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# Question 1

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the recommended configuration to ensure link aggregation is consistent in a campus topology using VSX with two aggregation switches and downlinks to access switches?

### Options:

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- A- Use a custom LACP hash algorithm for improved load Balancing.
- B- Keep the MTU values at the default setting for GRE and VXLAN communications
- C- Use the command 'vsx-sync mclag-interfaces' under the VSX context.
- D- Use the command 'vsx-sync active-gateways' under the VSX context.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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When configuring Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) in a campus topology for link aggregation across two aggregation switches, it is important to synchronize Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group (MC-LAG) interfaces. The command 'vsx-sync mclag-interfaces' ensures

that the state and configuration of MC-LAG interfaces are synchronized between the two VSX-linked switches, providing consistent link aggregation and preventing any loops or mismatched configurations that might occur if the interfaces were not in sync.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Your customer added third-party USB dongles to the USB ports of their AOS 10 access points. The customer uses AP-615 and AP-635. Each AP is connected with a Cat 6A cable to a CX 6300F Class 4 PoE switch. All APs are in the same group in HPE Aruba Networking Central and share the same configuration. However, many of the dongles do not come up.

Which option will solve this issue?

### Options:

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- A-** Replace the Class 4 PoE switches with Class 6 PoE switches.
- B-** Create two separate service profiles in the IoT tab of the Central configuration settings.
- C-** Perform a 'poe disable' followed by a 'poe enable' for the switch ports which connect to the APs so that the APs reboot.
- D-** Move the AP-635 access points to a different group in Central to configure the dongles separately from the AP-615.

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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USB dongles often require additional power, which may exceed the power delivery capabilities of Class 4 PoE switches. Aruba AP-615 and AP-635 are designed to work with USB dongles that require additional power for proper operation. Since the Cat 6A cable can support higher power levels, replacing the Class 4 PoE switches with Class 6 PoE switches, which can deliver higher power, should resolve the issue with the dongles not powering up.

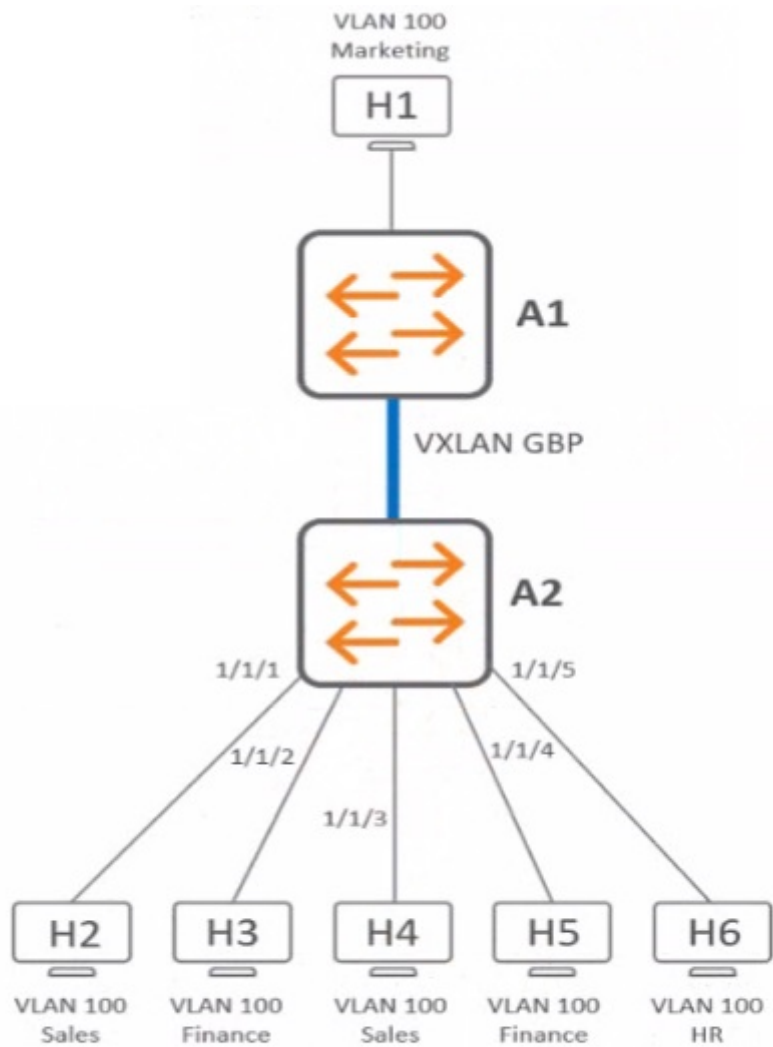
## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Exhibit.



Source	Destination	Action
Marketing	HR	Deny
Marketing	Sales	Permit
Marketing	Finance	Deny

What is the expected behavior for ARP traffic sent from H1?

**Options:**

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- A- A2 will drop the ARP traffic.
- B- A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1-1/1/4.
- C- A2 will flood the ARP traffic out of all interfaces.
- D- A2 will send the ARP traffic out of ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/3.

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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In a VXLAN environment, unknown unicast traffic, such as ARP requests from H1, which does not have a specific destination MAC address learned by the switch A2, will be flooded out of all interfaces. This flooding behavior is necessary because A2 needs to ensure that the ARP request reaches its intended destination, which might be on any of the interfaces. It's a part of the standard behavior of switches to handle ARP traffic when the destination hardware address is unknown.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

### Options:

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- A- device profiting 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:

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D

### Explanation:

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HPE Aruba Networking Central can identify which switch port a rogue AP is connected to by using the switch's MAC address table. The MAC address table contains the associations between MAC addresses and the switch ports to which devices (including APs) are connected. When Aruba Central detects a rogue AP, it can look up the MAC address of the rogue AP in the switch's MAC address table to find the specific switch port it is connected to. This enables network administrators to quickly locate and address the rogue AP issue.

