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HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.

Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

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 and customer requirements, what is the correct WUN approach?

- A. Aruba 0510 AP and gateway deployment
- B. ArubaOS10 AP only deployment
- **C. Instant OS 6 deployment**
- D. Aruba OSS campus deployment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Given the customer's specific requirements to refresh their WLAN infrastructure without changing the cabling or AP locations and their existing infrastructure based on the 200/300 series Indoor and outdoor APs running InstantOS, the most appropriate WLAN approach is an Instant OS 6 deployment. This choice aligns with the need to upgrade without significant changes to the existing

WLAN setup. InstantOS is specifically designed for Aruba Instant APs, offering a streamlined, controller-less architecture that is ideal for the customer's scenario, ensuring ease of deployment, management, and scalability. This approach supports the customer's objectives for a cost-effective and sustainable refresh, providing robust and reliable wireless connectivity for guests while adhering to the current security requirements and infrastructure constraints.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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 9240 The 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 NetConductor Aruba 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).

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which is true with regard to device capabilities?

- A. 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.
- **B. Aruba recommends 40-50 devices per radio for a generic office deployment.**
- C. Aruba's best practice is to use whatever the AP model supports as a maximum.
- D. Wi-Fi 6E supports 6 GHz for both indoor and outdoor deployments since it was ratified in April of 2020.

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 # 33

Drag and Drop Question

Select the appropriate fiber optic standard for the given link speed.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 34

What possible issue with the core switch selection do you see in regards to the customers' requirements?

- A. The core switch will not support the 25GbE downlinks to the distribution switches.
- B. The core switch will not have enough ports for VSX links.
- C. The core switch will have a lot of unused ports.
- D. The core switch will not support the 10GbE downlinks to the cabins and technical rooms.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the scenario described, the most significant issue with the core switch selection, according to Aruba Campus Access learning resources, is answer A: "The core switch will not support the 25GbE downlinks to the distribution switches." This is a critical consideration because the bandwidth capabilities between the core and distribution layers significantly impact the overall network performance and scalability. If the core switch cannot support 25GbE downlinks, it may create a bottleneck, preventing the distribution switches from operating at their full capacity and affecting the performance of connected devices and applications. Ensuring the core switch has the necessary port speeds and densities to support the intended design and traffic patterns is crucial in network design, as emphasized in Aruba's documentation on campus network architectures.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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