



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

**Shared by Randall on 09-08-2024**

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# Question 1

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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You are deploying a new AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster. Due to customer requirements, the gateways must be configured with static IP addresses and are restricted from communicating using port 443 to any URLs except for "central.arubanetworks.com"

How would you onboard these gateways successfully into HPE Aruba Networking Central?

A)

Choose Full Setup and Configure:

- system name
- switch role
- ACP FQDN address
- uplink port information
- IP address and default gateway
- DNS IP address
- controller country code
- timezone and clock
- admin password

B)

Choose Static Activate and Configure:

- system name
- switch role
- ACP FQDN address
- uplink port information
- IP address and default gateway
- DNS IP address
- controller country code
- timezone and clock
- admin password

C)

Choose Full Setup and Configure:

- controller VLAN
- uplink port information
- IP address and default gateway
- DNS IP address

D)

Choose Static Activate and Configure:

- controller VLAN
- uplink port information
- IP address
- default gateway
- DNS IP address

**Options:**

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**A-** Option A

**B-** Option B

**C-** Option C

**D-** Option D

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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Option A includes all necessary steps for a full setup of an AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster, including setting the system name, switch role, ACP FQDN address, uplink port information, IP address and default gateway, DNS IP address, controller country code, timezone and clock, and admin password. Since the gateways must have static IP addresses and can only communicate on port 443 for a specific URL, this configuration would need to allow for static IP configuration and restrict communication to the required URL.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Exhibit.



A network administrator attempts to improve multicast traffic flow and performs some packet captures for validation. What can the network administrator conclude from the results?

**Options:**

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- A- The data rate increased from 6 Mops to 300 Mops because Broadcast Multicast optimization (BCMCO) was configured.
- B- The capture taken after optimization does not show a packet length because Multicast Transmission Optimization was configured.
- C- The type flow remains consistent because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.
- D- The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mops because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) is a feature that enhances the delivery of multicast traffic by optimizing the data rate. The before and after optimization images show a significant increase in the data rate, which is a typical result of DMO being configured, as it allows multicast traffic to be transmitted at higher data rates by converting multicast streams into unicast streams for the clients that need them.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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After onboarding three new AOS 10 gateways using the full-setup method into the same Central group, a customer cannot log in to one of the gateways using the HPE Aruba Networking Central remote console due to an incorrect password.

### Options:

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- A- The admin password created using full-setup does not match the global Central admin password.
- B- The admin password created during the run-setup process is not configured to allow me remote console access
- C- The admin password created during the full-setup process does not match the Central group admin password
- D- The admin password created at the Central group level has expired

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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When onboarding devices into a centralized management system, each device can have its individual admin password set during the onboarding process. If this password doesn't match what is expected at the group level in the central management platform, login issues such as the one described can occur.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A network technician racked up two 9240 mobility gateways in a single cluster that will be terminating 1700 APs in a medium-sized branch office. Next, the technician cabled the gateways with two SFP28 Direct Attach Copper (DAC) cables, distributed between a two-member core switching stack and powered them up.

What must the network administrator do next regarding the gateway configuration to ensure maximum wired bandwidth utilization?

### Options:

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- A- Map two physical ports to a port channel on each gateway.
- B- Make an ports trunk interfaces and permit data VLANs
- C- Disable the spanning tree and allocate unique VLANs to each port.
- D- Manually set 25Gbps speeds on all ports.

### Answer:

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A



### **Explanation:**

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To maximize wired bandwidth utilization, especially when multiple APs are terminating on mobility gateways, it's best practice to aggregate physical ports into a port channel. This provides redundancy and increased bandwidth by combining the throughput of multiple ports.

## **Question 5**

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### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Your customer's employees connected to a wired network are complaining about a poor user experience. The customer has UXI sensors deployed on their premises. These sensors have been running for multiple months. They are testing both the wired network (using the wired Interface of each sensor) and the wireless networks. Your customer used the UXI dashboard to find the reason for the poor user experience to find more details, the customer asked you to check the packet captures that have been downloaded from the sensors using the UXI dashboard.

From the zip file downloaded from the UXI sensors, you checked the "datagrams" .pcap file, but you were not able to find any issues. How can you explain this?

