

# Valid HPE7-A03 Test Sims | Latest HPE7-A03 Exam Notes



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Success in the HPE7-A03 certification exam is essential to advance your career. The Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam (HPE7-A03) certification can set you apart from the competition and give you the edge you need to grow in your career. However, preparing for the HPE7-A03 test can be challenging, mainly if you have limited time. Here's where BraindumpsIT comes in with actual HPE7-A03 Questions. We at BraindumpsIT are well aware of the importance of the HP HPE7-A03 certification in order to stand out in today's competitive job environment.

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## Latest HPE7-A03 Exam Notes & Authentic HPE7-A03 Exam Hub

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### HP HPE7-A03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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>
Topic 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>
Topic 3	<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>
Topic 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>

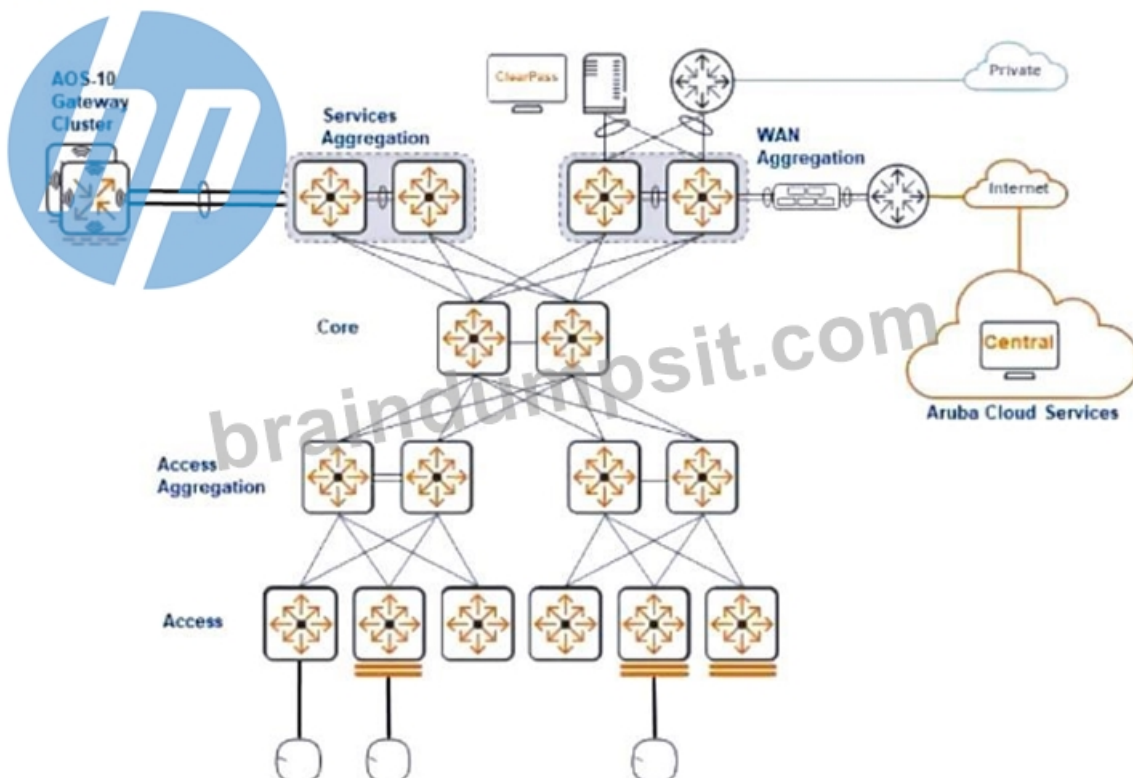
## HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Hotspot Question

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?

