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HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 4	<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.
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>> HPE7-A03 PDF Question <<

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

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

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

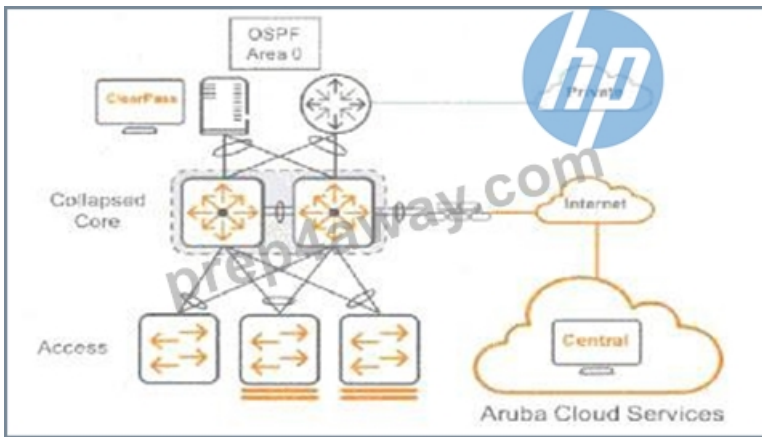
When designing a network and considering new Intermediate Distribution Frame/Main Distribution Frame (IDF/MDF) deployments, it's essential to gather information from various stakeholders to ensure the design meets all operational and organizational requirements.

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 # 93

'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 HQ2 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.

Fiber start	Fiber end	Fiber type	Total distance	Fiber pairs total	Fiber pairs free
IDF1	MDF	OM2	71 meter	8	2
IDF2	MDF	OS1	200 meter	12	8
IDF3	MDF	OM3	150 meter	6	4
IDF4	MDF	OM3	135 meter	10	4
IDF5	MDF	OM4	156 meter	4	2
IDF6	MDF	OS1	167 meter	24	16
IDF7	MDF	OS1	197 meter	12	10
IDF8	MDF	OM3	45 meter	4	2
IDF9	MDF	OS1	250 meter	16	14
IDF10	MDF	OM2	62 meter	8	6

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. **core: 2 x Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)**
access stack: 10 x stack of Aruba 6200F 48G Class4 PoE 4SFP+ 740W (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 10GbE VSF links) (2 x 10GbE uplink per stack)
optics: 10 x 10Gbit-SR + 10 x 10Gbit-LR
- B. **core: 2 x Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)**
access stack: 10 x stack of HPE Aruba Networking 6200M 48G Class4 PoE 4SFP+ (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 10GbE VSF links) (2 x 10GbE uplink per stack)
optics: 12 x 10Gbit-SR + 8 x 10Gbit-LR
- C. **core: 2 x Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)**
access stack: 10 x stack of Aruba 6200F 48G Class4 PoE 4SFP+ 740W (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 10GbE VSF links) (2 x 10GbE uplink per stack)
optics: 12 x 10Gbit-SR + 8 x 10Gbit-LR
- D. **core: 2 x Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)**
access stack: 10 x stack of HPE Aruba Networking 6200M 48G Class4 PoE 4SFP+ (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 10GbE VSF links) (2 x 10GbE uplink per stack)
optics: 12 x 10Gbit-SR + 8 x 10Gbit-LR

Answer: B

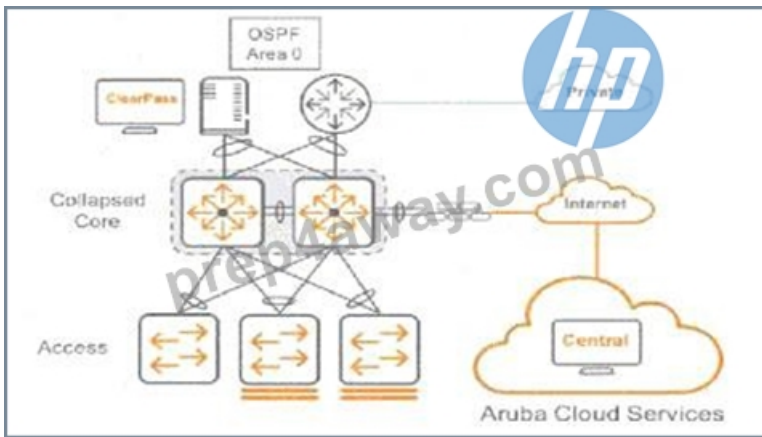
Explanation:

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 # 94

'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 HQ2 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 changes they want you to incorporate into the updated design

1. HQ2 will include the EMEA regional distribution center (EMEA-OISTR) next to the HQ2.
2. Only two pairs of OS1 are available between HQ2 and EMEA-DISTR.
3. The uplinks from all access stacks need to increase to 2 x 25GbE. the fiber in HQ2 and EMEA-DISTR is certified for 25GbE.
4. EMEA-DISTR needs at least 7 x stack of Aruba 48 ports switches (each stack has 4 members).

Which answer based on best practice is presenting the correct Switch BOM for the updated design?

