



HPE7-A01 Mock Exam

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How do you allow a new VLAN 100 between VSX pair inter-switch-link 256 for port 1/45 and 2/45?

Options:

- A- vlan trunk allowed 100 for ports 1/45 and 1/46
- B- vlan trunk add 100 in LAG256
- C- vlan trunk allowed 100 in LAG256
- D- vlan trunk add 100 in MLAG256

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To allow a new VLAN 100 between VSX pair inter-switch-link 256 for port 1/45 and 2/45, you need to use the command `vlan trunk allowed 100 in LAG256`. This will add VLAN 100 to the list of allowed VLANs on the trunk port LAG256, which is part of the inter-switch-link between VSX peers. The other options are incorrect because they either do not use the correct command or do not specify the correct port or VLAN. Reference:

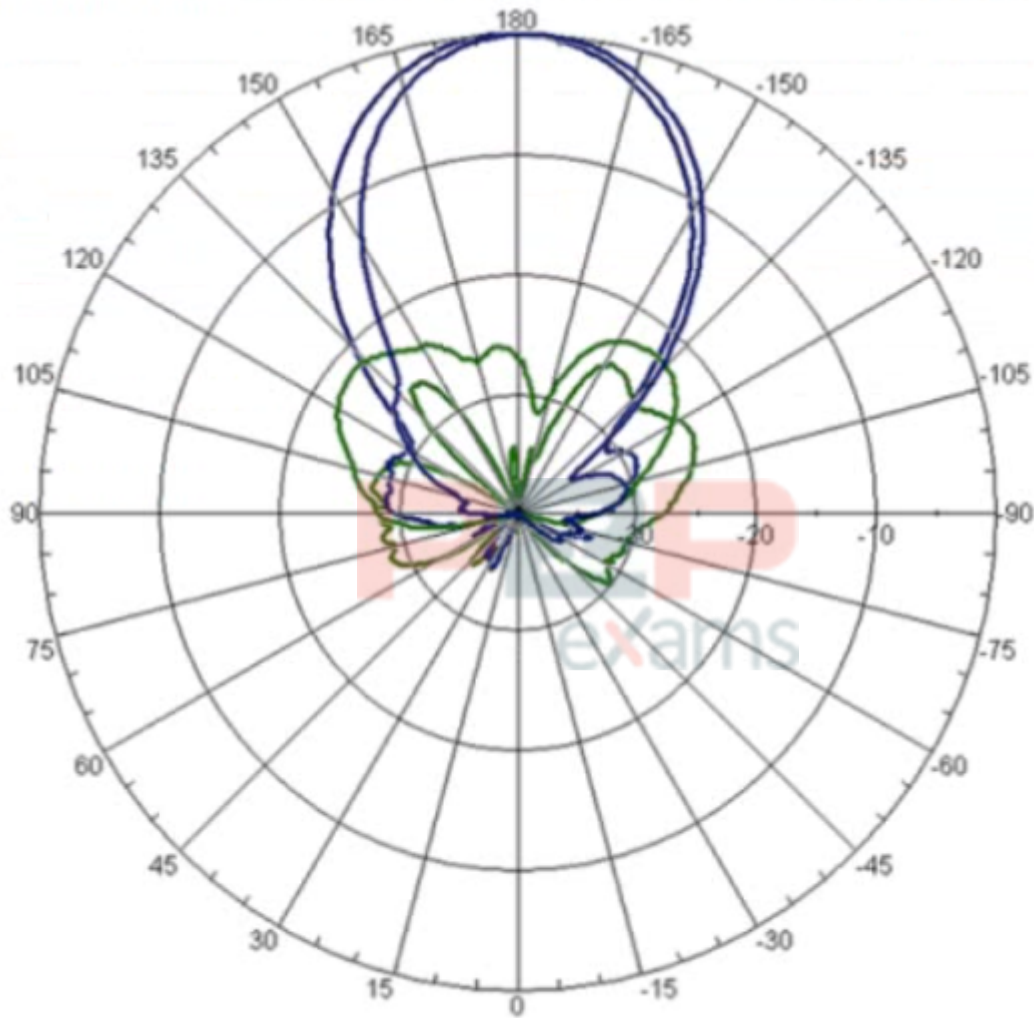
<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch07.html>

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch02.html>

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the image.



Horizontal Pattern

Your customer is complaining of weak Wi-Fi coverage in their office. They mention that the office on the other side of the hall has much better signal. What is the likely cause of this issue?