## Question 5

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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. What is a valid reason for the AP to failover to the secondary gateway cluster?

### Options:

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- A-** The primary gateway cluster is up, but the AP is unable to reach the primary gateway cluster.
- B-** The secondary gateway cluster is up, but the AP is unable to reach the secondary gateway cluster.
- C-** The secondary gateway cluster is heterogeneous.
- D-** The secondary gateway cluster is homogeneous.



**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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In Aruba's infrastructure, the Access Points (APs) are configured with primary and secondary gateway clusters to ensure connectivity and resiliency. The APs will failover to the secondary gateway cluster if they are unable to reach the primary gateway cluster, even if the primary cluster is operational. This mechanism ensures that the APs maintain connectivity to the network infrastructure for continuous service delivery.

## Question 6

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A customer is deploying a new warehouse with AP-634 APs in the United States with mobile devices that can operate in the 6GHz spectrum. All testing and RF analyses were performed during the POC using AP-635 APs in a different location. During the deployment, they noticed fewer 6GHz channels were broadcasting in the air.

Why would the AP-634 deployment have a lesser amount of broadcasting channels?

### Options:

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- A- The AP-634 APs do not have an advanced subscription.
- B- The AP-634 APs cannot broadcast an 6Gnz channels due to regulatory restrictions.
- C- The AP-635 APs received different allowable 6GHz channels from the AFC service versus the AP-634 APs due to the POC running in a different location.
- D- The AP-634 AP's persona was configured in the Central group as Standard Power.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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In the United States, the operation in the 6GHz band for Wi-Fi devices such as the AP-634 and AP-635 is regulated by the Automated Frequency Coordination (AFC) system, which determines the channels that can be used based on the location. Since the Proof of Concept (POC) was conducted in a different location using AP-635 APs, the allowable channels identified by the AFC service for that location would be different than the channels allowed for the actual deployment location of the AP-634 APs. This would result in a different set of broadcasting channels being available for use in the new warehouse deployment.

## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Exhibit.

```

[Central-3-Edge# show bgp l2vpn 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	Path
*>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: 172.21.11.2:201 (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]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102]	172.21.11.2	0	100	0	?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[]	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]:[10.203.1.0]	172.21.11.3	0	100	0	?
*> [5]:[0]:[0]:[32]:[172.21.11.5]	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	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.2:201 (L3VNI 10010)					
*>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]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[10.201.1.102]	172.21.11.2	0	100	0	?
*>i [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:30:67:0c]:[]	172.21.11.2	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.21.11.3:203 (L3VNI 10010)					
*> [2]:[0]:[0]:[00:00:00:00:00:01]:[10.203.1.1]	172.21.11.3	0	100	0	?
*> [2]:[0]:[0]:[20:4c:03:0a:16:20]:[10.203.1.100]	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 24

```

[Central-3-Edge# show ip route all-vrfs

```

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local  
R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF

Type Codes: E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN  
IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1  
E2 - OSPF external type 2

VRF: default

Which statement is true given the following CLI output from a CX 6300?

**Options:**

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- A- There are no active fabric clients on the CX switch with RD 172.16.10.1
- B- A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is on a remote CX 6300 in the fabric with loopback IP address 172.21.11.2.
- C- A wired client with IP address 10.203.1.100 has a host route that is not being properly advertised
- D- The overlay loopback addresses are advertised in the fabric with 2d-bit subnet masks

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The CLI output provided shows routing information from a CX 6300 switch. The output under 'VRF: default' shows various IP routes, including a route for 10.203.1.100/32 with a next hop of 172.21.11.2. This indicates that the route to the client with IP address 10.203.1.100 is known in the network and is reachable via another device in the fabric, which has the loopback IP address 172.21.11.2. Since the route is present in the routing table, it means that the client is known and active within the fabric network.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Based on best practices if an SSID is configured for a primary and secondary gateway cluster with cluster preemption enabled, which will decide if the APs move to the secondary gateway cluster if all of the nodes in the primary gateway cluster are down?

### Options:

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- A- tunnel orchestrator for LAN tunnel service in HPE Aruba Networking Central
- B- every AP individually
- C- cluster leader in the primary gateway cluster
- D- cluster leader in the secondary gateway cluster

### Answer:

---

B

### Explanation:

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In an Aruba network, if an SSID is configured for a primary and secondary gateway cluster with cluster preemption enabled, each AP individually will decide to move to the secondary gateway cluster if all of the nodes in the primary gateway cluster are down. This decentralized decision-making process enhances network resilience and ensures uninterrupted service for clients connected to the APs.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A client connecting to a tunneled open network is receiving the wrong VLAN. Your customer has a gateway and has sent over a packet capture from a switch port mirror taken from the upstream switch with a packet capture from the IPsec tunnel and the GRE tunnel to help identify the VLAN being sent from the controller to the AP.

Where will you see the VLAN assignment?

### Options:

---

- A- The GRE tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- B- VLAN tag assignment will not be captured in any of the packet captures
- C- IPsec tunnel will include the VLAN tag assignment
- D- VLAN tag assignment will be included in the port mirror

### Answer:

---

D

**Explanation:**

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In a packet capture from an upstream switch port mirror, you would see the VLAN assignment. The port mirror captures the traffic as it is on the network, including any VLAN tags. GRE or IPsec tunnels encapsulate the original packet, including VLAN tags, but the VLAN information is not visible within the encapsulation headers.



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