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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

'Don't Buy at Us' is a US-based retail company that is expanding Into Europe. They are expanding into EMEA with a regional headquarters called HQ2 inside The Netherlands.

Their US-based headquarters HQ1 was refreshed last year based on the Aruba ESP architecture. You have treated the design for HQ? based on the same design as HQ1. a two-tier architecture. The high level is shown below.

Switch BOM for this project based on Two Tier:

Collapsed Core: 2 x Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2» ICOG0E DAC)

Access Slack: 10 x Slack of Aruba 6200F 48G Class4 PoE 4SFP- 740W each stack has A members. VSF with 10GbE VSF links) 12 x 10GbE uplink per stack) During the presentation of your design to the CTO of 'Don't Buy at Us' you were informed about the updated fiber infrastructure that Don't Buy at Us' has installed in HQ2.

The core stack is Installed in the MDF and per IOF there is one access stack installed. Based on best practice, what is the most cost-effective update to the switch BOM?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☒
- D. ☐

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B is the most cost-effective solution, as it does not include long-range optics, which are unnecessary given the distances and fiber types specified. The 10GbE-SR optics are suitable for short-range connections up to 300 meters over OM3 fiber and would cover the needs of the longest fiber run mentioned, which is 250 meters. The 10GbE-LRM optics, while capable of reaching up to 220 meters over OM2 fiber, would not be necessary as the longest OM2 run is 71 meters, which is within the range of standard 10GbE-SR optics. Thus, Option B provides the required connectivity without incurring additional costs for long-range optics that are not needed given the fiber infrastructure of HQ2.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which is true with regard to device capabilities?

- A. Wi-Fi 6E supports 6 GHz for both indoor and outdoor deployments since it was ratified in April of 2020.
- B. Aruba recommends 30-50 devices per radio for a generic office deployment.
- C. You should determine if devices support 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz. No consideration is yet required for 6 GHz as it has yet to be ratified.
- D. Aruba's best practice is to use whatever the AP model supports as a maximum.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Aruba's recommendation for device density in a generic office environment is based on achieving optimal performance and user experience. The suggestion to support 30-50 devices per radio takes into account the typical bandwidth requirements, application usage, and performance expectations in an office setting. This range is designed to ensure that the wireless network can adequately support the number of devices without significant degradation in service quality. It balances the need for connectivity with the practical limits of wireless technology, ensuring that each device maintains a reliable connection and adequate throughput. This recommendation is part of Aruba's best practices for network design and deployment, aimed at providing efficient and effective wireless coverage in office environments.

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the difference between OM4 and OM5 cabling? (Select two)

- A. OM5 supports Multiplexing operating in the 850 to 950 nm range, while OM4 does not
- B. OM4 supports distances up to 100 m, while OM5 supports distances up to 150 m using 100 Gbps transceivers.
- C. OM5 is approved as wide Band Multimode Fiber (WBMMF), while OM4 is not.
- D. OM5 supports speeds up to 100 Gbps, while OM4 does not.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

OM5 supports Multiplexing operating in the 850 to 950 nm range, while OM4 does not.

OM5 is designed to support multiple wavelengths in the 850 to 950 nm range, enabling it to utilize techniques like SWDM (Short Wavelength Division Multiplexing) for higher data rates over longer distances.

OM5 is approved as Wide Band Multimode Fiber (WBMMF), while OM4 is not.

OM5 is recognized as Wide Band Multimode Fiber, which allows for better performance and flexibility in supporting multiple wavelengths compared to traditional OM4.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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 correct optic type for the connection between the IDF and the cabins?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

For the connection between the IDF and the cabins, which requires supporting distances up to 60 meters on OM2 fiber, the most appropriate optic type is the Aruba 10G SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver. This transceiver is compatible with multi-mode fiber (MMF) and is capable of supporting the required distance for connections to the cabins, making it a suitable choice based on the company's existing cabling structure and the need for 10GbE uplink capabilities to manage increased network traffic. The SR (Short Range) designation indicates that this transceiver is optimized for short to medium distances, which aligns with the maximum 60-meter distance from IDF to cabins, ensuring reliable and high-speed connectivity for the ship's LAN infrastructure within the given physical constraints.

NEW QUESTION # 20

XYZ Regional Hospital is an integrated healthcare system of Hospitals, neighborhood health centers, and small doctor offices. XYZ Regional Hospital has recently merged with 1x neighborhood health centers and 125 doctor branch offices. The wireless, wired access, and AAA solutions are outdated and need to be replaced.

XYZ Regional Hospital is looking to future-proof and improve efficiency across all sites by enhancing wired and wireless access and migrating to a centralized and unified wired/wireless and policy management that can provide uninterrupted availability of all systems.

Locations:

- XYZ Regional Hospital is located in New York City
- Dila Health Center is located in City A
- Mount Health Center is located in City B
- Rock Health Center is located in City C
- Branch clinics are located at different locations across the United States
- Requirements:
 - Provide, via management software, one single pane of glass to manage wired and wireless LANs, and VPNs across campus, branch, and remote via web/cloud architecture providing near real-time insight, troubleshooting tools, and service Level performance reporting
 - Seamless integration across wired, wireless. WAN, S0-8branch. IoT
- * Provide secure wireless access to all the employees of (he Regional Hospital and partners, as well as provide wireless Internet access to medical citizens when they visit our facilities.
- All-access points must support the following features and specifications: 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6E Certified)
- Security options including WPA3. 802.1X with Radius secure authentication
- Identify and authenticate every wireless and wired device
- End-to-end role-based security
- Seamless mobility across the hospital for medical teams, patients, and visitors
- Cuts Wi-Fi deployment times from days to hours and enables Zero-Touch deployments across the site
- Establishes a resilient, future-ready network infrastructure with the intelligence, scalability, and intuitive toolsets to meet emerging needs
- Fully redundant branch solution with dynamic path selection to the hospital
- XYZ Regional Hospital is looking for an NAC solution to address its security challenges-Requirements:
 - fully redundant NAC solution for management and authentication
 - wireless and wired authentication for the main hospital will be handled locally
 - wireless and wired authentication for the health centers will be handled locally
 - wireless and wired authentication for the clinics will be authenticated against the main hospital NAC
 - staff/users/devices should be able to visit any site and have the same experience
 - support 35k devices

Locations:

- XYZ Regional Hospital is located in City 1 - 15k devices
- Dila Health center is located in City 2 - 8k devices
- Mount Health Center is located in City 3 - 5k devices
- Rock Health Center is located in City 4 - 4k devices
- 125 branch clinics are located at different locations across the US - 2k devices

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B in the provided selections outlines a configuration that includes an Aruba ClearPass Policy Manager as a Publisher for the main DC and as a Standby Publisher for the DR, with subscriber servers allocated to the main hospital and health centers. This setup is likely to match the requirement for a fully redundant NAC solution, with local handling of authentication for the main hospital and health centers, and centralized authentication for the clinics. The inclusion of VMs (Virtual Machines) as subscribers for health centers suggests scalability and flexibility for future expansion. The provision of 35k access licenses aligns with the support for 35k devices across all locations.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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- [illegible]

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