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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Optimization: The Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam focuses on analyzing and remediating performance issues within a network. It measures the ability of a senior RF network engineer to fine-tune network operations for maximum efficiency and speed.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Refer to the exhibit.

Which statement is true?

- A. The client used an incorrect passphrase
- B. The client is failing 802.1X authentication
- C. The client performed passive scanning
- D. The client is using BSS Fast Transition

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a series of 802.1X authentication steps with multiple "Deauthentication" frames, which indicate that the client is not successfully completing the authentication process. Since the frames show repeated attempts at authentication followed by deauthentication, this suggests that the client is failing the 802.1X authentication process, which is required for network access in a WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise security environment.

NEW QUESTION # 11

A customer's infrastructure is set up to use both primary and secondary gateway clusters on the SSID profile based on best practices. What is a valid cause for having an equal split in APs connected to the primary and secondary gateway clusters?

- A. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs are unable to reach the primary gateway cluster. These APs would

connect to the secondary gateway cluster

- B. The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous
- C. The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous
- D. The primary gateway cluster is up, but some APs cannot reach the secondary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a high availability setup where both primary and secondary gateway clusters are present, APs are typically designed to connect to the primary cluster. If the APs are equally split between the primary and secondary, this may indicate that some APs cannot reach the primary cluster due to connectivity issues or reachability constraints, thus falling back to the secondary cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A customer is starting to test AAA on their edge switch interfaces. The client device support team is concerned about clients being denied access to the network due to mistakes in configuration or reachability to the authentication servers.

What should be enabled to address the concerns of the client device support team? (Select two)

- A. Configure port-access radius-override
- B. Configure auth-mode multi-device
- C. Configure onboarding-method concurrent
- D. Configure the fallback role
- E. Configure the critical role

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Switching Documentation) When implementing AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) on Aruba CX switches, there are mechanisms to ensure that end-user devices maintain basic network connectivity even if authentication fails due to server unreachability or configuration errors.

Two key mechanisms address this concern:

1. Critical Role

The critical role defines the local role that is automatically applied to a port or user session when:

- * The authentication server is unreachable, or
- * The authentication process cannot be completed due to network errors.

This ensures that endpoints (clients) can still obtain limited or temporary access to the network (for example, DHCP and DNS access) even when RADIUS is unavailable.

ArubaOS-CX Extract:

"When AAA authentication fails due to the RADIUS server being unreachable, the switch assigns the critical- role to the client, allowing limited access to the network until connectivity to the server is restored."

2. Fallback Role

The fallback-role defines a default role that the switch applies to any device that fails authentication or does not match any configured authentication method (e.g., device profiling, MAC-auth, or 802.1X).

In lab or early deployment scenarios, this role provides baseline network access for devices that fail authentication but should not be entirely blocked.

ArubaOS-CX Extract:

"The fallback role allows clients that do not match any authentication or profiling method to obtain a defined level of access instead of being denied network connectivity." Option Analysis:

- * A. Configure onboarding-method concurrent # Used to enable multiple onboarding methods (802.1X, MAC-auth, device profiling) concurrently; does not prevent network denial.
- * B. Configure the critical role # Correct. Ensures connectivity when AAA servers are unreachable.
- * C. Configure auth-mode multi-device # Controls how multiple clients share a port; unrelated to AAA fallback behavior.
- * D. Configure the fallback role # Correct. Provides network access to unauthenticated or failed-auth clients.
- * E. Configure port-access radius-override # Allows RADIUS to override local roles or VLANs; does not address reachability or failure handling.

Final Verified Answers: B, D

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

- * Aruba AOS-CX Security and Access Configuration Guide - Port Access, AAA, and Roles
- * Aruba Certified Switching Professional (ACSP) Study Guide - AAA and Authentication Failover
- * ArubaOS-CX Fundamentals Guide - Critical and Fallback Role Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 13

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:

What is needed to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 certificate This 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 SSID WPA3 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."

NEW QUESTION # 14

A manufacturing company depends on FTP, email, and RDP services, which are accessed locally. On Monday morning, RDP sessions are not responsive when users on the employee WLAN download their email and large files from the FTP server simultaneously. The network administrator concludes that the mobility gateway's uplinks are congested when that happens. Which would be the best option the network engineer can propose in the implementation plan to improve RDP responsiveness?

- **A. Update the employee user role with an ACL on position 3 that puts RDP traffic to a high-priority queue and all other traffic to a low-priority queue**
- B. Update the spanning-tree configuration from enabled to disabled on the gateway's link aggregation to increase the available bandwidth and avoid congestion
- C. Change the employee WLAN from tunneled to bridged so that the bottleneck in the mobility gateways is removed
- D. Set the WMM voice DSCP value on the employee WLAN to 56 and enable the RDP application layer gateway

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Mobility and Switching Documentation) In Aruba mobility deployments, traffic prioritization and QoS are key to maintaining performance for latency-sensitive applications like Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) when the mobility gateway uplinks become congested.

By default, Aruba gateways treat all user traffic equally unless QoS policies are applied. The best way to ensure critical applications such as RDP are prioritized is by defining Access Control Lists (ACLs) with traffic classification and queue assignments within the user role.

The command:

user-role Employee

access-control-list position 3 <ACL name>

and corresponding ACL entries can assign RDP (TCP port 3389) to high-priority queues and relegate less time-sensitive traffic (like FTP or email) to lower-priority queues.

ArubaOS and Gateway Documentation Extract:

"When user roles are configured with ACLs that include QoS queue assignment, the mobility gateway can prioritize latency-sensitive applications (e.g., RDP, voice, video) by assigning traffic to higher priority queues. This ensures responsiveness during uplink congestion." Changing the WLAN from tunneled to bridged (Option B) could bypass gateway bottlenecks but would also remove centralized security and traffic control, which is not a best practice for enterprise-managed WLANs.

Disabling spanning tree (Option D) has no effect on QoS or congestion; it affects loop prevention only.

Setting the WMM voice DSCP value (Option C) would only influence wireless airborne QoS, not gateway uplink queuing.

Option Analysis:

* A. # Correct - ACL-based traffic prioritization in the employee role directly addresses congestion by ensuring RDP traffic is queued higher.

* B. Incorrect - Changing SSID mode removes central visibility and security.

* C. Incorrect - WMM controls radio-level prioritization, not gateway uplink congestion.

* D. Incorrect - Spanning tree setting is unrelated to uplink queuing or throughput.

Final Verified answer: A

Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):

* ArubaOS 10 Mobility and Policy Enforcement Guide - User Roles, ACLs, and QoS Prioritization

* Aruba Certified Mobility Professional (ACMP) Study Guide - Traffic Management and Application Prioritization

* Aruba Mobility Gateway Configuration Guide - QoS Queuing and Traffic Classification

NEW QUESTION # 15

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