Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE7-A07

Exam Name: Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
A customer is evaluating device profiles on a CX 6300 switch. The test device has the following attribute:

```
MAC address = 81 :cd:93:13:ab:31
```

The test device needs to be assigned the “iot-prod” role. In addition, the “iot-default” role must be applied for any other device connected to interface 1/1/1.

This is a lab environment with no configuration of any external authentication server for the test.

```
mac-group iot
     seq 10 match mac-oui 81:cd:93

port-access device-profile iot-prod
    enable
    associate role iot-prod
    associate mac-group it
```

Given the configuration example, what is required to meet this testing requirement?

A. Enter the command "pot-access device-profile mode block-until-profile-applied" for interface 1/1/1.
B. Enter the command "port-access fallback-role lot-default" for interface 1/1/1
C. Enter the command "port-access onboarding-method precedence" to set device profiles with a higher precedence.
D. Enter the command "port-access onboarding-method precedence" to set device profiles with a lower precedence.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The fallback-role command ensures that if a device does not match any defined device profile (such as the MAC group for "iot-prod"), it will be assigned the specified fallback role ("iot-default") on that interface. This meets the requirement for all other devices to receive the "iot-default" role.

QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit. Which user role will be assigned when a voice client tries to connect for the first time, but the RADIUS server is unavailable?

```
interface 1/1/7
    description ACCESS_PORT
    no shutdown
    no routing
    vlan access 1
    aaa authentication port-access client-limit 5
    aaa authentication port-access critical-role CRITICAL_AUTH
    aaa authentication port-access critical-voice-role CRITICAL_VOICE
    aaa authentication port-access preauth-role PRE_AUTH
    aaa authentication port-access reject-role REJECT_AUTH
    aaa authentication port-access auth-role DEFAULT_AUTH
    aaa authentication port-access dot1x authenticator
        eapol-timeout 30
        max-eapol-requests 1
        max-retries 1
        enable
    aaa authentication port-access mac-auth
        enable
```

A. CRITICAL_AUTH
B. DEFAULT_AUTH
C. CRITICAL_VOICE
D. PRE_AUTH

Answer: C
Explanation:
The configuration includes aaa authentication port-access critical-voice-role CRITICAL_VOICE. This means if a voice device attempts to connect and the RADIUS server is unavailable, the switch assigns the CRITICAL_VOICE role to that device, ensuring critical voice traffic can still pass.

QUESTION 3
You configured a WPA3-SAE with the following MAC Authentication Role Mapping in HPE Aruba Networking Central Cloud Authentication and Policy:

With further default settings, assume a new Android phone is connected to the network. Which role will the client be assigned after connecting for the first time?

A. byod
B. client will be rejected network access
C. iot-local
D. unmatched-device

Answer: D
Explanation:
The configuration shown in the third exhibit details a client role mapping that associates different client profile tags with specific client roles. When a new device, such as an Android phone, connects to the network, it will be profiled and assigned a role based on the mappings defined. If the device does not match any predefined profiles, it would be assigned the "unmatched-device" role. This is under the assumption that default settings are in place and the client does not match the criteria for any of the specific roles like "byod", "iot-internet", or "iot-local". Therefore, an Android phone connecting for the first time and not matching any specific profile tag would be assigned to the "unmatched-device" role.

QUESTION 4
You are testing the use of the automated port-access role configuration process using RadSec authentication over VXLAN. During your testing, you observed that the RadSec connection will fail during the digital certificate exchange.

What would be the cause of this issue?

A. The RadSec server was defined on the switch using an IPv6 address that was unreachable
B. Tracking mode was set to "dead-only", and the RadSec server was marked as unreachable.
C. The switch is configured to establish a TLS connection with a proxy server, not the radius server.
D. The RADIUS TCP packets are Being dropped and the TLS tunnel is not established.

Answer: D
Explanation:
During the testing of RadSec authentication over VXLAN, if the RadSec connection fails during the digital certificate exchange, it typically indicates an issue with the establishment of the TLS tunnel, which is required for RadSec's secure communication. The failure of TLS tunnel establishment can occur due to RADIUS TCP packets being dropped, preventing the secure exchange of digital certificates necessary for RadSec authentication.

QUESTION 5
An OSPF router has learned a path to an external network by both an E1 and an E2 advertisement. Both routes have the same path cost. Which path will the router prefer?

A. The router will prefer the E1 path.
B. The router will use Doth paths equally utilizing ECMP.
C. The router will prefer the E2 path.
D. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.

Answer: A
Explanation:
In OSPF, when a router learns about an external network through both E1 and E2 advertisements, and if both have the same path cost, the router will prefer the E1 path. This is because E1 routes consider both the external cost to reach the external network and the internal cost to reach the ASBR, providing a more comprehensive metric. E2 routes only consider the external cost and ignore the internal cost to the ASBR, which could potentially lead to suboptimal routing. Therefore, the router will choose the E1 path due to its more accurate representation of the total path cost.

QUESTION 6

You recently added HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass as an authentication server to a group in HPE Aruba Networking Central. RADIUS authentication with Local User Roles (LUR) works fine, but the same access points cannot use Downloadable User Roles (DUR).

What should be corrected in this configuration to fix the issue with DUR?

A. Add a new Enforcement Policy of type "WEBAUTH" on ClearPass and associate it with the matching service on ClearPass
B. Add the correct IP addresses or IP subnets of the Network Access Devices (NADs) under the "Devices" tab on ClearPass
C. Replace the AP's expiree digital certificate using the "crypto pki-import pem serverCert" command.
D. Add the correct values for "CPPM username" and "CPPM Password" m the authentication server configuration on HPE Aruba Networking Central

Answer: B
Explanation:
For Downloadable User Roles (DUR) to function correctly with ClearPass, the Network Access Devices (NADs) need to be correctly defined in ClearPass under the "Devices" tab. This ensures that ClearPass can identify and communicate with the NADs to deliver the appropriate user roles. If the NADs are not correctly defined, ClearPass will not be able to provide the DURs to the access points for enforcement. This is a common configuration step that is required to integrate ClearPass with network devices for advanced role-based access control.

QUESTION 7
Which data transmission method provides the most efficient use of airtime for VoIP traffic?

A. FDMA
B. OFDMA
C. MU-MIMO
D. TWT

Answer: C
Explanation:
OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) divides the wireless channel into smaller subchannels, allowing simultaneous transmissions from multiple users. This improves airtime efficiency and reduces latency, making it ideal for VoIP traffic, which requires consistent and timely packet delivery.

QUESTION 8
You deployed UBT to securely tunnel traffic from user desktop PCs connected behind VoIP phones. All other non-UBT clients are connected to a different network. After the deployment, users reported interruptions to their phone service.

What is the cause of this issue?

A. The VLAN on which UBT clients are placed is not configured on the switch uplink and traffic from the VoIP phones is being dropped
B. You tailed to correctly configure a user-defined VRF to support the UBT clients behind the VoIP phones, causing traffic to drop.
C. Broadcast/multicast packets are copied to both the tunnel and locally, causing duplicate packets and network instability

D. The UBT client broadcast/multicast packets returned to the same switch port and corrupted the phones IMC table

Answer: A
Explanation:
If users report interruptions to their phone service after the deployment of User-Based Tunneling (UBT), it can be due to the VLAN designated for UBT clients not being configured on the switch uplink. As a result, traffic from VoIP phones, which may be trying to use the same VLAN, could be dropped, leading to service interruptions. Ensuring that the VLAN is properly configured on the switch uplink is crucial for the seamless operation of UBT clients and VoIP services.

QUESTION 9
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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE
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.

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