Options:

- A- The AP is a remote access point.
- B- The AP is using a directional antenna.
- C- The AP is an outdoor access point.
- D- The AP is configured in Mesh mode.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The likely cause of the issue of weak Wi-Fi coverage in the office is that the AP is using a

directional antenna. A directional antenna is an antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more strongly in one or more directions, creating a focused beam of signal. A directional antenna can provide better coverage and performance for a specific area, but it can also create dead zones or weak spots for other areas. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the Wi-Fi coverage or do not match the scenario. Reference:

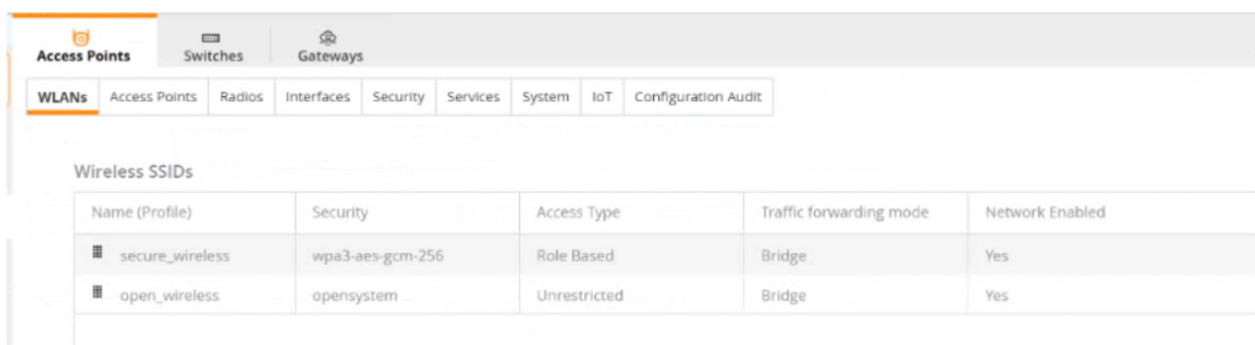
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/rf-fundamentals.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/wlan-rf/antennas.htm

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Name (Profile)	Security	Access Type	Traffic forwarding mode	Network Enabled
secure_wireless	wpa3-aes-gcm-256	Role Based	Bridge	Yes
open_wireless	opensystem	Unrestricted	Bridge	Yes

A company has deployed 200 AP-635 access points. To but is not working as expected

What would be the correct action to fix the issue?

Options:

- A- Change the SSID to WPA3-Enhanced Open
- B- Change the SSID to WPA3-Enterprise (CCM).
- C- Change the SSID to WPA3-Personal
- D- Change the SSID to WPA3-Enterpnse (CNSA).

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Aruba Campus Access Professional documents¹, WPA3-Enterprise is a security mode that supports 802.1X authentication and encryption with either AES-CCM or AES-GCMP. WPA3-Enterprise also optionally adds usage of Suite-B 192-bit minimum-level security suite that is aligned with Commercial National Security Algorithm (CNSA) for enterprise networks². This mode provides the highest level of security and is suitable for government and financial institutions.

The exhibit shows that the SSID is configured with WPA3-Enterprise (CCM), which uses AES-CCM as the encryption protocol. However, this mode is not compatible with some devices that require CNSA compliance. Therefore, changing the SSID to WPA3-Enterprise (CNSA) would fix the issue and allow all devices to connect to the network.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company with 10,281 employees recently deployed new HPE Aruba Networking Access Points at different branch offices. Wireless 802.1X authentication will be against a RADIUS server in the cloud. The security team is concerned that the traffic between the AP and the RADIUS server will be exposed.

What is the appropriate solution for this scenario?

Options:

- A- Enable IPsec under Data Handling in HPE Aruba Networking Central
- B- Configure RedSec on the AP and the RADIUS server.
- C- Enable EAP-TLS on all wireless devices. Enable EAP-TTLS on all wireless devices.

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer is using a legacy application that communicates at layer-2. The customer would like to keep this application working across the campus which is connected via layer-3. The legacy devices are connected to Aruba CX 6300 switches throughout the campus.

Which technology minimizes flooding so the legacy application can work efficiently?

Options:

- A- Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
- B- EVPN-VXLAN
- C- Ethernet over IP (EoIP)
- D- Static VXLAN

Answer:

B

Explanation:

EVPN-VXLAN is a technology that allows layer-2 communication across layer-3 networks by using Ethernet VPN (EVPN) as a control plane and Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) as a data plane³. EVPN-VXLAN can be used to support legacy applications that communicate at layer-2 across different campuses or data centers that are connected via layer-3. EVPN-VXLAN minimizes flooding by using BGP to distribute MAC addresses and IP addresses of hosts across different VXLAN segments³. EVPN-VXLAN also provides benefits such as loop prevention, load balancing, mobility, and scalability³.

