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HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
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, 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, 9240 for the WLAN Gateway, and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.
- E. Standardize on 6200 switches for the edge, 8325 for the RR, 8360 for the stub/border, and utilize HPE Aruba Networking Central NetConductor.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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).

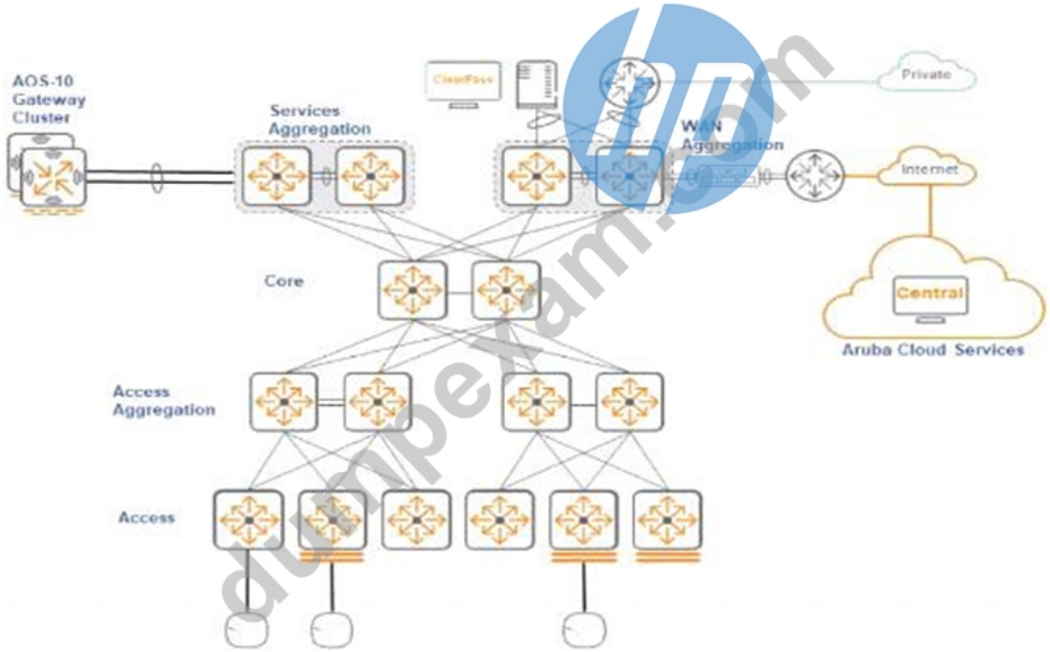
NEW QUESTION # 29
A large multinational financial institution has contracted you to design a new full-stack wired and wireless network for their new 6-story regional office building. The bottom two floors of this facility willbe retail space for a large banking branch. The upper floors will be carpeted 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 that more critical switch stacks supporting Contact Center resources will need to support greater than 600W of CL4 PoE and have redundant power supplies These stacks will have approximately six members.
What would be the most economical choice Aruba switch series to meet these requirements?

- A. Aruba CX 6100
- B. Aruba CX 6400
- C. Aruba CX6300F
- D. Aruba CX6200M

Answer: C

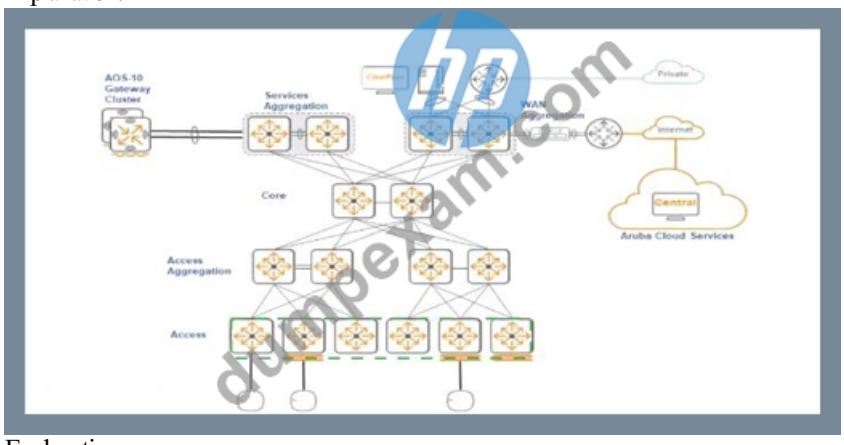
Explanation:
The Aruba CX 6300F Switch Series is well-suited for environments requiring high PoE power and redundancy in power supplies, especially for critical applications like supporting contact center resources. This series offers robust PoE capabilities, often exceeding 600W of Class 4 PoE power, making it ideal for powering multiple high-powered devices. Additionally, the Aruba CX 6300F supports stack configurations and redundant power supplies, ensuring high availability and reliability for critical network infrastructures. Its economical pricing, combined with high performance and reliability, makes it the most cost-effective choice for the client's requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Based on this campus design, click on the layer that is the most appropriate to be designed as a Stub Persona, considering an EVPN VXLAN Fabric?



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
In an EVPN VXLAN Fabric, the most appropriate layer to be designed as a Stub Persona, which typically refers to the edge or endpoint of a network with simplified routing and forwarding, would be the "Access" layer. This is where endpoints, such as user devices, connect to the network, and it's where you would typically implement simplified network protocols that do not require full routing information.
The Access layer is the entry point for endpoints into the network fabric, and it benefits from EVPN VXLAN by segmenting traffic and providing layer 2 connectivity over a layer 3 fabric without the need for complex routing protocols. The stub would not need the full capabilities of the core or aggregation layers, making the Access layer the ideal candidate.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which member types require a reboot when doing an In-Service-Software-Upgrade within a VSF stack?

- A. Conductor
- B. Member
- C. Standby
- D. all member types

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 32
What is the simple difference between a main distribution framework (MOF) closet and an intermediate distribution framework (IDF) closet?

- A. MOF is the point where traffic egresses the campus network, and IDFs distribute that connectivity throughout the building.
- B. MDF Is a term used in Europe whereas the Americas refer to all network closets as IDFs in their documentation.
- C. MDFs only connect to other MDFs. and IDFs only connect to other IDFs.
- D. MDFs always have larger rooms than IDFs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In network design, the Main Distribution Frame (MDF) and Intermediate Distribution Frame (IDF) are critical components of the network infrastructure. The MDF is the primary hub of the network, often where services from outside the campus or building enter and get distributed. It acts as a central point for network distribution. On the other hand, IDFs are secondary hubs situated throughout the building or campus, extending connectivity provided by the MDF to various endpoints or areas within the building. The simple difference between them lies in their roles within the network infrastructure: the MDF serves as the main point of network ingress and egress, while IDFs are used to further distribute the network to specific locations or floors within the building.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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