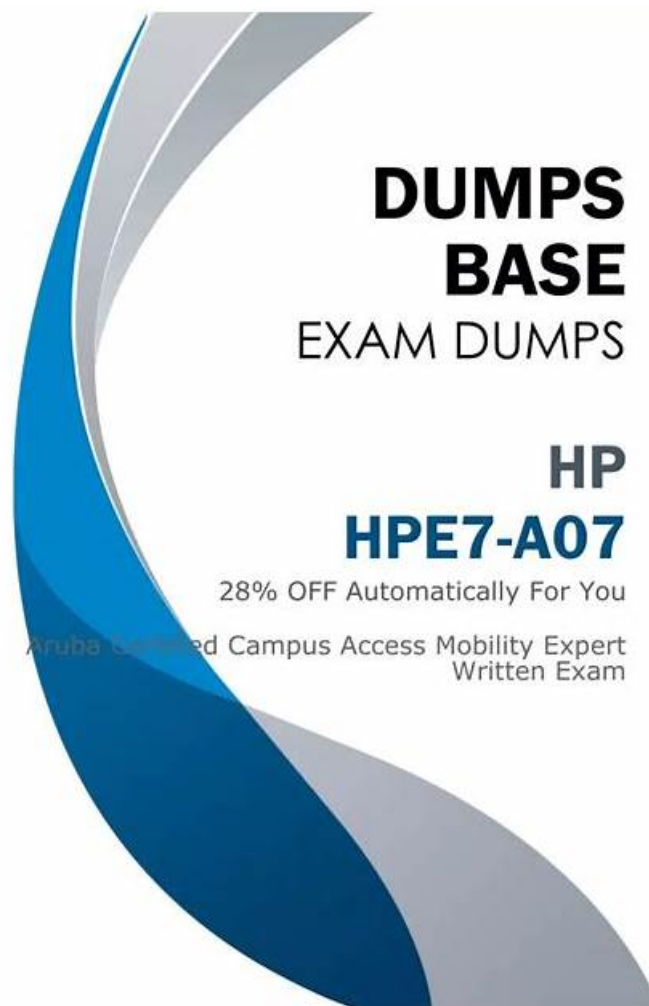


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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

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

Events (7728/121631)				
Occurred On	Event Type	Serial	Description	
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:40	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527]	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	t:37:18:0d with sequence number
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:04	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client	37:18:0d with sequence
Nov 14, 2023, 09:43:41	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	T228	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	:48:96:4d with sequence number
Nov 14, 2023, 09:43:39	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T2X7	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client	48:96:4d with sequence
Nov 14, 2023, 09:40:03	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client	:37:18:0d with sequence
Nov 14, 2023, 09:38:10	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527]	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	37:18:0d with sequence number
Nov 14, 2023, 09:37:29	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client	20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequence
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:16	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	T228	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	37:18:0d with sequence number
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:14	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527]	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client	:37:18:0d with sequence
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:55	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527]	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequence number
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:53	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T228	Operation ADD/UPDATE for key cache entry for client	:37:18:0d with sequence

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

- A. 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
- B. There is a roaming issue. Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue
- C. 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
- **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 # 99

A university owns a campus with several buildings segmented into east and west wings, which are L3 separated. The east wing has 1600 APs. and the west wing has 1200 Aps. Each wing has a single gateway cluster managed by HPE Aruba Networking Central. Each cluster contains one 7210 mobility gateway The gateways are configured with DHCP relay and route all client VLANs. A new business-critical facultyreal-time application requires users to roam within wings but not across wings without disconnections or delay increments.

Which changes must the network administrator make to successfully meet the requirement without performance degradation matching best practices? (Select two.)

- A. Add a single 7210 mobility gateway to each cluster.
- B. Remove the DHCP relay from the gateways and enable the DHCP server instead
- C. Replace me 7210 mobility gateway in the east wing with a pair or 9012 mobility gateways
- D. Run L2 for all SSIDs and permit the users' VLANs in the gateway's uplinks.
- E. Replace the 7210 mobility gateway in the west wing with a pair of 7030 mobility gateways.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To support a business-critical faculty real-time application that requires seamless roaming within wings without cross-wing roaming, it's essential to ensure high availability and sufficient capacity. Adding an additional 7210 mobility gateway to each cluster would provide the required redundancy and capacity.

Running L2 for all SSIDs and permitting user VLANs on gateway uplinks would facilitate the necessary traffic flow without L3 segmentation issues, thus supporting seamless roaming within each wing.

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which option shows the correct Banawidth Control for 1024 kbps down and 2048 Kops up for the SSID?

