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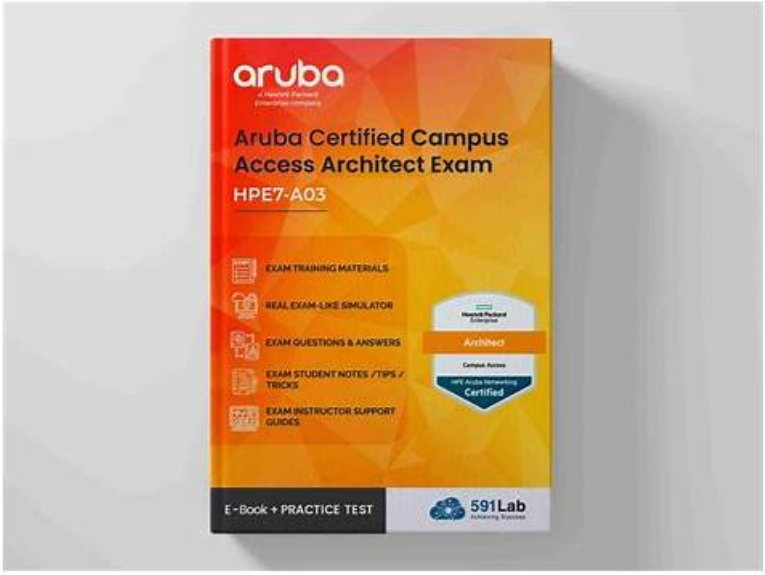

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HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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	• Discover Requirements: This topic defines the goals and identifies the current environment and the objectives. Lastly, it also focuses on collecting information.
Topic 4	• 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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

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 4x 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solutions are outdated and need to be replaced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 IANs. 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. SD-Branch. loT
- Provide secure wireless access to all the employees of the 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 WP2/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 tor medical learns, 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 concerned about the performance of new latency-sensitive applications that will be introduced when connected via wireless.
Which solution can address this concern?

- A. AirMatch
- B. AirSlice
- C. Client Insight
- D. IDS/IPS

Answer: B

Explanation:
HPE Aruba Networking AirSlice is a unique technology specifically designed to guarantee performance for latency-sensitive applications in high-density Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) environments, such as a hospital. In medical environments, applications like voice over Wi-Fi, wireless fetal monitoring, or real-time imaging require consistent bit rates and low latency.
* Application Prioritization: AirSlice works by utilizing the OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) capabilities of Wi-Fi 6 to allocate dedicated "slices" of the radio frequency spectrum to specific high-priority applications.
* Latency Reduction: Unlike standard Quality of Service (QoS) which only prioritizes packets in a queue, AirSlice schedules the airtime at the radio level, ensuring that time-critical traffic does not have to compete with bulk data transfers or background traffic.
* Hospital Use Case: For XYZ Regional Hospital, this ensures that medical teams using handheld devices for patient care receive a "wire-like" experience even when the guest network is heavily utilized by visitors.
Why other options are incorrect:
* IDS/IPS (A): These are security features for detecting and preventing intrusions, not for managing application latency.
* Client Insight (C): This is a visibility and profiling tool used to identify and categorize connected devices, primarily for security and NAC purposes.
* AirMatch (D): While AirMatch optimizes the RF environment by managing channel assignment, channel width, and transmit power, it does so on a system-wide level rather than providing granular per- application latency guarantees.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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 1 Meridian Map subscription
- B. qty Z Meridian Blue Dot subscriptions
- C. qty 10 Aruba beacons
- D. qty 2 Meridian Map subscriptions

Answer: A,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 # 22
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 (980 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 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.
Based on best practices, what should you recommend as the correct optic type for the connection between the IDF and the cabins?

- A. 10G SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Cabling Type in Use:Each cabin and technical room is connected to the IDF with a single OM2 multimode fiber pair. The maximum length to cabins is 60 meters, and to technical rooms 100-150 meters.
* Best Practice for 10 GbE over OM2:According to Aruba's Campus Access Design Guides and HPE Aruba CX switch transceiver support matrices:
* OM2 multimode fiber supports 10GBASE-SR optics up to 82 meters.
* Since the maximum run is 60 meters, 10GBASE-SR is fully supported with headroom.
* 10GBASE-LRM can reach 220 m on MMF, but is not required here because the fiber length is much shorter. SR optics are simpler, lower cost, and recommended in best practices when distances are within OM2 limits.
* 10GBASE-T RJ-45 (Cat6A) is not applicable, as the cabling is fiber, not copper.
* BiDi 40 km optics are for long-haul single-mode fiber links, not short multimode fiber runs.
* Aruba Validated Design Reference:Aruba's Validated Solution Guides for Campus Access state that for short multimode connections (OM2/OM3/OM4), the recommended transceiver type is
10GBASE-SR (SFP+ LC) as it provides the most cost-effective and reliable option within the supported reach.
* Requirement Mapping:
* Uplinks to access switches in cabins/technical rooms must be 10 GbE capable.
* The OM2 cabling length (60-150 m) is within the supported distance for 10GBASE-SR.
* Therefore, the correct and most efficient optic choice is 10G SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver.
Final Justification:
Option B is correct because 10GBASE-SR over OM2 supports the required distances, aligns with Aruba design best practices, and avoids unnecessary cost/complexity of LRM or BiDi optics.
Reference Extracts (Aruba Official Study & Design Guides):
* Aruba Campus Access Design Guide: recommended transceiver selection for MMF cabling.
* Aruba CX Transceiver Guide: 10GBASE-SR supports OM2 up to 82 m, OM3 up to 300 m, OM4 up to
400 m.
* Aruba Validated Solution Guide: Always select SR optics for OM2 # 82 m runs as the cost-effective standard.

NEW QUESTION # 23
A business is deploying an SD-WAN solution to improve application performance. Which factor is most critical in optimizing application traffic?

- A. Using a single WAN link
- B. Assigning static IPs to all devices
- C. Disabling all QoS policies
- D. Application-aware traffic steering

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 24
The clients existing network isexperiencing trouble with voice occasionally dropping out on phone calls between office locations, it Is determined that no packet loss is occurring and QOS is likely the cause. With what phenomenon Is the client currently experiencing issues?

- A.
- B.
- C.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The client is experiencing issues with Jitter, as depicted in Option B. Jitter refers to the variation in time between packets arriving, caused by network congestion, timing drift, or route changes. In voice communications, jitter can manifest as the occasional dropping out of voice on phone calls because the variable delay can affect the steady stream of voice packets needed for a clear conversation.

Even when there is no packet loss, high levels of jitter can significantly impact the quality of Voice over IP (VoIP) calls.
Quality of Service (QoS) settings are essential in managing jitter, as they can prioritize voice traffic over other types of data, ensuring that voice packets are delivered consistently and in the correct order to minimize delays and prevent call quality degradation. Aruba Campus Access solutions would typically include QoS features to manage and mitigate jitter on the network.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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