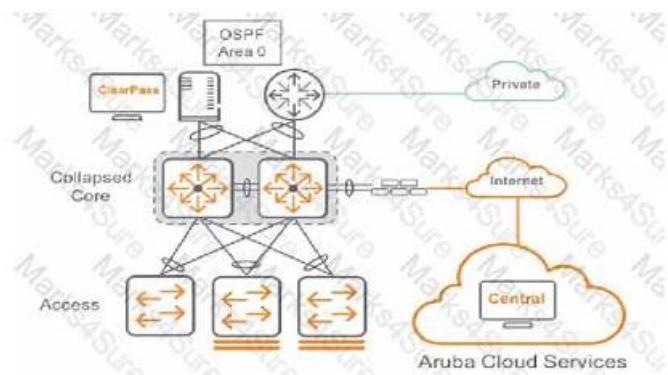


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HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

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 ml). 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 sqm) and smaller stores are planned at 25.000 sq ft

'2320 sq mi. 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 IDFs 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 are two primary concerns of the Stakeholder' (Select two.)

- A. ease of access
- B. future proof
- C. cost of solution
- D. expansion

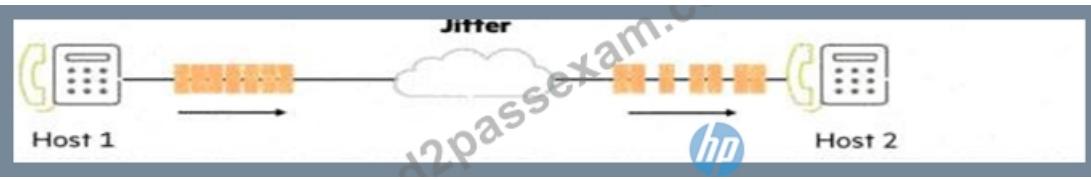
Answer: B,C

Explanation:

For the stakeholders at ACME Retail, the primary concerns include the cost of the solution and ensuring that the solution is future-proof. Given the company's budget concerns, it is crucial that the chosen network infrastructure offers a good return on investment and aligns with their financial constraints. At the same time, considering the company's growth plans and the rapid evolution of technology, the solution must be scalable and adaptable to future needs. This involves selecting networking equipment and technologies that can support emerging trends, such as increased wireless device usage, cloud computing, and advanced security requirements, without necessitating frequent, costly upgrades. Balancing these concerns will help ACME Retail achieve its operational goals while positioning itself for sustainable growth and innovation.

NEW QUESTION # 60

It has been identified that the client's existing network is having to retransmit packets due to possible hardware or configuration issues. A review of hardware configuration and transport reliability will need to be assessed prior to completing the new design. What should this phenomenon be classified as?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 

Answer: C

Explanation:

The phenomenon where packets have to be retransmitted due to possible hardware or configuration issues is classified as "Loss," depicted in Option B. Packet loss occurs when one or more packets of data traveling across a network fail to reach their destination, which can be caused by errors in data transmission, typically resulting from network congestion, hardware failure, or configuration errors. When packet loss occurs, protocols like TCP ensure that the data is retransmitted so that the integrity of the communication is maintained. In a network design, ensuring the reliability of hardware and proper configuration is critical to minimize packet loss.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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. 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 provided floorplans, wall density, and ceiling heights for the wireless deployment in the carpeted office space. What else will be needed to write an accurate bill of material? (Select two)

- A. ceiling construction details
- B. PoE port details
- C. flooring information
- D. sprinkler details

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Ceiling construction details are essential for a wireless deployment because the material and structure of the ceiling can affect the propagation of wireless signals. Different materials can absorb or reflect RF signals differently, impacting coverage and signal strength. Understanding ceiling construction helps in planning the placement of access points for optimal coverage and performance. PoE (Power over Ethernet) port details are necessary to ensure that the wired network infrastructure can provide power to the access points and other PoE-enabled devices like VoIP phones and cameras. This information is critical for planning the power budget and ensuring that the network can support the power requirements of all connected devices, ensuring a stable and reliable network infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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. 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 decided that they would like to manage two wiring closets as a single stack with a total of 10 switches and a minimum transport speed of 25Gbps over OM4 MM fiber. They would also like to keep the stacking cabling cost to a minimum.

Which stacking components would be required to meet the customer's requirements in the most cost-effective way if the closets were 190 m (620 ft) apart? (Select two.)

- A. 50GDAC cables
- B. 25GDAC cables
- C. SFP56 transceivers
- D. SFP28 transceivers

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

To meet the customer's requirement of managing two wiring closets as a single stack with a minimum transport speed of 25Gbps over OM4 MM fiber, especially when the closets are 190m apart, the most cost-effective solution would involve using SFP transceivers. SFP28 transceivers can support speeds up to 25Gbps, aligning with the customer's minimum speed requirement. For higher speeds or future-proofing, SFP56 transceivers, which can support speeds up to 50Gbps, could also be considered. Both

types are compatible with OM4 multimode fiber, which is capable of supporting these high speeds over the distance specified. DAC (Direct Attach Cable) solutions like options A and C would not be feasible due to the 190m distance between the closets, as DAC cables are typically used for much shorter distances.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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

ANSWER AREA

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

ANSWER AREA

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

Explanation:

Capacity based design with low to mid density - 100,000 ft² / 900 m² building 100,000/10,000 = 10 APs Coverage based design - 100,000 ft² / 900 m² building 100,000/2,500 = 40 APs High-capacity design - 100,000 ft² / 900 m² building 100,000/1,500 = 67 APs Very low-density, low coverage - 100,000 ft² / 900 m² building 100,000/500 = 20 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 # 64

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