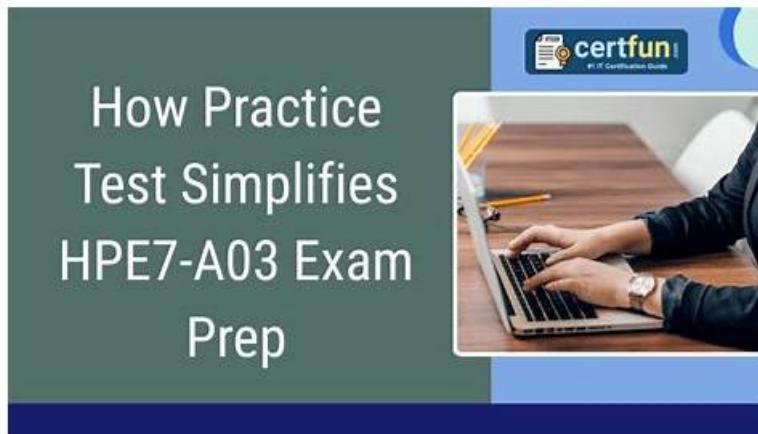


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HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discover Requirements: This topic defines the goals and identifies the current environment and the objectives. Lastly, it also focuses on collecting information.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Propose the Solution: The focal point of this topic is creating the design documentation and the final design. Moreover, the topic also focuses on presenting the solution.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyze Requirements: It focuses on determining possible high-level solutions. The topic also discusses mapping the needs into technical solutions and evaluating the proposed solution against project objectives and dependencies. Moreover, it also focuses on documenting assumptions.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Architect the Solution: It measures your knowledge about identifying the solution options, designing high-level topologies, selecting the correct products, and determining the suitable overlay and underlay design. Additionally, the topic discusses how to verify that the design meets the original requirements.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

A large multinational financial institution has contracted you to design a new full-stack wired and wireless network for their new 6-story regional office building. The bottom two floors of this facility will be retail space for a large banking branch. The upper floors will be carpeted office space for corporate users, each floor being approximately 100,000 sq ft (9290 sqm). Data centers are all off site and will be out of scope for this project. The customer is underserved by its existing L2-based network infrastructure and would like to take advantage of modern best practices in the new design. The network should be fully resilient and fault-tolerant, with dynamic segmentation at the edge.

The retail space will include public guest Wi-Fi access. Retail associates will have corporate tablets for customer service, and there will be a mix of wired and wireless devices throughout the retail floors. The corporate users will primarily use wireless for connectivity, but several wired clients, printers, and hard VoIP phones will be in use.

The customer is also planning on renovating the corporate office space in order to take advantage of "smart office" technology. These improvements will drive blue-dot wayfinding, presence analytics, and other location-based services. The client has decided to market additional tools to its retail customers. The desire is to make a Blue Dot wayfinding app available to any customer to allow them to locate stores and services within the retail space.

They would also like to have directed pop-ups within the app appear when a customer walks within close proximity to any of the 10 "Promotional Kiosks" What licensing will be needed to make this retail solution a reality? (Select two.)

- A. qty 2 Meridian Map subscriptions
- B. qty 10 Aruba beacons
- C. qty 1 Meridian Map subscription
- D. qty Z Meridian Blue Dot subscriptions

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Implementing a Blue Dot wayfinding app for retail customers requires the Meridian platform, specifically the Meridian Map subscription, which provides the necessary tools to create detailed maps of the retail space that integrate with the app. Aruba Beacons are also required to enable precise indoor location services, including Blue Dot navigation and proximity-based notifications for promotional kiosks. The beacons work in conjunction with the Meridian-powered app to provide users with real-time location and navigation within the retail space, enhancing their shopping experience with targeted information and promotions as they move close to the kiosks.

NEW QUESTION # 46

A global cruise line company needs to refresh its current fleet. They will refresh the insides' of the ship to be cost-effective and increase their sustainability. They will replace the complete WLAN/LAN hardware of the ship. In this refresh, the company will not refresh its current security requirements. The CIO also wants to limit the number of unused ports in the switches. Future expansion will always mean a refresh of hardware.

They start with the smallest ship with a maximum of 800 guests

Each ship has a LAN infrastructure consisting of two core switches, up to 10 redundant distribution switches, and up to 500 access switches (400 cabins, 100 technical rooms). The Core switches are located in the MDF of the ship and the distribution switches are located in the IDFs of the ship. Each cabin and technical room gets one single access switch.

