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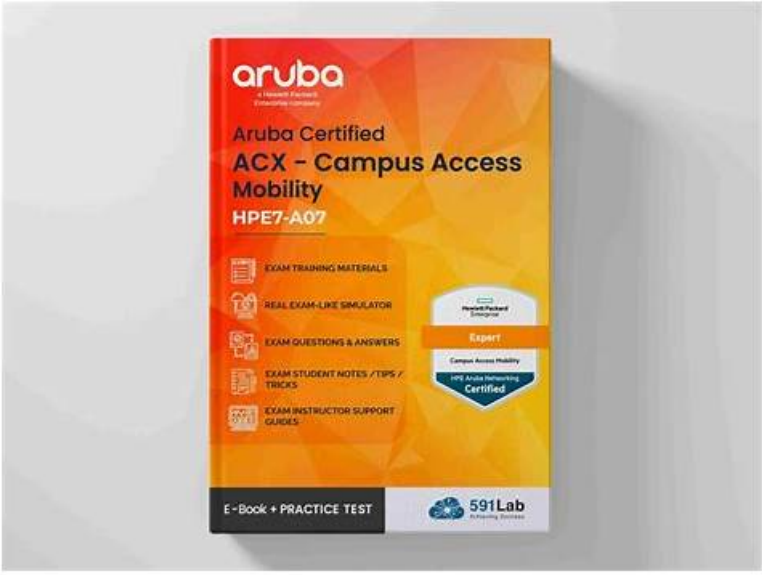

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HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 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.
Topic 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.

Topic 5	• 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 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.
Topic 7	• 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 8	• 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.
Topic 9	• 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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98
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. 802.1K is disabled in the WLAN Security settings
- B. There was localized interference at the caller's location
- C. The client roamed into an area that continuously operates Zigbee.
- D. 802.tr is enabled in the WLAN Security settings.
- E. Coverage AP deployment plans generally don't support enough cell overlap for VoIP.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
VoIP quality can be negatively impacted by insufficient cell overlap in AP deployment plans, which can cause poor handoffs between APs as a user moves around. This results in a degraded VoIP experience.
Additionally, roaming into an area with continuous Zigbee operation can cause interference with the 5GHz frequency band, further contributing to poor VoIP call quality. The Zigbee communication protocol operates on the same frequency band as Wi-Fi and can introduce noise and interference, which leads to a reduced MOS score, as reported by the VoIP engineer.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A customer has interfering devices that are seen over the air. They contact you and ask you to configure RAPIDS to help identify interfering and rogue APs.
HPE Aruba Networking Central identifies a rogue AP and displays the connected switch port.
How can HPE Aruba Networking Central identify which switch port the AP is connected to?

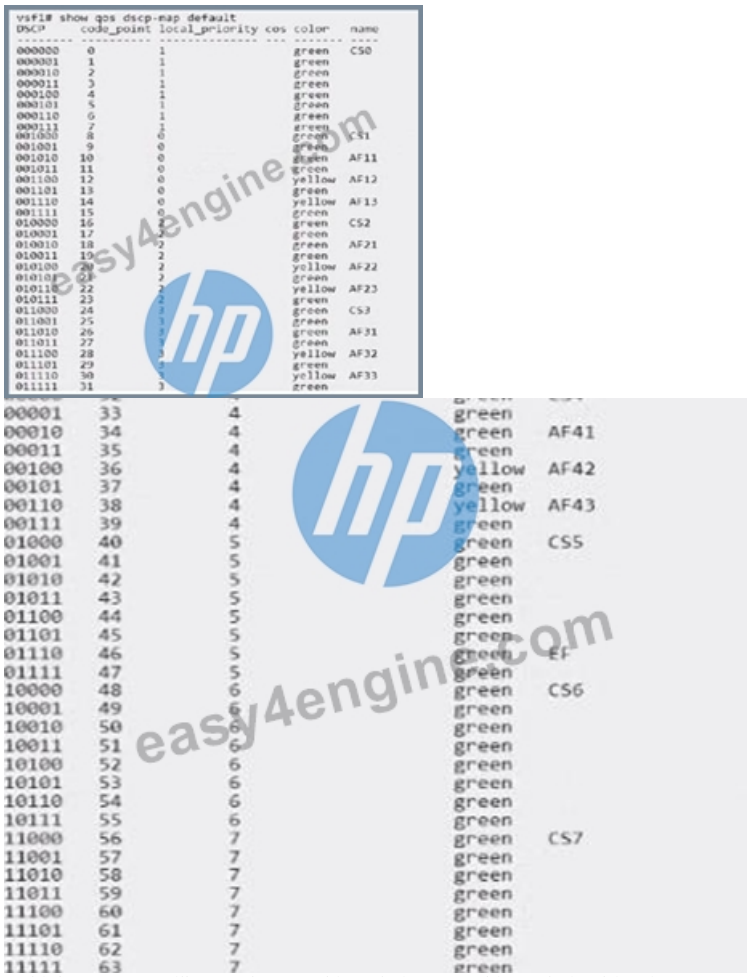
- A. Device profiling on the switch
- B. From the AP MAC address table
- C. From the switch LLDP neighbors table
- D. From the switch MAC address table

