최신버전HPE7-A03적중율높은덤프공부완벽한덤프공부자료

참고: ITDumpsKR에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 HP HPE7-A03 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fKPOUJbjX3JsIT6cEHWLGiQ686qztSvz

HP인증 HPE7-A03시험은 IT인증자격증중 가장 인기있는 자격증을 취득하는 필수시험 과목입니다. HP인증 HPE7-A03시험을 패스해야만 자격증 취득이 가능합니다. ITDumpsKR의HP인증 HPE7-A03는 최신 시험문제 커버율이 높아 시험패스가 아주 간단합니다. HP인증 HPE7-A03덤프만 공부하시면 아무런 우려없이 시험 보셔도 됩니다. 시험 합격하면 좋은 소식 전해주세요.

HP HPE7-A03 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 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.

주제 3	• Discover Requirements: This topic defines the goals and identifies the current environment and the objectives. Lastly, it also focuses on collecting information.
주제 4	• 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.

HPE7-A03적중율 높은 덤프공부 시험준비에 가장 좋은 인증시험 대비자료

인터넷에는HP인증 HPE7-A03시험대비공부자료가 헤아릴수 없을 정도로 많습니다.이렇게 많은HP인증 HPE7-A03 공부자료중 대부분 분들께서 저희ITDumpsKR를 선택하는 이유는 덤프 업데이트가 다른 사이트보다 빠르다는 것이 제일 큰 이유가 아닐가 싶습니다. ITDumpsKR의 HP인증 HPE7-A03덤프를 구매하시면 덤프가 업데이트되면 무료로 업데이트된 버전을 제공받을수 있습니다.

최신 Aruba Certified Professional HPE7-A03 무료샘플문제 (Q69-Q74):

질문 # 69
When is a Mode Conditioning Patch Cable required?

- A. A 10GBase-LR Transceiver is operated with 62.5/125 cables up to 500 m
- B. A 10GBase-LX4 Transceiver Is operated with 62.5/125 cables up to 2 km.
- C. A 1000Base-SX Transceiver is operated with 62.5/125 cables up to 500 m.
- D. A 1000Base-LX Transceiver is operated with 62.5/125 cables up to 500 m.

정답：D

설명:
Mode Conditioning Patch Cables (MCPs) are used in situations where long wavelength laser transceivers, such as the 1000Base-LX, are deployed over multimode fiber types like the
62.5/125 µm. The 1000Base-LX transceivers are designed primarily for use with single-mode fiber, but they can operate over multimode fiber using an MCP. The MCP is necessary because the core size of multimode fiber (62.5/125 µm) is significantly larger than that of single-mode fiber, which can lead to modal dispersion when a single-mode laser signal enters the multimode fiber. This dispersion can degrade the signal quality over longer distances. The MCP mitigates this issue by aligning the single- mode laser output from the transceiver to a specific launch point in the multimode fiber, thus minimizing dispersion and allowing for effective data transmission over distances up to 500 meters.

질문 # 70
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. ▫

정답：A

설명:
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.

질문 # 71
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.
Thecorporate 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 would take to ensure redundant RADIUS resources in each of their three geographical regions (AMER. EMEA. and APAC) A large office location Is available in each region with sufficient VMware resources available.
* Each region has between 4.435 and 5.859 clients, all of which will need to do either 802.1 X wired or wireless authentications as well as 802.1 X authentication for a single personal device on Wi-Fi.
* All of the non-personal devices will also need to validate health with a local agent.
* A total of 500 guests are expected to be connected on average with a maximum of 700 simultaneous connections malting use of Guest Portal for access to the internet.
* TACACS authentication will also be configured for a total of 1200 evenly dispersed NADs.
How many OnGuard Licenses are required in this scenario?

- A. 30,000
- B. 15,000
- C. 20,000
- D. 10,000

정답：B

설명:
In the scenario provided, each of the clients in the three geographical regions (AMER, EMEA, and APAC) will require OnGuard licensing for health validation through a local agent, covering both wired and wireless authentications as well as personal device Wi-Fi authentication. Given the client counts range between 4,435 and 5,859 in each region, and assuming the upper limit for planning purposes, we have approximately 5,859 clients per region. Multiplying by three regions gives us 17,577, which would be rounded up to the nearest available licensing tier. In this case, 15,000 licenses would not be sufficient, so the next logical tier would likely be around 20,000 licenses. However, since this exact number isn't an option, and based on the principle of providing the most accurate and cost-effective solution, the best estimate with the given options would be
15,000, understanding that this might involve purchasing additional licenses to cover the exact needs.

질문 # 72
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. 10GBASE-T SFP+ RJ-45 30 m Cat6A Transceiver
- B. 10G SFP+ LC LRM 220 m MMF Transceiver
- C. 10G LC BiDi 40 km 1330/1270 XCVR
- D. 10G SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver

정답：D

설명:
* 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.

질문 # 73
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 "WIFI4Less" 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.
What is a possible constraint?

- A. Do the business-critical end devices being used support 5 or 6Ghz?

- B. Does the existing AAA infrastructure support an upgraded Wi-Fi Network?
- C. Does the existing core switch support an upgraded WiFi Network?
- D. Does the existing WAN infrastructure support an upgraded Wi-Fi Network?

정답：C

설명：
A constraint is a fixed limitation that the design must work within. Because No-Stair Inc. will continue to use bridged SSIDs with local VLAN breakout, all Wi-Fi traffic remains local and depends on the existing LAN/core switching infrastructure. If the core switches cannot support the increased bandwidth and capabilities of a modern Wi-Fi upgrade, this becomes a hard design limitation - a constraint.

질문 # 74
.....