16.200.253 20:4c:03:b2:12:0a registered
Both gateways are registered as active and standby switch anchor controllers. This is a clear indication that the switch (Access-1) has successfully established tunnels to both gateways within the cluster.
Exact extract:
"The Switch Anchor Controller (SAC) section lists both cluster members to which the switch forms GRE tunnels. The switch maintains active and standby tunnels for redundancy."
3. User Anchor Controller (UAC) State
Each connected user is mapped to a User Anchor Controller (UAC) - one of the two gateways - depending on cluster load balancing:
User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.252
User Anchor Controller (UAC): 172.16.200.253
Each user session is anchored on a specific gateway within the cluster. The presence of two different UAC IPs confirms that users are being distributed across both gateways - a behavior that occurs only in a clustered gateway configuration.
Exact extract:
"In a clustered gateway deployment, each user session is dynamically anchored to one of the gateways. The UAC field shows which gateway currently handles each user session." Conclusion:
From the output:
* Two gateways are shown as primary and secondary LCS.
* Both are registered as SACs (tunnel endpoints).
* Users are distributed across both gateways as UACs.
This confirms that Access-1 (the CX switch) has established GRE tunnels to a pair of gateways within a cluster.

Hence, the correct answer is A. A pair of gateways within a cluster.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. A pair of switches running VXLAN:UBT tunnels are GRE-based and terminate on Aruba Gateways, not VXLAN-enabled switches.
"User-Based Tunneling uses GRE tunnels to Aruba Gateways; VXLAN is not used for UBT."
* C. A single gateway within a cluster:The output explicitly shows two controllers (active and standby) registered - not a single one.
* D. A pair of standalone gateways:The LCS state shows primary/secondary operational roles, which exist only in a cluster, not standalone gateways.
References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documents or Study Guide:
* ArubaOS-CX Access Security and UBT Configuration Guide - "Understanding User-Based Tunneling (UBT), LCS, SAC, and UAC roles."
* Aruba Gateway Clustering and Redundancy Guide - "Cluster operation and role distribution for UBT."
* Aruba Campus Wired and Wireless Integration Guide - "How CX switches form UBT tunnels to clustered Aruba gateways."
* Aruba Zero Trust Access Design Guide - "High availability with UBT across gateway clusters."

37. Frage
The wireless administrator for a college campus is gelling reports of connectivity issues when students are working outdoors.



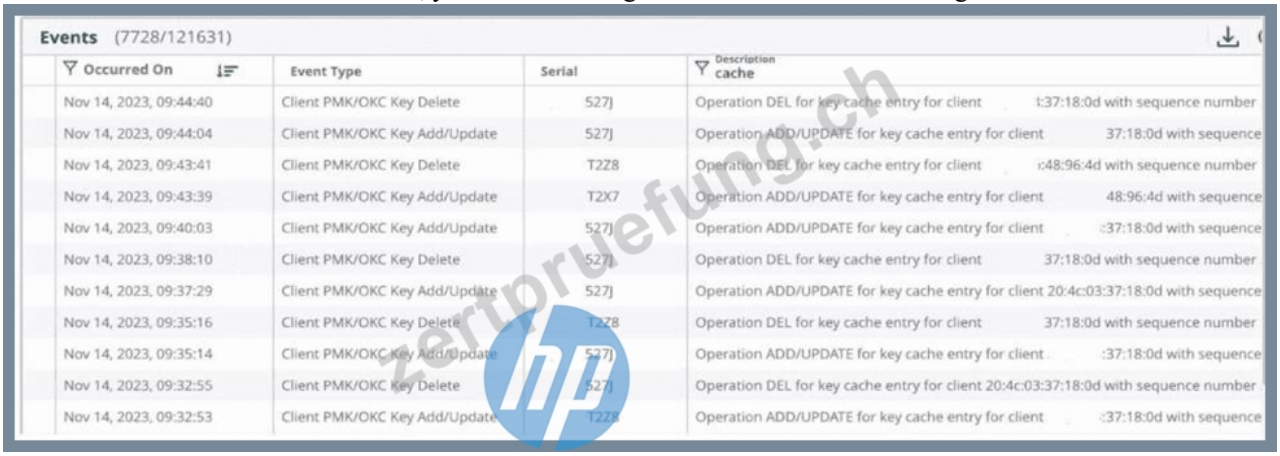
Reviewing the settings above, watch change is needed to align with best practices?

- A. Disable 802 11k.
- B. Disable 802 11r.
- C. increase 5Gnz TX power range Min/Max.
- D. increase 5 GHz wireless coverage tuning to Aggressive.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
To address connectivity issues when students are working outdoors, increasing the transmission (TX) power range for the 5GHz radios can help improve signal strength and coverage. The setting shown indicates a conservative approach to power settings, which might not provide sufficient coverage for outdoor areas. By increasing the power range, you can extend the wireless signal reach, which aligns with best practices for outdoor wireless coverage.

38. Frage
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. 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
- B. 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
- C. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue
- D. This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed

Antwort: D

Begründung:
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."

39. Frage
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Unser ZertPruefung verspricht, dass Sie die HP HPE7-A07 Prüfung einmalig bestehen und das Zertifikat von den Experten bekommen können. Denn unser ZertPruefung stellt Ihnen die besten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur HP HPE7-A07 zur Verfügung. Und Sie können sich schrittweise auf die Prüfung gut vorbereiten. Unser ZertPruefung verspricht, dass die Fragen und Antworten zur HP HPE7-A07 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung Ihren Erfolg garantiert.

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