The cabling structure of the ship will not be refreshed. Each IDF is connected to the MDF by SMF, of which two pairs are available for the interconnect between the core and distribution. The length of SM fiber between MDF and IDF is less than 300 meters (930 ft) and the type used is OS1. Each cabin is connected by a single

OM2 pair to the IDF. The maximum length is 60 meters (200 ft). Each technical room is connected by a single OM2 pair to the IDF, with lengths between 100 and 150 meters (320 and 500 ft).

For each cabin/technical room the customer is looking to replace their current fan-less 2530/2540 without changing the requirements, except they need to upgrade the uplink to distribution switch to 10GbE to handle the increased network traffic, and the technical rooms need redundant power.

The WLAN infrastructure will be 1:1 refreshed without new cabling or new AP locations. Their WLAN Infrastructure is based on the 200/300 series Indoor and outdoor APs running instantOS (less than 300 APs). The customer has no change in WLAN requirements.

The cruise line company will replace its current Internet connection before the LAN/WLAN refresh. The new Internet connection will provide a 99.8% uptime, which is needed to ensure the paid guest Wi-Fi is always operational. With this new internet connection, the CIO of the cruise line wants to base the design on the ESP architecture from Aruba because Internet connection is guaranteed.

Based on best practices, what should you recommend as the correct optic type for the connection between the IDF and the technical rooms?

- A. Aruba 10GBASE-T SFP- RJ-45 30 m Cat6A Transceiver
- B. Aruba 106 SFP- LC LRM 220 m MMF Transceiver
- C. Aruba 100 LC BIDI 40 km-0 1330/1270 XCVR
- D. Aruba 106 SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver

Answer: D

Explanation:

For the connection between the IDF and the technical rooms, which requires support for lengths between 100 and 150 meters (320 and 500 ft), the Aruba 10G SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver is the recommended optic type. This transceiver is designed for short-range multimode fiber connections and can support distances up to 300 meters, making it suitable for the specified lengths within the technical rooms on the cruise ship.

The SR (Short Range) designation ensures that this transceiver is optimized for the distances involved in connecting the IDFs to the technical rooms, providing high-speed 10GbE connectivity to meet the increased network traffic demands. This choice aligns with the cruise line company's requirements for a sustainable and cost-effective network refresh that accommodates future expansion without extensive unused capacities.

NEW QUESTION # 47

A global cruise line company needs to refresh its current fleet. They will refresh the 'insides' of the ship to be cost-effective and increase their sustainability. They will replace the complete WLAN/LAN hardware of the ship. In this refresh, the company will not refresh its current security requirements. The CIO also wants to limit the number of unused ports in the switches. Future expansion will always mean a refresh of hardware.

They start with the smallest ship with a maximum of 800 guests.

Each ship has a LAN infrastructure consisting of two core switches, up to 10 redundant distribution switches, and up to 500 access switches (400 cabins, 100 technical rooms). The core switches are located in the MDF of the ship and the distribution switches are located in the IDFs of the ship. Each cabin and technical room gets one single access switch.

The cabling structure of the ship will not be refreshed. Each IDF is connected to the MDF by single-mode fiber (SMF), of which two pairs are available for the interconnect between the core and distribution. The length of SM fiber between MDF and IDF is less than 300 meters (980 ft), type used is OS1. Each cabin is connected by a single OM2 pair to the IDF, maximum length 60 m (200 ft). Each technical room is connected by a single OM2 pair to the IDF, with lengths 100-150 m (320-500 ft).

For each cabin/technical room the customer is looking to replace their current fan-less 2530/2540 without changing the requirements, except they need to upgrade the uplink to distribution switch to 10 GbE to handle the increased network traffic, and the technical rooms need redundant power.

The WLAN infrastructure will be 1:1 refreshed without new cabling or new AP locations. Their WLAN infrastructure is based on the 200/300 series indoor and outdoor APs running InstantOS (less than 300 APs), the customer has no change in WLAN requirements.

The cruise line company will replace its current Internet connection before the LAN/WLAN refresh. The new Internet connection will provide a 99.8% uptime, which is needed to ensure the paid guest Wi-Fi is always operational. With this new Internet connection, the CIO of the cruise line wants to base the design on the ESP architecture from Aruba because the Internet connection is guaranteed.

A week after the presentation of your design to the CIO of the cruise line company, the CIO calls you to discuss increasing the security of the wired network infrastructure. Since one of their competitors had one of their cruise ships cyber hacked, the CSO of the cruise line has mandated increased security on the wired network. They have heard about dynamic segmentation and central and decentral overlay networks. For their POS (Point of Sale) systems, they need a low-latency network connection between the POS system and the PCS server in the data center on the ship. Also, the CSO wants to enhance the WLAN security as well by tunneling all user traffic.

What solution fits the customer's requirements?

