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## HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discover Requirements: This topic defines the goals and identifies the current environment and the objectives. Lastly, it also focuses on collecting information.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Exam Dumps For HPE7-A03 - Refund Promise In The Event Of Failure

The PDF format is designed to use on laptops, tablets, and smartphones. It is an ideal format to prepare for the Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam (HPE7-A03) certification exam anywhere anytime. The customers can even store the HPE7-A03 Practice Test material in the form of printed notes because the PDF file is printable.

## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Match the deployment type to the estimated number of APs.

The question interface shows four deployment types on the left: Capacity based design with low to mid density, Coverage based design, High-capacity design, and Very low-density, low coverage. On the right, under 'Answer Area', there are four calculation options for a 100,000 ft² / 9000 m² building: 100,000/10,000 = 10 APs, 100,000/5000 = 20 APs, 100,000/2500 = 40 APs, and 100,000/1500 = 67 APs.

Answer:

Explanation:

The correct answer is highlighted in green in the original image. It is 'Capacity based design with low to mid density' matched with '100,000 ft² / 9000 m² building 100,000/10,000 = 10 APs'.

Explanation:

Capacity based design with low to mid density -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/10,000 = 10 \text{ APs}$   
 Coverage based design -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/2,500 = 40 \text{ APs}$   
 High-capacity design -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/1,500 = 67 \text{ APs}$   
 Very low-density, low coverage -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/500 = 20 \text{ APs}$   
 The deployment of Access Points (APs) in a wireless network design depends on the required density and coverage needed:

- \* Capacity based design with low to mid density is often used in environments like office spaces where there is a moderate amount of users and devices. Fewer APs are required compared to high-density scenarios.
- \* Coverage based design typically requires more APs than a low-density capacity design because the goal is to provide a wireless signal to all areas, regardless of the number of users.
- \* High-capacity design is for environments like stadiums or conference centers where a high number of users are expected to be concentrated in a particular area. Thus, a higher number of APs is needed to accommodate the user load.
- \* Very low-density, low coverage is suitable for areas that have few users over a large space, such as warehouses or outdoor areas. Fewer APs are required as the focus is on covering space rather than supporting a large number of devices.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Match the deployment type to the estimated number of APs.

Capacity based design with low to mid density		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/10,000 = 10 APs
Coverage based design		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/5000 = 20 APs
High-capacity design		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/2500 = 40 APs
Very low-density, low coverage		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/1500 = 67 APs

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Capacity based design with low to mid density		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/10,000 = 10 APs
Coverage based design		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/5000 = 20 APs
High-capacity design		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/2500 = 40 APs
Very low-density, low coverage		100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building 100,000/1500 = 67 APs

**Explanation:**

Capacity based design with low to mid density - 100,000 ft<sup>2</sup> / 900 m<sup>2</sup> building 100,000/10,000 = 10 APs  
 Coverage based design - 100,000 ft<sup>2</sup> / 900 m<sup>2</sup> building 100,000/2,500 = 40 APs  
 High-capacity design - 100,000 ft<sup>2</sup> / 900 m<sup>2</sup> building 100,000/1,500 = 67 APs  
 Very low-density, low coverage - 100,000 ft<sup>2</sup> / 900 m<sup>2</sup> building 100,000/500 = 20 APs  
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#### NEW QUESTION # 34

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 decided that wired headless devices would be authenticated using Mac Authentication and would have RADIUS attributes sent back to the NAD to assign VLAN and port access parameters to the authentication session on the switch port.

What would be critical in making this a successful deployment? (Select two.)

- A. ClearPass
- B. Mobility Gateway
- C. Airwave
- D. DHCP

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:**

For a successful deployment of MAC Authentication with RADIUS attributes for VLAN and port access parameters, ClearPass is critical. ClearPass Policy Manager offers advanced network access control, policy management, and is capable of handling MAC Authentication effectively. It can communicate with the Network Access Devices (NADs) to apply the correct access policies based

on RADIUS attributes received during the authentication process. DHCP is also crucial in this setup for dynamically assigning IP addresses to authenticated devices, ensuring that they can connect to the network with the appropriate network settings. Together, ClearPass and DHCP services form the backbone of a secure, manageable, and dynamically segmented network infrastructure, ensuring devices are authenticated and receive the correct network configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

Identify the stakeholders when gathering information for the network design and new IDF/MDF design.  
(Select two.)