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Verified Extract from HPE Aruba Networking Central and ClearPass Documentation)
RAPIDS (Rogue AP Detection System) in Aruba Central or AirWave works by correlating information between wireless and wired infrastructure to detect rogue devices and identify their wired connectivity location.
When Aruba Central detects a rogue AP or interfering device, it uses wired-side discovery mechanisms such as LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) to trace the device's physical connection.
If the managed switch supports LLDP, it advertises and records neighbor information, including device type, MAC address, and connected port. Aruba Central queries this LLDP neighbor table from managed switches to determine the exact switch port where the rogue AP is physically connected.
Aruba Central and RAPIDS Documentation Extract:
"Aruba Central correlates rogue or interfering AP MAC addresses with wired-side discovery data. Using LLDP neighbor table information from managed switches, Central identifies the physical switch port where the rogue device is connected." Other options such as the MAC address table can show where a MAC is learned, but LLDP provides the direct, authenticated neighbor relationship that allows Aruba Central to accurately identify the rogue AP connection point and display it in the dashboard.
Option Analysis:
* A. Incorrect - Device profiling identifies endpoint types, not wired connection ports for rogue AP detection.
* B. Incorrect - MAC tables alone don't provide direct port-device mapping context for rogue detection in Central.
* C. # Correct - Aruba Central uses LLDP neighbor data from managed switches to map rogue or interfering APs to specific switch ports.
* D. Incorrect - AP MAC address tables exist in controllers or APs, not in Central's rogue-tracking mechanism.
# Final Verified answer: C
# Reference Sources (HPE Aruba Official Materials):
* Aruba Central Administration and RAPIDS Configuration Guide
* ArubaOS-Switch and CX Network Management Fundamentals - LLDP Discovery Integration
* Aruba Certified Network Security Professional (ACNSP) Study Guide - Rogue AP Detection and Wired Correlation

NEW QUESTION # 100
The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 switch stack with an uplink oversubscription ratio of 9.6:1. They are considering adding two more nodes to the stack without adding any additional uplinks due to cabling constraints One of their architects has expressed concerns that their critical UDP traffic from both wired and bridged AP clients will encounter packet drops. They have already applied the following configuration:

```
vsf1(config)# qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
vsf1(config-threshold)# queue 0 action wred-resp yellow min-threshold 40 percent max-threshold 80 percent
vsf1(config)# int lag 1
vsf1(config-if)# description uplink-to-collapsed-core
vsf1(config-if)# apply qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
```



Which strategy will complement this solution to achieve their objective?

- A. edge mark critical UDP traffic with AF42
- B. edge mark critical UDP Traffic with CSS
- C. edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF12
- D. edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF11

Answer: A

Explanation:
Given that the ACME company's concern is about UDP traffic potentially encountering packet drops due to uplink oversubscription, they need a strategy that prioritizes critical UDP traffic to minimize loss.
Option D, edge mark critical UDP traffic with AF42, is the correct answer. Assured Forwarding (AF) classes provide a way to assign different levels of delivery assurance for IP packets. AF42 is typically used for traffic that requires low latency and low loss, such as voice and video, which often use UDP. Marking critical UDP traffic with AF42 will help ensure that this traffic is treated with higher priority over the network.
Option A (edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF12) and Option C (edge mark lower priority TCP traffic with AF11) suggest marking lower priority TCP traffic, which does not directly address the concern for critical UDP traffic.
Option B (edge mark critical UDP Traffic with CS5) suggests using Class Selector 5 for critical UDP traffic, which is also a valid approach but does not match the existing configuration that is focused on Assured Forwarding (AF) classes.

NEW QUESTION # 101
Your customer asked for help to apply an ACL for wireless guest users with the following criteria:
* Wi-Fi guests are on VLAN 555
* allow internet access
* only allow access to public DNS servers
* deny access to all internal networks except for any DHCP server
These session ACLs are already present in the CLI of the mobility gateway group:

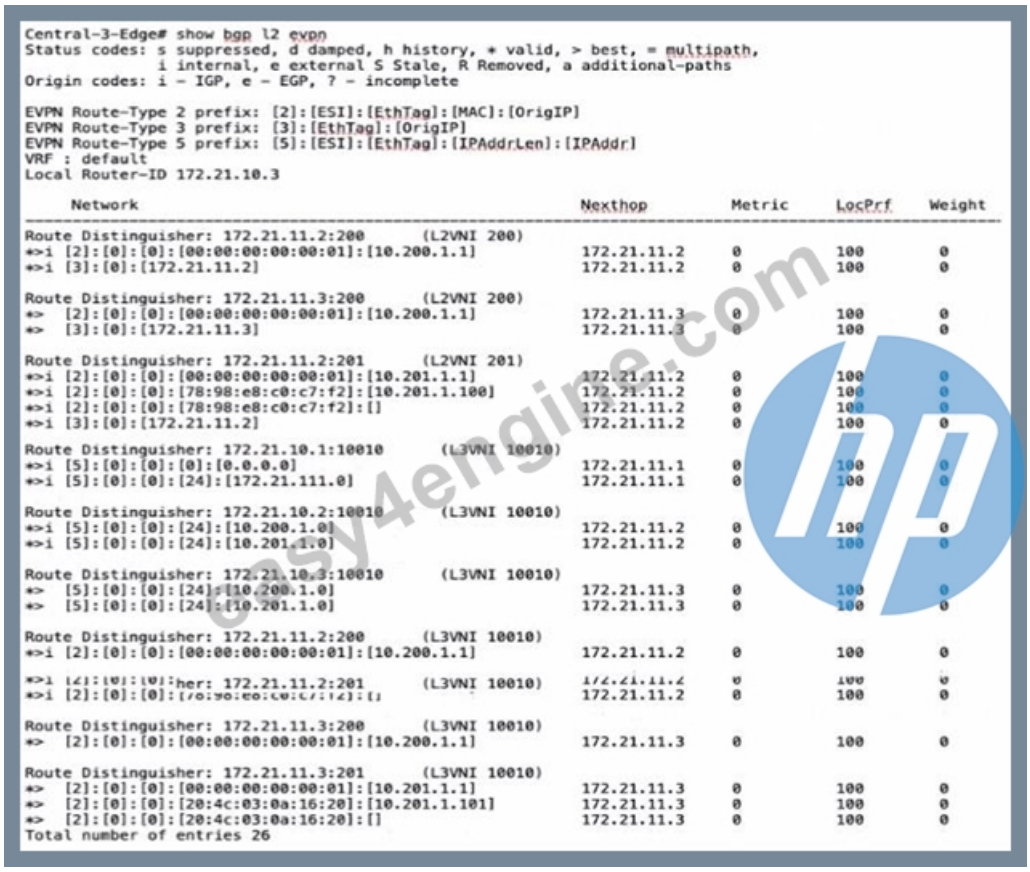
You have access to the CLI. Which user role meets all the criteria?

- A.
```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
    access-list session dhcp-acl
    access-list session dns-acl
    access-list session internal-networks
    access-list session allowall
    vlan 555
```
- B.
```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
    access-list session dhcp-acl
    access-list session dns-acl
    access-list session internal-networks
    access-list session allowall
    vlan 555
```
- C.
```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
    access-list session dns-acl
    access-list session internal-networks
    access-list session dhcp-acl
    access-list session allowall
    vlan 555
```
- D.
```
user-role "WiFi-guest"
    access-list session dhcp-acl
    access-list session internal-networks
    access-list session dns-acl
    vlan 555
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on the criteria provided for wireless guest users, the correct user role configuration must allow internet access, only allow access to public DNS servers, deny access to all internal networks except for any DHCP server, and place the Wi-Fi guests on VLAN 555. The ACLs must permit services necessary for basic internet access (such as DNS and DHCP) and block access to internal networks.
Option A satisfies these criteria with the following configurations:
user-role "WiFi-guest": This defines the role for Wi-Fi guests.
access-list session dhcp-acl: This applies the access list that likely permits DHCP, which is necessary for guests to obtain an IP address.
access-list session dns-acl: This applies the DNS access list, which likely restricts guests to using public DNS servers.
access-list session internal-networks: This applies the internal networks access list, which denies access to internal networks.
vlan 555: This sets the VLAN for Wi-Fi guests to 555.
Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they includeaccess-list session allowallwhich would permit all traffic, contradicting the requirement to deny access to all internal networks.

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which statement is true given the following CLI output from a CX 6300?



```
Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2 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
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:200      (L2VNI 200)
*>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: 172.21.11.3:200      (L2VNI 200)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.3]                             172.21.11.3      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]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[10.201.1.100]    172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[]                172.21.11.2      0          100        0
*>i [3]:[0]:[172.21.11.2]                             172.21.11.2      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.10.1:10010      (L3VNI 10010)
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]                         172.21.11.1      0          100        0
*>i [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[172.21.111.0]                   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]:[10.200.1.0]                     172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[10.201.1.0]                     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

*>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]:[78:98:e8:c0:c7:f2]:[]                172.21.11.2      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:200      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.200.1.1]      172.21.11.3      0          100        0

Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:201      (L3VNI 10010)
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.201.1.1]      172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[10.201.1.101]    172.21.11.3      0          100        0
*>  [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[]                172.21.11.3      0          100        0
Total number of entries 26
```

- A. There are three active client overlay VLANs in the overlay fabric
- B. Duplicate MAC addresses were detected in the overlay fabric
- C. There are two anycast addresses m me overlay fabric.
- D. The underlay loopback addresses are in the 172 21 11 x range.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The CLI output displays EVPN routes and their corresponding next hops. The "Route Distinguisher" entries followed by IP addresses in the 172.21.11.x range indicate these are loopback addresses used by the underlay network. The underlay network provides the basic routing and forwarding plane for the overlay network that EVPN is part of. These loopback addresses are crucial for the proper functioning of the EVPN control plane.

NEW QUESTION # 103
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