### Options:

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- A- The 'datagrams- pcap' file only contains successful tests. Failed tests are contained in the 'datagrams-failed' .pcap file.
- B- The UXI sensor could not upload the latest test results to the cloud, so the packet capture is outdated.
- C- The datagrams captured on the physical Ethernet interface are in a different .pcap file.
- D- The default filters of the packet captures do not allow failed tests to be captured by the sensor.

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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It is a common practice to separate successful and failed test results into different files for ease of troubleshooting. If the 'datagrams.pcap' file shows no issues, it's likely because it only contains successful test data, and the failed tests that could explain the poor user experience would be in a different file, such as 'datagrams-failed.pcap.'

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An AOS 10 multi-site deployment has sites with AP-only bridged SSIDs and other sites with APs and gateways operating tunneled SSIDs. Client session state sync errors exist between secure lab environments and public -facing areas at several sites.

What is causing the issues?

### Options:

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- A- The DTLS connections are down between APs in the lab and APs in public areas
- B- The affected clients are associated with an SSID with 11r and 11k disabled.
- C- The sites with issues are the overlay AP with gateway sites because the connection to HPE Aruba Networking central is interrupted
- D- The sites with issues are the AP-only deployments because the connection to HPE Aruba Networking Central is interrupted

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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In a multi-site deployment with a mix of bridged and tunneled SSIDs, if there are session sync errors between different areas, it could be due to connectivity issues with the central management platform, which in the case of Aruba, is likely HPE Aruba Networking Central. This interruption could cause inconsistencies in session states across the network.

## Question 7

### Question Type: MultipleChoice

The ACME company has an AOS-CX 6200 VSF switch slack with an uplink over subscription ratio of 9.6:1. They have indicated that their low-priority TCP traffic has been flagged with a DSCP marking coloring them yellow.

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vsf1# show qos dscp-map default
DSCP      code_point local_priority cos color name
-----
000000    0          1              0  green CS0
000001    1          1              0  green
000010    2          1              0  green
000011    3          1              0  green
000100    4          1              0  green
000101    5          1              0  green
000110    6          1              0  green
000111    7          1              0  green
001000    8          0              0  green CS1
001001    9          0              0  green
001010   10          0              0  green AF11
001011   11          0              0  green
001100   12          0              0  yellow AF12
001101   13          0              0  green
001110   14          0              0  yellow AF13
001111   15          0              0  green
010000   16          2              0  green CS2
010001   17          2              0  green
010010   18          2              0  green AF21
010011   19          2              0  green
010100   20          2              0  yellow AF22
010101   21          2              0  green
010110   22          2              0  yellow AF23
010111   23          2              0  green
011000   24          3              0  green CS3
011001   25          3              0  green
011010   26          3              0  green AF31
011011   27          3              0  green
011100   28          3              0  yellow AF32
011101   29          3              0  green
011110   30          3              0  yellow AF33
011111   31          3              0  green
```

100000	32	4	green	CS4
100001	33	4	green	
100010	34	4	green	AF41
100011	35	4	green	
100100	36	4	yellow	AF42
100101	37	4	green	
100110	38	4	yellow	AF43
100111	39	4	green	
101000	40	5	green	CS5
101001	41	5	green	
101010	42	5	green	
101011	43	5	green	
101100	44	5	green	
101101	45	5	green	
101110	46	5	green	EF
101111	47	5	green	
110000	48	6	green	CS6
110001	49	6	green	
110010	50	6	green	
110011	51	6	green	
110100	52	6	green	
110101	53	6	green	
110110	54	6	green	
110111	55	6	green	
111000	56	7	green	CS7
111001	57	7	green	
111010	58	7	green	
111011	59	7	green	
111100	60	7	green	
111101	61	7	green	
111110	62	7	green	
111111	63	7	green	

They are considering adding two more nodes to the stack without adding any additional uplinks due to existing wiring constraints. One of their architects has suggested adding the following configuration:

```
vsf1(config)# qos threshold-profile acmethreshold
vsf1(config-threshold)# queue 5 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
```

What would be the impact of applying the acmethreshold profile as shown? (Select two.)

**Options:**

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- A- All upper-layer protocol traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability.
- B- All TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability
- C- Only VoIP packets egressing queue 5 on LAG1 will likely be protected from uplink over-utilization.
- D- VoIP packets egressing any queue on LAG1 will more likely be protected from uplink over-utilization
- E- Yellow-flagged TCP traffic egressing LAG1 will be subject to drop probability

**Answer:**

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A, E

**Explanation:**

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Applying the 'acmethreshold' profile as shown in the exhibit would set a minimum and maximum threshold for queue 0, which affects the drop probability for traffic that exceeds these thresholds. The yellow marking indicates a medium drop precedence, so yellow-flagged traffic would be more likely to be dropped when congestion occurs, and the uplink is over-utilized. This action is intended to protect higher-priority traffic, such as VoIP, by giving it a lower probability of being dropped.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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 faculty real-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.)

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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B, E

### Explanation:

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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.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

### Options:

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- A-** The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous
- B-** The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous
- C-** The primary gateway cluster is up. out some APs are unable to reach the primary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster
- D-** The primary gateway cluster is up. out some APs cannot reach the secondary gateway cluster. These APs would connect to the secondary gateway cluster



**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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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.

## Question 10

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A customer has deployed an AOS 10 mobility gateway cluster consisting of three controllers at a single site. The WLAN is configured to tunnel wireless device traffic to the AOS 10 mobility cluster. The clients are authenticated by ClearPass using WPA3-Enterprise (opmode wpa3-aes-ccm-128). The security team has requested the ability to force a wireless device to reauthenticate using ClearPass.

Which steps are required to ensure ClearPass can consistently initiate a change of authorization against an AOS 10 mobility cluster, including during gateway failover scenarios? (Select two)

### Options:

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- A- set cluster mode to Auto Site under High Availability - Cluster configuration
- B- modify WLAN - SSID - VLAN - Mode Configuration
- C- enable manual cluster configuration under High Availability - Cluster Configuration
- D- enable Dynamic Authorization CoA under High Availability - Cluster Configuration
- E- modify NAS IPv4 address under Security - Advanced - RADIUS Client

### Answer:

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D, E

### Explanation:

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To ensure that ClearPass can initiate a Change of Authorization (CoA) consistently, it's important to enable dynamic authorization to allow RADIUS CoA messages to be processed. This setting typically falls under the high-availability cluster configuration to ensure that it persists across gateway failovers. Additionally, the NAS IP address must be configured under RADIUS client settings to ensure that the correct IP address is used for RADIUS communications, which is necessary for CoA to function correctly.

## Question 11

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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	cache
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:40	Client PMK/OKC Key Delete	527J	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	:37:18:0d with sequence number 2...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:44:04	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	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	T2Z8	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	:48:96:4d with sequence number 73
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	527J	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	527J	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	37:18:0d with sequence number 2...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:37:29	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	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	T2Z8	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	37:18:0d with sequence number 1...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:35:14	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	527J	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	527J	Operation DEL for key cache entry for client	20:4c:03:37:18:0d with sequence number 2...
Nov 14, 2023, 09:32:53	Client PMK/OKC Key Add/Update	T2Z8	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?

**Options:**

- A-** 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.
- B-** This is normal, expected behavior. No further actions are needed.

C. This indicates a client WLAN driver issue for the client with a MAC address ending with 37:18:Od. You should upgrade the client WLAN driver.

**D-** There is a roaming issue Enable Fast Roaming 802.11r and OKC to resolve the issue.

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The event log showing PMK (Pairwise Master Key) and OKC (Opportunistic Key Caching) key add/update and delete operations is indicative of normal client behavior in a WLAN environment. These events are part of the standard process for maintaining client session security and do not necessarily indicate any issue.

## Question 12

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A customer is running out of IP addresses in a network segment. What will happen if they add an additional IP subnet to the same VLAN?

### Options:

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- A- Broadcasts for me two subnets win arrive on all ports in the same VLAN
- B- IGMP will not work in both of the subnets in the same VLAN
- C- This would result in a single SVI using two subinterfaces.
- D- Users can reach each other and establish PTP traffic without passing an L3 point in the same VLAN

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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Adding an additional IP subnet to the same VLAN means that devices configured with either subnet can communicate at Layer 2 without the need for routing. This is because they are on the same VLAN and thus in the same broadcast domain. However, to communicate between subnets, an L3 device or inter-VLAN routing would be required.

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