- A. Chief Financial Officer
- B. Network Operations manager
- C. Help desk manager
- D. Facility manager

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

When designing a network and considering new Intermediate Distribution Frame/Main Distribution Frame (IDF/MDF) deployments, it's essential to gather information from various stakeholders to ensure the design meets all operational and organizational requirements. According to Aruba Campus Access learning resources, the Help Desk Manager and Network Operations Manager are crucial stakeholders in this process. The Help Desk Manager provides insights into common issues, user complaints, and service requests, which can influence network design decisions to improve user experience and operational efficiency. The Network Operations Manager, on the other hand, offers a technical perspective on network management, maintenance requirements, and operational challenges. Engaging with these stakeholders ensures that the network design is aligned with both user needs and technical operational standards, contributing to a more resilient, efficient, and user-friendly network infrastructure.

#### NEW QUESTION # 36

ACME retail has 38 locations spread out across the US states and two provinces in Canada. They are looking to grow 20% over the next two years. They have an HQ with a staff of 200 employees. The organization has eight Regional Managers and two VPs who work from home and the road. Stores typically have 17 employees on average per location.

The two warehouses have a remote loading system and 20 employees each to load the trucks and fulfill the online orders. The warehouse has 40-foot ceilings and large metal racks to store inventory. The main location is 240K sq ft (22300 sq m) and the Canadian warehouse is 130K sq ft (12100 sq m). The forklifts on the loading docks are equipped with a wireless tablet on board. A typical store is reportedly about 60,000 sq ft (5575 sq m) and smaller stores are planned at 25,000 sq ft (2320 sq m). The locations need to expand the abilities to vendors that need to add setup displays or interactive kiosks in the stores. The current infrastructure was installed in 2015 and used wireless N technology in a coverage model. The wiring is Cat5, and they are unsure of the fiber connections. The inventory is all placed on the floor when it is delivered to the local store.

Inventory control is handled through Zebra barcode scanners, and they have had a lot of issues in getting signals throughout the stores and this makes monthly inventory difficult. The organization has a small help desk to troubleshoot issues that happen at the retail locations and PC support for the office. The company is looking to upgrade away from the current PBX system later this year. With the need to grow and cut costs, they are interested in moving the data to the cloud but need to get almost real-time inventory control for the online service to function.

The network has all been wired over the last ten years, but with the new systems being all wireless, they have seen the trend to offer wireless to all the vendors for their needs but also would like to allow employees, guests, and contractors all to use it. With the new IT director starting next week, the project has been set by the CTO of the company. The marketing group has asked how they can interact with the customers and get more info, while the IT support desk needs to cut staff in half.

The office has an MDF and two IDFs located on floors one and two. The HQ is in the basement, and you have multiple WAN circuits for the HQ links. Each store has a local handoff from the cable company (ethernet) in the middle of the store in the office, so distance for the wiring is not an issue.

The customer has budget concerns but does want something that could last 7+ years.

What are two primary concerns of the Stakeholder? (Select two.)

- A. future proof
- B. cost of solution
- C. expansion
- D. ease of access

**Answer: A,B**

For the stakeholders at ACME Retail, the primary concerns include the cost of the solution and ensuring that the solution is future-proof. Given the company's budget concerns, it is crucial that the chosen network infrastructure offers a good return on investment and aligns with their financial constraints. At the same time, considering the company's growth plans and the rapid evolution of technology, the solution must be scalable and adaptable to future needs. This involves selecting networking equipment and technologies that can support emerging trends, such as increased wireless device usage, cloud computing, and advanced security requirements, without necessitating frequent, costly upgrades. Balancing these concerns will help ACME Retail achieve its operational goals while positioning itself for sustainable growth and innovation.

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