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To prepare for the HPE7-A01 certification exam, candidates can take advantage of a variety of resources, including Aruba training courses, study guides, and practice exams. Aruba offers a number of training courses that cover topics related to wireless networking and network design. These courses are designed to help candidates prepare for the HPE7-A01 certification exam.

HP HPE7-A01 exam is a certification exam for individuals who are interested in becoming Aruba Certified Campus Access Professionals. Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to configure and manage networks in a campus environment using Aruba products and technologies. HPE7-A01 Exam focuses on topics such as network access control, mobility, and security.

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117
Your customer is having connectivity issues with a newly-deployed Microbranch group The access points in this group are online in Aruba Central, but no VPN tunnels are forming..
What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. There may be a firewall blocking GRE tunneling between the AP and the gateway
- B. The SSL certificate on the gateway used to encrypt the connection has not been added to the APs trust list
- C. There is a time difference between the AP and the gateways The gateways should have NTP added
- D. The gateway group is running in automatic cluster mode and should be in manual cluster mode

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the most likely cause of the issue where the access points in a Microbranch group are online in Aruba Central, but no VPN tunnels are forming. A Microbranch group is a group that contains both APs and Gateways and allows them to form VPN tunnels for secure communication. The VPN tunnels use GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) as the encapsulation protocol and IPSec as the encryption protocol. If there is a firewall blocking GRE traffic between the AP and the gateway, the VPN tunnels cannot be established. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the VPN tunnel formation or do not apply to a Microbranch group.
References:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos- solutions/gateways/microb
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_ArubaGateway.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 118
Which Aruba AP mode is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot?

- A. Air Monitor
- B. Spectrum Monitor
- C. Hybrid Mode
- D. Dual Mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
Spectrum Monitor is an Aruba AP mode that is sending captured RF data to Aruba Central for waterfall plot. Spectrum Monitor is a mode that allows an AP to scan all channels in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and collect information about the RF environment, such as interference sources, noise floor, channel utilization, etc. The AP then sends this data to Aruba Central, which is a cloud-based network management platform that can display the data in various formats, including waterfall plot. Waterfall plot is a graphical representation of the RF spectrum over time, showing the frequency, amplitude, and duration of RF signals. The other options are incorrect because they are either not AP modes or not sending RF data to Aruba Central. Reference:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/1-overview/spectrum_monitor.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/1-overview/waterfall_plot.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/network-management-operations/aruba-central/

NEW QUESTION # 119
Two AOS-CX switches are configured with VSX at the the Access-Aggregation layer where servers attach to them An SVI interface is configured for VLAN 10 and serves as the default gateway for VLAN 10. The ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Active gateway has been configured on the VSX switches.
What is correct about access from the servers to the Core? (Select two.)

- A. Server 2 can access the core layer via the keepalive link
- B. Server 1 can access the core layer on only one uplink
- C. Server 2 cannot access the core layer.
- D. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer
- E. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks
- F. Server 1 can access the core layer via the keepalrve link

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
These are the correct statements about access from the servers to the Core when the ISL link between the switches fails, but the keepalive interface functions. Server 1 can access the core layer via both uplinks because it is connected to VSX-A, which is still active for VLAN 10. Server
2 can also access the core layer via its uplink to VSX-B, which is still active for VLAN 10 because of Active Gateway feature. Server 1 and Server 2 can communicate with each other via the core layer because they are in the same VLAN and subnet, and their traffic can be routed through the core switches. The other statements are incorrect because they either describe scenarios that are not possible or not relevant to the question.

NEW QUESTION # 120
Refer to Exhibit:
With Access-1, What needs to be identically configured With MSTP to load-balance VLANS?

- A. Spanning-tree bpdu-guard setting
- B. spanning-tree Cist mapping
- C. Spanning-tree root-guard setting
- D. Spanning-tree instance vlan mapppjng

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Spanning-tree instance VLAN mapping.
To load-balance VLANs with MSTP, you need to configure the same VLAN-to-instance mapping on all switches in the same MST region. This means that you need to assign different VLANs to different MST instances, and then adjust the spanning tree parameters (such as priority, cost, or port role) for each instance to achieve the desired load balancing. For example, you can make one switch the root for instance 1 and another switch the root for instance 2, and then map half of the VLANs to instance 1 and the other half to instance 2.
According to the Cisco document Understand the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (802.1s), one of the steps to configure MST is: Split your set of VLANs into more instances and configure different MST settings for each of these instances. In order to easily achieve this, elect Bridge D1 to be the root for VLANs 501 through 1000, and Bridge D2 to be the root for VLANs 1 through 500.
These statements are true for this configuration:
Switch D1(config)#spanning-tree mst configuration
Switch D1(config-mst)#instance 1 vlan 501-1000
Switch D1(config-mst)#exit
Switch D1(config)#spanning-tree mst 1 priority 0
Switch D2(config)#spanning-tree mst configuration
Switch D2(config-mst)#instance 2 vlan 1-500
Switch D2(config-mst)#exit
Switch D2(config)#spanning-tree mst 2 priority 0
The above commands create two MST instances, 1 and 2, and map VLANs 501-1000 to instance 1 and VLANs 1-500 to instance 2. Then, they make switch D1 the root for instance 1 and switch D2 the root for instance 2.
The other options are incorrect because:
A) Spanning-tree bpdu-guard setting is a security feature that disables a port if it receives a BPDU from an unauthorized device. It does not affect load balancing with MSTP.
C) Spanning-tree CIST mapping is not a valid command. CIST stands for Common and Internal Spanning Tree, which is the spanning tree instance that runs within an MST region and interacts with other regions or non-MST switches.
D) Spanning-tree root-guard setting is another security feature that prevents a port from becoming a root port if it receives superior BPDUs from another switch. It does not affect load balancing with MSTP.

NEW QUESTION # 121
Which feature allows the device to remain operational when a remote link failure occurs between a Gateway cluster and a RADIUS server that is either in the cloud or a datacenter?

- A. MAC caching
- B. MAC Authentication
- C. Authentication survivability
- D. Opportunistic key caching

Answer: C

Explanation:
Authentication survivability is a feature that allows the device to remain operational when a remote link failure occurs between a Gateway cluster and a RADIUS server that is either in the cloud or a datacenter. Authentication survivability enables the Gateway cluster to cache successful authentication requests from the RADIUS server and use them to authenticate clients when the RADIUS server is unreachable. Authentication survivability also allows clients to use MAC caching or MAC authentication bypass (MAB) methods to access the network when the RADIUS server is down. Reference:
https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_AuthSurvivability.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 122
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