

# HPE7-A03 Deutsch & HPE7-A03 Online Test



## HPE7-A03

Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam



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### HP HPE7-A03 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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>
Thema 2	<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>
Thema 3	<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>
Thema 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>

>> HPE7-A03 Deutsch <<

### HPE7-A03 Online Test - HPE7-A03 Prüfungsunterlagen

Um Ihre Zertifizierungsprüfungen reibungslos erfolgreich zu meistern, brauchen Sie nur unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu HP HPE7-A03 (Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam) auswendigzulernen. Viel Erfolg!

### HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam HPE7-A03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q13-Q18):

#### 13. Frage

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

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

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 6300The 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 8325The 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 8360The 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 9240The 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 NetConductorAruba 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).

#### 14. Frage

The customer recently found out that Aruba OS-CX switches are capable of Application Recognition. What requirements should be fulfilled in order to do this? (Select two.)

- A. 8360 with Aruba CX Advanced License
- **B. 6300F/M with Aruba CX Advanced License**
- C. 6200F/M with Aruba CX Advanced License
- **D. 6400 with Aruba CX Advanced License**

**Antwort: B,D**

Begründung:

Aruba OS-CX switches, specifically the Aruba 6400 and 6300F/M models, are designed to support advanced networking features, including Application Recognition, with the Aruba CX Advanced License. The Advanced License enables enhanced capabilities such as deeper visibility into application flows, advanced routing features, and improved network analytics.

Application Recognition allows these switches to identify and classify applications running on the network, enabling more intelligent and dynamic network policies and improving overall network performance and security. The requirement for an Aruba CX Advanced License on these specific models ensures that the necessary software features and support are available to leverage Application Recognition capabilities effectively.

#### 15. Frage

ACME retail has 38 locations spread out across Ave US states and two provinces in Canada. They are looking to grow 20% over the next two years. They have an HO 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 st) 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 IDF's located on floors one and two. The HOF is in the basement, and you have multiple WAN circuits for the HO 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 should the architect be concerned about regarding the solution? (Select two.)

- A. multiple locations
- B. IP addresses
- C. Regulatory Domains
- D. Active Directory

**Antwort: A,C**

Begründung:

In designing a network solution for ACME Retail, which operates across various regions in the US and Canada, the architect must consider Regulatory Domains and the challenges posed by multiple locations.

Regulatory Domains are crucial because wireless standards and allowed frequencies vary by country, affecting how WLAN equipment is configured and deployed. Compliance with local regulations is essential to avoid legal issues and ensure optimal network performance. The challenge of multiple locations involves ensuring consistent, high-quality network service across all sites, despite geographical distances and site-specific characteristics. This requires a scalable, flexible network architecture that can be centrally managed while accommodating the unique needs of each location.

#### 16. Frage

You are designing a solution with Aruba OS10-based access points and redundant gateways and these are the requirements:

- \* W1-F16E based access points
- \* support for tunneled traffic
- \* application visibility
- \* rogue APs
- \* live upgrades
- \* Air Slice
- \* Cloud Guest Authentication
- \* Ai insights

Which licenses are needed? (Select two.)

- A. Gateway Foundation
- B. AP Advanced
- C. AP Foundation
- D. WLAN Gateway

**Antwort: B,D**

#### 17. Frage

A global furniture retail company called 'No-Stair Inc.' requests you design their new WLAN infrastructure for a global footprint. Each location of 'No-Stair Inc.' has a similar layout: three small manager offices, a warehouse, and a 'retail' area. The 'retail' area and the warehouse together amount to 95% of the location. The IT department of the company is minimally engaged in their LAN refresh so the CTO of the company has shared the information below. Current WLAN Infrastructure is based on the 802.11n 'W14Less' access-points series (both model

2013-INT (2.4 only Internal antenna) and model 2019-EXT (dual-band external antenna only)). These AP models are standalone without any centralized management. Last year 'No-Stair Inc.' ran a project called 'secure it' ensuring that all needed network security was implemented to be fully compliant with their security standards. During this project, they also upgraded the AAA infrastructure to handle the increased AAA requests. No additional Wi-Fi or security requirements are listed for this WLAN refresh, which means that

'No-Stair Inc.' will continue to use bridged SSIDs with local breakout into different VLANs.

The CTO of 'No-Stair Inc.' understands the need for you to ask additional questions to deliver the design. The questions may be sent in written form and will be answered within two weeks.

Which additional question is correct in order to collect needed information for the WLAN design?

- A. What type of fiber connection is used between the core and access layer switches?



