



Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE7-A03

Exam Name: Aruba Certified Campus Access Architect

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Which is true with regard to device capabilities?

- A. Wi-Fi 6E supports 6 GHz for both indoor and outdoor deployments since it was ratified in April of 2020.
- B. Aruba recommends 30-50 devices per radio for a generic office deployment.
- C. 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.
- D. Aruba's best practice is to use whatever the AP model supports as a maximum.

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.

QUESTION 2

What is one use case for designing a 2-tier campus LAN instead of using a 3-tier?

- A. The campus has small buildings with only a few wiring closets.
- B. The network has grown beyond a few building aggregation points.
- C. Access aggregation points are not scaling to meet traffic demands.
- D. Cross-campus traffic has grown beyond the capacity of a single collapsed core.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A 2-tier campus LAN architecture, consisting of the core and access layers, is typically suitable for smaller campuses or networks with limited numbers of wiring closets. This simplified architecture eliminates the need for a dedicated aggregation layer, which is more common in larger, more complex network environments (the 3-tier architecture). In a small campus setting with only a few wiring closets, a 2-tier design can provide sufficient performance and scalability, reducing complexity and potentially lowering costs. This architecture allows for direct connectivity between the access layer, where end devices connect to the network, and the core layer, which routes traffic to and from the campus network. The use of a 2-tier architecture in such scenarios is driven by the network's size and the simplicity of its requirements, making it an efficient and effective choice.

QUESTION 3

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 "WIF14Less" 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.

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.

QUESTION 4

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The questions may be sent in written form and will be answered within two weeks.

What additional question needs to be answered in order to collect needed information for tie

WLAN design?

- A. What type of fiber connection is used between the core and access layer switches?
- B. Who is the campus switch vendor?
- C. Is there enough cooling in the MOF?
- D. Does the existing wired network support enough drops for an upgraded Wi-Fi Network?

Answer: D

Explanation:

When upgrading a WLAN infrastructure, it's important to ensure that the existing wired network can support the new wireless access points (APs) in terms of connectivity and power (if using Power over Ethernet, PoE). For 'No-Stair Inc.', which is planning a WLAN refresh without specific changes to the Wi-Fi or security requirements but potentially with new AP models and configurations, verifying the capacity of the wired network is crucial. The question about whether the existing wired network has enough drops (ethernet connections) for the upgraded Wi-Fi network addresses this concern. It's essential to ensure that there are sufficient ethernet ports available in the right locations to connect the new APs, and that these ports can provide the necessary power and data rates required by modern APs. This information will help in planning the deployment of the new APs, avoiding potential bottlenecks and ensuring that the upgraded WLAN can deliver the desired performance and coverage.

QUESTION 5

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

Answer: BC

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.

QUESTION 6

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 is looking to utilize lower-cost Aruba OS-CX switches in their wiring closets. They calculate that each closet will need a stack of qty 6 POE (AT) and qty 0 Gigabit Ethernet switches stacked with low-cost OACs.

Which series switch should you recommend?

- A. Aruba CX 6100
- B. Aruba CX 6000
- C. Aruba CX 6300F
- D. Aruba CX 6200H

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Aruba CX 6300F series is a suitable recommendation for the described scenario due to its performance, PoE capabilities, and cost-effectiveness for wiring closet deployments. The CX 6300F series offers the flexibility and scalability needed for modern network environments, supporting both wired and wireless connectivity demands. It provides advanced features such as stackability, high-density PoE options, and the capability to support dynamic segmentation, which is essential for separating and securing different types of network traffic, such as corporate data and guest Wi-Fi access. This series is designed to meet the needs of a full-stack wired and wireless network in a large, multi-story office building, providing the necessary infrastructure for both current and future network requirements.

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