



**Free Questions for HPE7-A07 by certsdeals**

**Shared by Ortiz on 22-07-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You are troubleshooting a WLAN deployment with APs and gateways set up with an 802.1X tunneled SSIO. End-users are complaining that they can't connect to the enterprise SSID. Which possible AP tunnel states could be the cause of the Issue? (Select two.)

## Options:

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- A- SM\_STATE\_RE KEYING
- B- SM\_STATE\_SURVIVED
- C- SM\_STATE\_CONNECTED
- D- SM\_STATE\_SURVIVING
- E- SM\_STATE\_CONNECTING

## Answer:

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A, E

## Explanation:

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When troubleshooting a WLAN with 802.1X tunneled SSID issues, AP tunnel states indicate the status of the connection between the AP and the gateway/controller. The states 'SM\_STATE\_REKEYING' and 'SM\_STATE\_CONNECTING' could indicate transitional states where the connection has not been fully established, hence users might face issues connecting to the SSID. 'SM\_STATE\_REKEYING' implies that the AP is in the process of re-establishing encryption keys, while 'SM\_STATE\_CONNECTING' indicates that the AP is trying to establish a connection with the controller or gateway. These states could lead to temporary connectivity issues until the state transitions to 'SM\_STATE\_CONNECTED'.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A BGP routing table contains multiple routes to the same destination prefix.

Referring to the table below which route would be marked with a ">" symbol?

Route	Distance	Metric	Origin Code	Local Preference
A		200	i	0
B		0	?	100
C		20	?	0
D	200	0	i	100
E	20	0	i	100

### Options:

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- A- Option A
- B- Option B
- C- Option C
- D- Option D
- E- Option E

### Answer:

---

E

### Explanation:

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In BGP, the route marked with a '>' symbol is the best route that is chosen based on BGP attributes in the following order: highest weight (Cisco-specific), highest local preference, originated by BGP running on the local router, shortest AS path, lowest origin type, lowest MED, eBGP over iBGP, closest IGP neighbor, and lowest BGP router ID. Based on the table provided, Option E would be marked with a '>' symbol as it has the highest local preference of 100 which is a decisive factor in the BGP best path selection process.

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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

A)

Access rules

**Rule Type:** Bandwidth Contract ▼

**Service:**

Downstream: 2048 Kbps

Upstream: 2048 Kbps

**BANDWIDTH CONTRACT:**

Per User

Per User

Cancel

OK

B)

Access rules

**Rule Type:** Bandwidth Contract ▼

**Service:**

Downstream: 10 Kbps

Upstream: 10 Kbps

**BANDWIDTH CONTRACT:**

Per User

Per User

Cancel

OK

C)

Access rules

Rule Type:

Bandwidth Contract ▼

Service:

Downstream:

1024 Kbps

Upstream:

2048 Kbps

BANDWIDTH CONTRACT:

Per User

Per User

Cancel

OK

D)

Bandwidth Control

Airtime:



Downstream:

1024 kbps ✓ Per User

Upstream:

2048 kbps ✓ Per User

Options:

A- Option A

**B-** Option B

**C-** Option C

**D-** Option D

### **Answer:**

---

D

### **Explanation:**

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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.

## **Question 4**

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A customer is evaluating device profiles on a CX 6300 switch. The test device has the following attributes:

\* MAC address = 81:cd:93:13:ab:31

\* LLDP sys-desc = iotcontroller

The test device is being assigned to the "iot-dev" role However, the customer requires the "lot-prod" role be applied.

```
mac-group iot
  seq 10 match mac-oui 81:cd:93
port-access lldp-group iot-lldp
  seq 10 match sys-desc iot
port-access cdp-group iot-cdp
  seq 10 match platform accesspoint

port-access device-profile iot-dev
  associate role iot-dev
  associate lldp-group iot-lldp
port-access device-profile iot-prod
  associate role iot-prod
  associate mac-group iot
port-access device-profile iot-test
  associate role iot-test
  associate cdp-group iot-cdp
```

Given the configuration, what is causing the "iot-dev" role to be applied to the device'?

### Options:

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- A- The test device does not support CDP.
- B- The device-profile precedence order is not configured.
- C- An external RADIUS server is unreachable.
- D- The LLDP system description matches the lldp-group configuration.



**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

---

In device profile configuration, the device role is often determined by matching attributes such as MAC address, LLDP system description, and CDP information against defined conditions. The test device is being assigned the 'iot-dev' role because its LLDP system description matches the 'iot-lldp' group configuration that is associated with the 'iot-dev' role.

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Exhibit.

```
SW-1(config-if-vrrp)# show run cur
interface vlan 10
 vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
  address 10.1.10.1 primary
  priority 150
  no shutdown
 exit
```

```
SW-2(config-if-vrrp)# show run cur
interface vlan 10
 vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
  address 10.1.10.1 primary
  no shutdown
 exit
```

```
SW-1(config)# show vrrp

VRRP is enabled

Interface vlan10 - Group 1 - Address-Family IPv4
State is ACTIVE
State duration 06 mins 25.976 secs
Virtual IP address is 10.1.10.1
Virtual MAC address is 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
Version is 2
Preemption is enabled
 min delay is 0 sec
Priority is 150
Active Router is 10.1.10.2 (local)
Active Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
Active Down interval is 3414 msec
```

```
SW-2(config)# show vrrp

VRRP is enabled

Interface vlan10 - Group 1 - Address-Family IPv4
State is ACTIVE
State duration 00.778 secs
Virtual IP address is 10.1.10.1
Virtual MAC address is 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
Version is 2
Preemption is enabled
 min delay is 0 sec
Priority is 100
Active Router is 10.1.10.3 (local)
Active Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
Active Down interval is 3609 msec
```

After configuring VRRP between sw-1 and SW-2, you notice that both switches are showing as active. What could be the reason for this issue?

### Options:

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- A- VRRP preemptive mode is disabled.
- B- SW-1 can reach SW-2 on VLAN 10.
- C- Both switches are configured as VRRP 'primary.'
- D- SW-2 has no priority configurations for VRRP 1.

### Answer:

---

C

### Explanation:

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In VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol), only one switch should be the primary (master) for a given virtual IP address, with the other switches being backups. If both switches are showing as active, it suggests a misconfiguration where both are set to act as the primary for the same VRRP group. The exhibits provided indicate that both switches believe they are the active or primary for the VRRP group, which is an incorrect configuration.

## Question 6

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## Question Type: OrderList

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

cpload# help
barinit - barinit
cmp - memory comparing
cp - memory copy
cpboot - execute CPBoot
cpld - cpld : read/write CPLD registers
crc16 - compute crc16
ddr - show ddr registers
ddrinit - ddrinit
ddrrd - 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
memecc - memecc
mmsl - full memory test
mfc - mfc: rd registers
mtr - mtr: write 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
tge - tge 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 /)
fltest - fltest - 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
purgenv - 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**

- bootf
- cpboot
- def\_part 1
- hit any key to stop autoboot
- osinfo



**ORDER**

**Answer:**

hit any key to stop autoboot

bootf

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