- A.

core: 2 x Aruba 8360-12C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)
 aggregation: 2 x Aggregation stacks, each consists of 2 Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC, 2 x 25GbE uplinks per stack)
 access stack: 17 x stack of Aruba 6300F 48-port 1GbE Class 4 PoE and 4-port SFP56 (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 50GbE VSF links, 2 x 25GbE uplinks per stack)
- B.

core: 2 x Aruba 8360-12C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)
 aggregation: 2 x aggregation stacks, each consists of 2 Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC, 2 x 100GbE uplinks per stack)
 access stack: 17 x stack of Aruba 6300F 48-port 1GbE Class 4 PoE and 4-port SFP56 (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 50GbE VSF links, 2 x 25GbE uplinks per stack)
- C.

collapsed core: 2 x Aruba 8360-16Y2C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)
 access switch: 17 x stack of Aruba 6200F 48G Class4 PoE 4SFP+ 740W (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 10GbE VSF links, 2 x 10GbE uplinks per stack)
- D.

core: 2 x Aruba 8360-12C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC)
 aggregation: 2 x aggregation stacks, each consists of 2 Aruba 8360-32Y4C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC, 2 x 100GbE uplinks per stack)
 access stack: 17 x stack of Aruba 6300F 48-port 1GbE Class 4 PoE and 4-port SFP56 (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 50GbE VSF links, 2 x 25GbE uplinks per stack)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the requirements provided by "Don't Buy at Us," the updated design needs to accommodate 25GbE uplinks and a minimum of 7 stacks of 48-port Aruba switches for the EMEA-DISTR. Option C is the most suitable based on best practices, as it proposes:

* A core configuration consisting of two Aruba 8360-12C in VSX for the collapsed core with ISL of 2x100GbE DAC, which will provide robust core networking with high-speed interconnects, suitable for the demands of a regional distribution center and headquarters.

* Aggregation with two stacks, each with 2 Aruba 8360-12C in VSX (ISL 2x100GbE DAC), accommodating the uplink capacity requirements.

* Access stacks with a total of 17 stacks of Aruba 6300F 48-port 1GbE Class 4 PoE with 4-port SFP56 (each stack has 4 members, VSF with 50GbE VSF links, 2 x 25GbE uplinks per stack), which exceeds the minimum requirement of 7 stacks and provides the necessary uplink bandwidth.

This configuration supports the 25GbE uplink speeds, satisfies the required number of switch stacks for the EMEA distribution center, and is compatible with the existing 25GbE-certified fiber infrastructure at HQ2 and EMEA-DISTR.

NEW QUESTION # 95

You are delivering a replacement collapsed core network proposal to the customer where the core switches will have the switched virtual interlaces (SVI) configured. The customer is not sure that a USX pair of switches will be able to act as I tie spanning tree root

in their environment.

Which options are true about spanning tree and VSX that will help assure the customer that a VSX pair of switches are appropriate for a collapsed core? (Select two.)

- A. Both VSX switches are configured with the system MAC and then create unique STP bridge-IDs to identify "operational primary" and "operational secondary" for proper STP functioning
- **B. The ISL between VSX switches is never part of STP domain and doesn't send or receive BPDUs on this link and this ensures the "operational primary" and "operational secondary" switches are deterministic to other dual-attached switches.**
- C. When LAG interfaces are configured on a VSX pair of switches, both switches are "operational primary" and ensure active-active LAG operation equally.
- D. The primary vsx switch is the spanning tree root and the default behavior is the links on the secondary vsx switch are blocked with sub-millisecond failover assured by vsx active-gateway.
- **E. Aruba VSX switches support either multiple spanning tree (MSTP) or rapid per VLAN spanning tree (RPVST).**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

According to Aruba Campus Access documents and learning resources, Aruba VSX (Virtual Switching Extension) technology is designed to provide advanced high availability and redundancy features for campus networks. Specifically, answer D is correct because Aruba VSX supports both Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) and Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (RPVST), ensuring efficient tree structures for VLANs and rapid convergence in case of topology changes. Answer E is also true as the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) used for the VSX pair is not part of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) domain, meaning it does not send or receive Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs). This design prevents the ISL from influencing STP calculations, ensuring that the operational roles of the primary and secondary switches in the VSX pair are clear and predictable to the rest of the network. This separation helps maintain deterministic behavior and failover capabilities in the network, aligning with the goals of a collapsed core network design.

NEW QUESTION # 96

Drag and Drop Question

What should be Included in an Executive Summary? (Place the correct Items into the list at the right Order is no: Important Not all cottons win be used)

POSSIBLE INCLUSIONS

- brief summary
- contact information
- high-level design
- job roles
- purpose of the document
- recommended cabling
- recommendations
- scope
- target audience

CORRECT INCLUSIONS

Answer:

Explanation:

POSSIBLE INCLUSIONS

- job roles
- recommended cabling

CORRECT INCLUSIONS

- brief summary
- contact information
- high-level design
- purpose of the document
- recommendations
- scope
- target audience

NEW QUESTION # 97

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