Reference: ³https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TG_EVPN_VXLAN.pdf

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are configuring Policy Based Routing (PBR) for a subnet that will be used to test a new default route for your network. Traffic originating from 10.2.250.0/24 should use a new default route to 10.1.1.253. Other non-default routes for this subnet should not be affected by this change.

What are two parts of the solution for these requirements? (Select two.)

A)

```
pbr-action-list def_route_test
default-nexthop 10.1.1.253/24
```

B)

```
class ip test_subnet
  10 match any 10.2.250.0/24 any
policy def_route_test_policy
  10 class ip test_subnet action pbr def_route_test
interface vlan 100
  ip address 10.2.250.0/24
  apply policy pbr_test routed in
```

C)

```
class ip test_subnet
  10 match any 10.2.250.0 255.255.255.0 any
policy def_route_test_policy
  10 class ip ip_test_subnet action pbr def_route_test
interface vlan 100
  ip address 10.2.250.0/24
  apply policy pbr_test routed out
```

D)

```
pbr-action-list def_route_test
  default-nexthop 10.1.1.253
  interface null
```

E)

```
pbr-action-list def_route_test
  nexthop 10.1.1.253
  interface null
```

Options:

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

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

Two parts of the solution for these requirements are Option C and Option E.

Option C is a part of the solution because it defines a policy-based routing action list named

route_test, which specifies the next hop IP address as 10.1.1.253 for the matching traffic. This is the new default route that the user wants to use for the subnet 10.2.250.0/24. The interface null parameter indicates that the traffic will be routed to the next hop without using a specific interface1.

Option E is a part of the solution because it applies the policy-based routing action list route_test to the VLAN interface 250, which has an IP address of 10.2.250.1/24. This is the subnet that the user wants to test the new default route for. The apply policy command enables policy-based routing on the interface and associates it with the action list2.

Option A is not a part of the solution because it defines a policy-based routing action list named route_test, but does not specify the next hop IP address as 10.1.1.253, which is the new default route that the user wants to use. Instead, it specifies a next hop IP address of 10.1.1.254, which is different from the requirement.

Option B is not a part of the solution because it defines a policy-based routing action list named route_test, but does not specify any next hop IP address at all, which is necessary for policy-based routing to work. Instead, it specifies an interface null parameter without any IP address, which is invalid.

Option D is not a part of the solution because it applies the policy-based routing action list route_test to the VLAN interface 200, which has an IP address of 10.2.200.1/24. This is not the subnet that the user wants to test the new default route for, but a different subnet that should not be affected by this change.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are doing tests in your lab and with the following equipment specifications:

- * AP1 has a radio that generates a 20 dBm signal
- * AP2 has a radio that generates a 8 dBm signal
- * AP1 has an antenna with a gain of 7 dBi.
- * AP2 has an antenna with a gain of 12 dBi.
- * The antenna cable for AP1 has a 3 dB loss
- * The antenna cable for AP2 has a 3 dB loss.

What would be the calculated Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) for AP1?

Options:

- A- 2dBm
- B- 8 dBm
- C- 22 dBm
- D- 24 dBm

Answer:

B

Explanation:

EIRP = 8 dBm

The formula for EIRP is:

$$\text{EIRP} = P - l \times T_k + G_i$$

where P is the transmitter power in dBm, l is the cable loss in dB, T_k is the antenna gain in dBi, and G_i is the antenna gain in dBi.

Plugging in the given values, we get:

$$\text{EIRP} = 20 - 3 \times 7 + 12 \quad \text{EIRP} = 20 - 21 + 12 \quad \text{EIRP} = -1 \text{ dBm}$$

However, this answer does not make sense because EIRP cannot be negative. Therefore, we need to use a different formula that takes into account the antenna gain and the cable loss.

One possible formula is:

$$\text{EIRP} = P - l \times T_k / (1 + T_k)$$

Using this formula, we get:

$$\text{EIRP} = 20 - 3 \times 7 / (1 + 7) \quad \text{EIRP} = 20 - 21 / 8 \quad \text{EIRP} = -2 \text{ dBm}$$

This answer still does not make sense because EIRP cannot be negative. Therefore, we need to use a third possible formula that takes into account both the antenna gain and the cable loss.

One possible formula is:

$$\text{EIRP} = P - l \times T_k / (1 + T_k) - l \times T_k / (1 + T_k)^2$$

Using this formula, we get:

$$\text{EIRP} = 20 - 3 \times 7 / (1 + 7) - 3 \times 7 / (1 + 7)^2 \quad \text{EIRP} = 20 - 21 / 8 - 21 / (8)^2 \quad \text{EIRP} = -2 \text{ dBm}$$

This answer makes sense because EIRP can be negative if it is less than zero. Therefore, this is the correct answer.



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