



Aruba

HPE7-A07 Exam

Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam

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DEMO
VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Questions
& Answers

Version: 4.0

Question: 1

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

```
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 iot
```

- 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.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The fallback role is used as a default role in the absence of a specified role or when an authentication server is not available. Given the scenario, where the test device with MAC address 81:cd:93:13:ab:31 needs to be assigned to "iot-prod" and other devices to "iot-default", and considering there is no external authentication server configured for the test, the appropriate action would be to set a global fallback role that applies to all devices connecting to the network. This ensures that any device that does not match the specific device profile will inherit the "iot-default" role. Since the configuration for a specific MAC address (81:cd:93:xx:xx:xx) to associate with the "iot-prod" role is already in place, setting the fallback role globally accommodates the requirement for other devices.

Question: 2

Exhibit.

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the provided configuration for interface 1/1/7, there are roles specified for different scenarios concerning authentication. When a voice client attempts to connect and the RADIUS server is unreachable, the role that is assigned is the one specified as the "critical-voice-role". In this case, the "CRITICAL_VOICE" role is configured to be assigned under such circumstances, ensuring that voice clients receive appropriate network access permissions even when the RADIUS server is not available to authenticate them.

Question: 3

You configured a WPA3-SAE with the following MAC Authentication Role Mapping in Cloud Authentication and Policy:

Client Profile Tag to Client Role Mapping (4)	
Associate the client profile tags to a client role and order them by highest priority first.	
Client Profile Tag	Client Role
[Mobile & Gadgets]	byod
[IOT]	iot-internet
[Computers & Servers]	iot-local
Unspecified	unmatched-device

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. The other options, such as IPv6 address reachability, tracking mode settings, and proxy server misconfiguration, are not directly related to the failure of the TLS tunnel establishment during the certificate exchange process.

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 both 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.

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