- A.

The screenshot shows the 'Access rules' configuration window. The 'Rule Type' is set to 'Bandwidth Contract'. The 'Service' is set to 'Downstream'. The 'Downstream' bandwidth is set to 1024 Kbps. The 'Upstream' bandwidth is set to 2048 Kbps. The 'BANDWIDTH CONTRACT' section has two checkboxes: 'Per User' (unchecked) and 'Per User' (unchecked). The 'OK' button is highlighted in green.

- B.

The screenshot shows the 'Access rules' configuration window. The 'Rule Type' is set to 'Bandwidth Contract'. The 'Service' is set to 'Downstream'. The 'Downstream' bandwidth is set to 10 Kbps. The 'Upstream' bandwidth is set to 10 Kbps. The 'BANDWIDTH CONTRACT' section has two checkboxes: 'Per User' (unchecked) and 'Per User' (unchecked). The 'OK' button is highlighted in green.

- C.

The screenshot shows the 'Access rules' configuration window. The 'Rule Type' is set to 'Bandwidth Contract'. The 'Service' is set to 'Downstream'. The 'Downstream' bandwidth is set to 2048 Kbps. The 'Upstream' bandwidth is set to 2048 Kbps. The 'BANDWIDTH CONTRACT' section has two checkboxes: 'Per User' (unchecked) and 'Per User' (unchecked). The 'OK' button is highlighted in green.

- D.

 **Bandwidth Control**

Airtime: 

Downstream: kbps  Per User

Upstream: kbps  Per User

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 101

Exhibit.

```

Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2vpn evpn
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, = multipath,
              i internal, e external S Stale, R Removed, a additional-paths
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

EVPN Route-Type 2 prefix: [2]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[MAC]:[OrigIP]
EVPN Route-Type 3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[OrigIP]
EVPN Route-Type 5 prefix: [5]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPAddrLen]:[IPAddr]
VRF : default
Local Router-ID 172.21.10.3

Network                Nexthop                Metric                LocPrf                Weight                Path
-----
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?
*>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201 (L2VNI 201)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010 (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[0]:[0.0.0.0] 172.21.11.1 0 100 0 ?
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[172.21.11.0] 172.21.11.1 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.2:10010 (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.200.1.0] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.3:10010 (L3VNI 10010)
*> [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.203.1.0] 172.21.11.3 0 100 0 ?
*> [5]:[0]:[0]:[32]:[172.21.11.5] 172.21.11.3 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200 (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201 (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[] 172.21.11.2 0 100 0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:203 (L3VNI 10010)
*> [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.203.1.1] 172.21.11.3 0 100 0 ?
*> [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.203.1.100] 172.21.11.3 0 100 0 ?
*> [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[] 172.21.11.3 0 100 0 ?
Total number of entries 24

Central-3-Edge# show ip route all-vrfs

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local
               R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
Type Codes:   E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN
               IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1
               E2 - OSPF external type 2

VRF: default

Prefix                Nexthop                Interface                VRF(egress)                Origin/Type                Distance/Metric                Age
-----
0.0.0.0/0 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O/E2 [110/25] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.0/30 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O [110/200] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.4/30 - vlan501 - C [0/0] -
172.21.1.6/32 - vlan501 - L [0/0] -
172.21.10.1/32 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O [110/100] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.10.2/32 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O [110/200] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.10.3/32 - loopback0 - L [0/0] -
172.21.11.1/32 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O [110/100] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.2/32 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O [110/200] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.11.3/32 - loopback1 - L [0/0] -

VRF: overlay_lab

Prefix                Nexthop                Interface                VRF(egress)                Origin/Type                Distance/Metric                Age
-----
VRF: default
Prefix                Nexthop                Interface                VRF(egress)                Origin/Type                Distance/Metric                Age
-----
0.0.0.0/0 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O/E2 [110/25] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.0/30 172.21.1.5 vlan501 - O [110/200] 06h:47m:36s
172.21.1.4/30 - vlan501 - C [0/0] -
172.21.1.6/32 - vlan501 - L [0/0] -
10.201.1.1/32 172.21.11.2 - - O [110/100] 06h:47m:36s
10.201.1.102/32 172.21.11.2 - - B/EV [200/0] 05h:14m:09s
10.203.1.0/24 - vlan203 - C [0/0] -
10.203.1.1/32 - vlan203 - L [0/0] -
172.21.11.4/32 172.21.11.2 - - B/EV [200/0] 06h:47m:30s
172.21.11.5/32 - loopback3 - L [0/0] -
172.21.111.0/24 172.21.11.1 - - B/EV [200/0] 06h:47m:30s
Total Route Count : 21

```

Which statement is true given the following CLI output from a CX 6300?