- A. Standardize on 6300 switches for the edge, 8320 for the RR, 8360 for the stub/border, 9240 for the WLAN Gateway, and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.
- B. Standardize on 6300 switches for the edge, 3320 for the RR, 8320 for the stub/border, 9240 for the WLAN Gateway, and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.
- C. Standardize on 6200 switches for the edge, 8325 for the RR, 8360 for the stub/border, and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.
- D. Standardize on 6300 switches for the edge, 8320 for the RR, 8360 for the stub/border, and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.
- E. Standardize on 6300 switches for the edge, 8325 for the RR, 8360 for the stub/border, 9240 for the WLAN Gateway,

and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Aruba's ESP Campus Access Design and NetConductor Architecture guides outline the validated roles of devices in dynamic segmentation deployments.

* Access Layer (Edge): Aruba CX 6300 The CX 6300 provides 10 Gb uplinks to distribution, advanced features like VXLAN and EVPN, and support for role-based access control at the edge. It is the recommended choice for modern edge deployments in an ESP fabric.

* Route Reflector (RR): Aruba CX 8325 The CX 8325 is optimized for routing and control-plane operations. As a route reflector, it scales overlay BGP sessions and distributes policies/roles through the fabric. It is explicitly referenced as the ideal RR platform in Aruba ESP campus validated designs.

* Stub/Border: Aruba CX 8360 The CX 8360 family provides advanced aggregation and fabric services.

It supports VXLAN, EVPN, and border routing functions, making it the right choice for stub/border persona in ESP designs.

* WLAN Gateway: Aruba 9240 The Aruba 9200/9240 series gateways provide role-based policy enforcement for tunneled WLAN traffic. They terminate GRE/IPsec tunnels from APs, enforce user policies, and forward into the fabric. This is critical to meet the requirement of tunneling all WLAN user traffic for enhanced security.

* Dynamic Segmentation with NetConductor Aruba Central NetConductor enables centralized definition and orchestration of user roles and segmentation policies. Roles are automatically enforced across the fabric using VXLAN with Group-Based Policy (GBP). This supports both centralized tunneling (for WLAN traffic) and distributed segmentation (for wired POS traffic requiring low latency).

* Requirement Mapping:

* Low-latency POS traffic # Distributed role enforcement within the fabric via 8360/8325.

* Secure WLAN traffic # User traffic tunneled to the 9240 gateway for role-based enforcement.

* 10 Gb uplinks and redundancy # Provided by 6300 edge switches with dual power options in technical rooms.

* ESP architecture # NetConductor automates overlay, segmentation, and role orchestration.

Other options are eliminated because:

* A uses 3320 for RR, which lacks overlay fabric scalability.

* B uses 8320 for RR (possible, but Aruba recommends 8325 for RR roles in NetConductor designs).

* D omits the WLAN Gateway, which is required to tunnel WLAN traffic.

* E uses 6200 at the edge, which does not provide the required 10 Gb uplink capability.

Therefore, Option C is the only design that fully satisfies the cruise line's requirements while aligning with Aruba's ESP Campus validated architectures.

Reference Extracts (Aruba Official Study & Design Guides):

* Aruba ESP Campus Design Guide: device personas (edge, RR, stub/border, gateway) and NetConductor integration.

* Aruba NetConductor Technical Overview: VXLAN-GBP, dynamic segmentation, and centralized role enforcement.

* Aruba Dynamic Segmentation Solution Overview: tunneling of WLAN traffic, role-based security across wired and wireless.

* Aruba CX Switch Series Data Sheets: CX 6300 (edge with 10 Gb uplinks), CX 8325 (RR), CX 8360 (border/stub), Aruba 9240 (WLAN gateway).

NEW QUESTION # 48

A global cruise line company needs to refresh its current fleet. They will refresh the insides' of the ship to be cost-effective and increase their sustainability. They will replace the complete WLAN/LAN hardware of the ship. In this refresh, the company will not refresh its current security requirements. The CIO also wants to limit the number of unused ports in the switches. Future expansion will always mean a refresh of hardware.

They start with the smallest ship with a maximum of 800 guests.

Each ship has a LAN infrastructure consisting of two core switches, up to 10 redundant distribution switches, and up to 500 access switches (400 cabins, 100 technical rooms). The Core switches are located in the MDF of the ship and the distribution switches are located in the IDFs of the ship. Each cabin and technical room gets one single access switch.

The cabling structure of the ship will not be refreshed. Each IDF is connected to the MDF by SMF, of which two pairs are available for the interconnect between the core and distribution. The length of SM fiber between MDF and IDF is less than 300 meters (930 ft) and the type used is OS1. Each cabin is connected by a single

OM2 pair to the IDF. The maximum length is 60 meters (200 ft). Each technical room is connected by a single OM2 pair to the IDF, with lengths between 100 and 150 meters (320 and 500 ft).