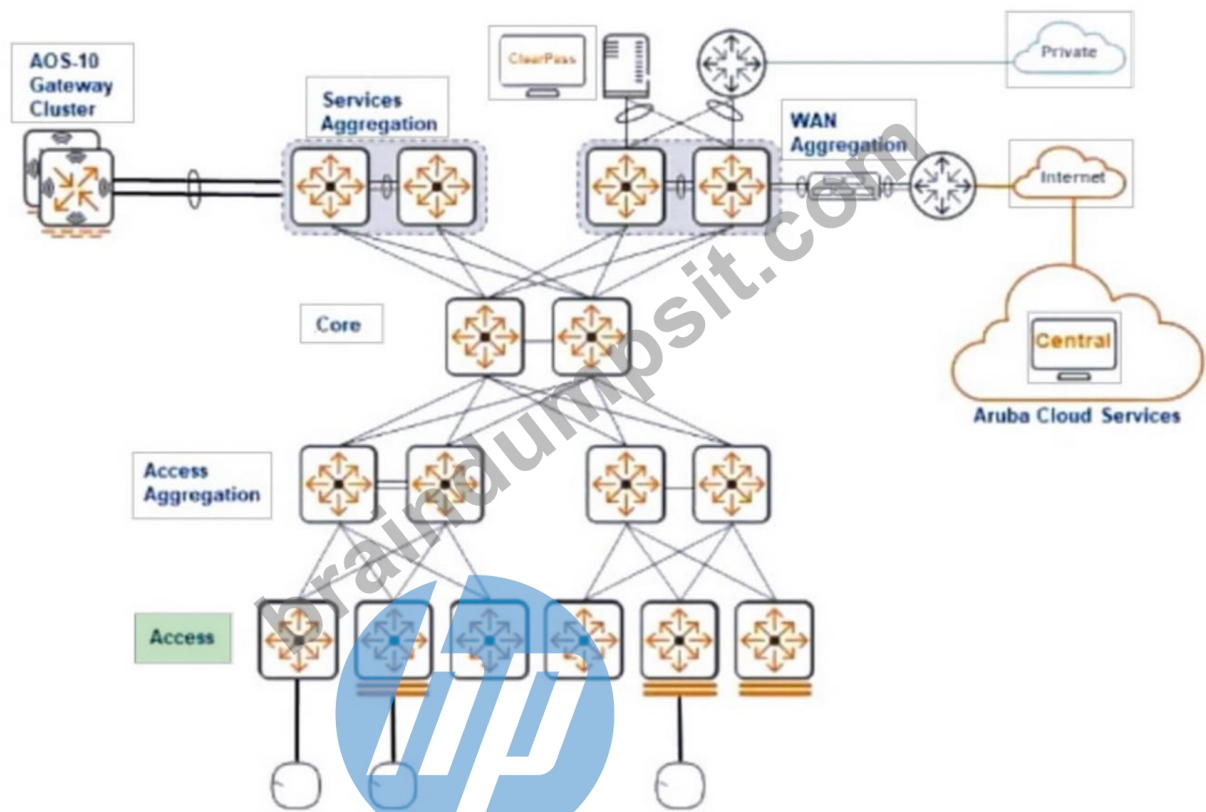
**Answer Area**



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

## Answer Area



### NEW QUESTION # 49

What are the advantages of using a vSX-pair instead of two discrete switches to connect servers, storage, firewalls, and other workloads?

- A. The setup is much easier since both switches are sharing the same configuration.
- B. You can save half the number of licenses needed for AFC.
- C. VMware-Most can be connected with or without using LACP, regardless of their license.
- **D. Both members in a VSX-pair can be upgraded without any downtime for the workload.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

One of the key advantages of using a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) pair instead of two discrete switches for connecting servers, storage, firewalls, and other workloads is that both members in a VSX pair can be upgraded without any downtime for the workload (Option C). VSX technology provides advanced high availability features that allow for non-disruptive software upgrades, meaning that one switch in the VSX pair can be upgraded while the other continues to handle network traffic, thereby maintaining continuous operation of the connected workloads. This seamless failover capability ensures that there is no interruption to the critical services running on the network, making VSX an ideal solution for environments where uptime is paramount.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

Match the deployment type to the estimated number of APs.

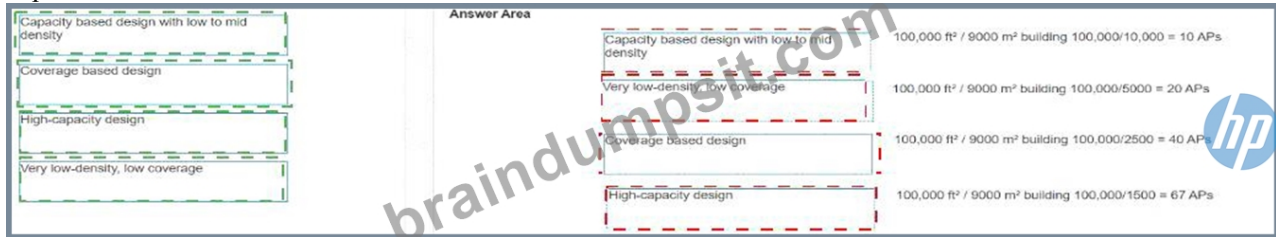
Capacity based design with low to mid density
Coverage based design
High-capacity design
Very low-density, low coverage




100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building	100,000/10,000 = 10 APs
100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building	100,000/5000 = 20 APs
100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building	100,000/2500 = 40 APs
100,000 ft <sup>2</sup> / 9000 m <sup>2</sup> building	100,000/1500 = 67 APs

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



**Explanation:**

Capacity based design with low to mid density -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/10,000 = 10 \text{ APs}$   
Coverage based design -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/2,500 = 40 \text{ APs}$   
High-capacity design -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/1,500 = 67 \text{ APs}$   
Very low-density, low coverage -  $100,000 \text{ ft}^2 / 900 \text{ m}^2 \text{ building } 100,000/500 = 20 \text{ APs}$

- The deployment of Access Points (APs) in a wireless network design depends on the required density and coverage needed:
- \* Capacity based design with low to mid density is often used in environments like office spaces where there is a moderate amount of users and devices. Fewer APs are required compared to high-density scenarios.
  - \* Coverage based design typically requires more APs than a low-density capacity design because the goal is to provide a wireless signal to all areas, regardless of the number of users.
  - \* High-capacity design is for environments like stadiums or conference centers where a high number of users are expected to be concentrated in a particular area. Thus, a higher number of APs is needed to accommodate the user load.
  - \* Very low-density, low coverage is suitable for areas that have few users over a large space, such as warehouses or outdoor areas. Fewer APs are required as the focus is on covering space rather than supporting a large number of devices.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

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 in "WIFI4Less" access-points series (both model 2013-INT (2.4 GHz 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.' 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. Who is the campus switch vendor?
- **B. Is there a current RF survey report that you can share?**
- C. What type of fiber connection is used between the core and access layer switches?
- D. Is there enough cooling in the MDF?

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

An RF (Radio Frequency) survey report is crucial for WLAN design as it provides detailed information about the current wireless environment, including signal strengths, interference sources, coverage gaps, and the effectiveness of the existing WLAN infrastructure. For a company like 'No-Stair Inc.' that is planning to refresh its WLAN across a global footprint, understanding the current RF conditions in each location is essential. This information helps in designing a WLAN infrastructure that can meet the specific needs of different areas within the locations, such as the retail area and warehouse, ensuring optimal coverage, performance, and user experience. An RF survey report would allow the designer to make informed decisions regarding the placement of new access points, the selection of appropriate antennas, and the configuration of WLAN parameters to improve coverage and capacity while minimizing interference.

### NEW QUESTION # 52



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