- A. The overlay loopback addresses are advertised in the fabric with 2d-bit subnet masks
- B. There are no active fabric clients on the CX switch with RD 172.16.10.1
- C. A wired client with IP address 10 203 1 100 has a host route that is not being properly advertised
- D. A wired client with IP address 10.203 1.100 is on a remote CX 6300 in the fabric with loopback IP address 172.21.11.2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The CLI output provided shows routing information from a CX 6300 switch. The output under "VRF: default" shows various IP routes, including a route for 10.203.1.100/32 with a next hop of 172.21.11.2. This indicates that the route to the client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is known in the network and is reachable via another device in the fabric, which has the loopback IP address 172.21.11.2. Since the route is present in the routing table, it means that the client is known and active within the fabric network.

NEW QUESTION # 102

Exhibit.

```
USB0: setting speed to USB_SPEED_HIGH
2 USB Device(s) found
#1 Storage Device(s) found
Partition 0:
  image type: 0
  machine type: ...output omitted
  size: ...output omitted
  version: 10.3.1.0
  build string: ArubaOS version 10.3.1.0 for A70xx ...output omitted
  ...output omitted
RSA signature verified.
image verify: PASS
Partition 1:
  image type: 0
  machine type: ...output omitted
  size: ...output omitted
  version: 10.3.1.1
  build string: ArubaOS version 10.3.1.1 for A70xx ...output omitted
  ...output omitted
RSA signature verified.
image verify: PASS

cpxload# help
barinit - barinit
cmp - memory comparing
cp - memory copy
cpboot - execute CPBoot
cpid - cpid : read/write CPLD registers
crc16 - compute crc16
ddr - show ddr registers
ddrinit - ddrinit
ddrdd - read ddr registers
ddrwr - write ddr registers
except - Exception Handler Test
help - print command description/usage
i2c - i2c access
loop - loop cmds
md - memory display
memcc - memcc
mtest - full memory test
mwr - mwr: rd registers
mwr - mwr: wr registers
mtest - memory test
mw - memory write (fill)
phy - show ddr phy registers
phyrd - read ddr phy registers
phywr - write ddr phy registers
printenv - print environment variables
rd - rd registers
rw - write registers
spd - show ddr3 spd data
tpe - tpe cmds

cpboot# help
? - alias for 'help'
bank - show/set the current bootflash bank (partition).
boot_update - update bootloader image in boot flash
bootaos - boot from an AOS image in memory
bootf - boot from an AOS image from FLASH/External USB
def_part - set default FLASH boot partition
dhcp - boot image via network using DHCP/TFTP protocol
dir - list the files in external USB device (default /)
fitest - fitest - test u-boot FLASH driver
format - format FLASH device
help - print command description/usage
lock - Perform flash protection of the selected sectors on boot FLASH
n2xx_vrm - n2xx_vrm - Show XLP VRM registers and state
osinfo - osinfo - show the OS image version(s)
part - write a new DOS partition table to USB flash
ping - send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network host
printenv - print environment variables
purgeenv - restore default environment variables
reset - perform RESET of the CPU
runelf - Run from an ELF image in memory
saveenv - save environment variables to persistent storage
setenv - set environment variables
tftpboot - boot image via network using TFTP protocol
upgrade - upgrade FLASH partition
```

You updated your gateway to the most recent firmware. However, after the firmware was updated, the gateway could no longer connect to HPE Aruba Networking Central. Your corporate ITIL procedures require you to implement your backout plan. You connected a console cable to your gateway and saw the following prompt.

Cpxload#

in what order, do you need to execute the following commands to return to the previous firmware version?

OPTIONS	ORDER
bootf	
cpboot	
def_part 1	
hit any key to stop autoboot	
osinfo	

Answer:

Explanation:

OPTIONS	ORDER
bootf	
cpboot	
def_part 1	
hit any key to stop autoboot	
osinfo	

Explanation:

The sequence to return to the previous firmware version after an unsuccessful update would typically be:
hit any key to stop autoboot(This would prevent the system from automatically booting into the current, problematic firmware.)
def_part 1(This command sets the default boot partition, which is likely where the previous working firmware is located.)
bootf(This command would boot from the specified flash partition, which after the second step, would be the previous firmware.)
osinfo(After the system is booted, this command could be used to confirm the firmware version now running on the gateway.)

NEW QUESTION # 103

.....

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