For each cabin/technical room the customer is looking to replace their current fan-less 2530/2540 without changing the requirements, except they need to upgrade the uplink to distribution switch to 10GbE to handle the increased network traffic, and the technical rooms need redundant power.

The WLAN infrastructure will be 1:1 refreshed without new cabling or new AP locations. Their WLAN Infrastructure is based on

the 200/300 series Indoor and outdoor APs running instantOS (less than 300 APs).

the customer has no change in WLAN requirements.

The cruise line company will replace its current Internet connection before the LAN/WLAN refresh. The new Internet connection will provide a 99.8% uptime, which is needed to ensure the paid guest Wi-Fi is always operational. With this new internet connection, the CIO of the cruise line wants to base the design on the ESP architecture from Aruba because Internet connection is guaranteed.

Based on the best practices, what should you recommend as the most cost-effective switch model for the cabins?

- A. HPE Aruba Networking 6000 126 Class4 PoE 2G/2SFP
- B. HPE Aruba Networking 6100126 Classd PoE 26/2SFP+
- C. HPE Aruba Networking 6100 246 Class4 PoE 45FP+
- D. **HPE Aruba Networking 6200F 12g Class4 PoE 2G/2SFP+**

Answer: D

Explanation:

For the cabin switches in the global cruise line's fleet refresh project, the most cost-effective switch model that meets the requirement for fan-less operation, 10GbE uplink capability, and PoE support is the HPE Aruba Networking 6200F 12G Class4 PoE 2G/2SFP+. This switch model offers a compact form factor with sufficient port density for cabin connectivity, Power over Ethernet for powering devices directly through the network cable, and SFP+ ports for high-speed uplink connections to the distribution switches. This choice is in line with the company's aim to upgrade the network infrastructure to handle increased traffic while maintaining a focus on cost-effectiveness and sustainability. The 6200F series is designed for exactly such environments, providing reliable performance and energy efficiency, which is crucial for the limited space and power availability in a ship setting.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Manufacturing A.B.C. is an international, mid-sized company specializing in producing industrial equipment. They have been in the market for over two decades and have established themselves as a reputable player in their industry. However, due to rapid technological advancements, their current network infrastructure is outdated and struggling to keep up with the demands of modern manufacturing processes.

Manufacturing A.B.C.'s network is a mix of multi-vendor legacy wired and wireless components, causing frequent downtime and hampering their production efficiency. The aging equipment leads to slow data transfer rates, unreliable connectivity, and increased vulnerability to cyber threats.

Fiber Cabling should be also upgraded as mostly OM2 is being used.

Compounding the network issues, the recent departure of the CTO has left the company without a clear direction for the network refresh project. There is a lack of consensus among the management team regarding the scope, budget, and timeline for the upgrade. The primary objectives of the manufacturing customer are as follows:

- Improve network performance and reliability to enhance production processes and minimize downtime
- Enhance network security to protect sensitive data and intellectual property
- Streamline communication and collaboration among different departments within the organization
- Ensure scalability to accommodate future growth and technology advancements Manufacturing A.B.C. seeks a comprehensive network refresh that includes the following components:
- Upgrading the wired infrastructure to high-speed Ethernet switches to support increased data transfer rates and reduce latency
- Implementing a robust wireless solution with enterprise-grade access points to provide seamless connectivity across the manufacturing facility
- Centralized network management tools to simplify administration and monitoring of the network Expectations:

The customer expects the network refresh project to be handled efficiently, with minimal disruption to their ongoing operations. They are looking for a reliable and experienced network solutions provider who can understand their unique manufacturing requirements and deliver a customized solution that aligns with their budget constraints. The manufacturing customer is keen on receiving clear project proposals and support in decision-making, given the recent change of the CTO.

Your role as a network solutions provider is to address their concerns, offer expert guidance, and present a well-defined plan to meet their objectives effectively.

A manufacturing customer operates a 24/7 production facility and is concerned that the migration will disrupt the production chain. What are two ways to minimize or eliminate this disruption? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a migration plan which describes a phased approach, i.e. access layer first, distribution layer second, etc.
- B. **Whenever possible, ramp up the new infrastructure in parallel and do transparent switching from old to new core switch.**
- C. Replace one access switch at a time and patch the ports by using a patch plan.
- D. Close the production site for at least 1 day to do the full migration in a single service window.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Replacing one access switch at a time while following a detailed patch plan ensures controlled, low-impact changes to the live production environment. Building the new infrastructure in parallel and performing a transparent cutover minimizes downtime by allowing traffic to move to the new core without interrupting ongoing production operations.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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