Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE7-A11

Exam Name: HPE Network Campus Access Professional 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. HPE Aruba Networking recommends 40-50 devices per radio for a generic office deployment.
C. You should determine If devices support 2 A GHz or 5 GHz. No consideration Is yet required for 6 GHz as It has yet to be ratified,
D. HPE Aruba Networking'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 LAM 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 We 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 “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.

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 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 additional question needs to be answered in order to collect needed information for the WLAN design?

A. What type or fiber connection it used between the core and access layer switches?
B. Who Is the campus switch vendor?

C. Is there enough cooling in the MDF?
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 sq m). Data centers are all offsite 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 modem 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? (Choose 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 sq m). Data centers are all offsite 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 modem best practices in the new design. The network should be fully resilient and fault-tolerant, with dynamic segmentation at the edge.

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The client is looking to utilize lower-cost OS-CX switches in their wiring closets. They calculate that each closet will need a stack of qty 6 PoE (AT) and qty 4 Gigabit Ethernet switches stacked with low-cost DACs.

Which series switch should you recommend?

A. CX 6100
B. CX 6000
C. CX 6300F
D. CX 6200M

Answer: D
Explanation:
Cost-Effectiveness: The CX 6200M series is designed for cost-sensitive deployments while still providing essential features for modern network requirements, making it suitable for the client's goal of maintaining budget constraints.
PoE Support: The CX 6200M series supports PoE (Power over Ethernet), including PoE AT, which is necessary for powering devices like IP phones, cameras, and wireless access points throughout the retail and office environments.
Sufficient Port Density: With the ability to stack multiple switches, the CX 6200M can efficiently accommodate the requirement for both PoE and Gigabit Ethernet connections, supporting the overall network design.
DAC Compatibility: The switches in the CX 6200M series are compatible with low-cost DACs for stacking, making it a practical choice for the client's stacking solution.

QUESTION 7
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 sq m). Data centers are all

offsite 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 modem best practices in the new design. The network should be fully resilient and fault-tolerant, with dynamic segmentation at the edge.

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The client would like 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 5,000 clients, all of which will need to do either 802.1x wired or wireless authentications as well as 802.1x 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 making use of Guest Portal for access to the Internet.
- TACACS authentication will also be configured for a total of 1,200 evenly dispersed NADs.

In order to support virtual IPs and server redundancy in each region how many Virtual Policy Manager Licenses will be needed?

A. six licenses, C3000V
B. six licenses, C2000V
C. three licenses, C3000V
D. three licenses, C2000V

Answer: A
Explanation:
In a scenario requiring redundant RADIUS resources across three geographical regions, with the scale of operations as described, opting for six C3000V Virtual Policy Manager licenses would ensure adequate capacity and redundancy. The C3000V model is designed to cater to larger deployments, offering high-capacity RADIUS services suitable for environments with thousands of clients and devices requiring authentication and health validation. By deploying two C3000V instances in each region (AMER, EMEA, and APAC), the financial institution can achieve both high availability and load balancing, ensuring that authentication services remain uninterrupted and efficient, even in the event of a server failure or during maintenance periods. This approach aligns with best practices for enterprise network design, emphasizing resilience and reliability in critical infrastructure components like authentication services.

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The client decided that wired headless devices would be authenticated using Mac Authentication and would have RADIUS attributes sent back to the NAD to assign VLAN and port access parameters to the authentication session on the switch port.

What would be critical in making this a successful deployment? (Choose two.)

A. Mobility Gateway
B. Airwave
C. ClearPass
D. DHCP

Answer: CD
Explanation:
For a successful deployment of MAC Authentication with RADIUS attributes for VLAN and port access parameters, ClearPass is critical. ClearPass Policy Manager offers advanced network access control, policy management, and is capable of handling MAC Authentication effectively. It can communicate with the Network Access Devices (NADs) to apply the correct access policies based on RADIUS attributes received during the authentication process. DHCP is also crucial in this setup for dynamically assigning IP addresses to authenticated devices, ensuring that they can connect to the network with the appropriate network settings. Together, ClearPass and DHCP services form the backbone of a secure, manageable, and dynamically segmented network infrastructure, ensuring devices are authenticated and receive the correct network configuration.

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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 sq m). Data centers are all offsite 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 modem best practices in the new design. The network should be fully resilient and fault-tolerant, with dynamic segmentation at the edge.

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The client decides that they would like for all of their exposed printer, conference room, and VoIP phone connections to be controlled by a stateful firewall.

What could be planned to ensure that these ports will meet the customer's requirements?

A. Tunneled Node
B. Multi-Zone
C. Airgroup
D. Web Portal

Answer: B
Explanation:
Multi-Zone Architecture: This approach allows for the segmentation of different types of traffic and devices on the network. By using multi-zone configurations, you can isolate the traffic from printers, VoIP phones, and other devices, enabling you to apply specific security policies, including those from a stateful firewall.
Enhanced Security Control: Implementing multi-zone ensures that each zone can be governed by its own security policies, providing better control over how traffic is managed and how devices communicate within the network. This is crucial for maintaining security in environments where various types of devices interact.

QUESTION 10
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 sq m). Data centers are all offsite 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 modem best practices in the new design. The network should be fully resilient and fault-tolerant, with dynamic segmentation at the edge.

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The client would like to ensure full wireless coverage in its 40 m x 40 m (130 ft x 130 ft) auditorium during company functions while maintaining the fewest APs for aesthetic purposes. Wi-Fi6 APs are a minimum requirement.

Which AP series would you use in the auditorium’s 1,000 seats with a maximum take rate of 80%?

A. AP577
B. AP515
C. AP635
D. AP555

Answer: C
Explanation:

The Aruba AP-635 is a Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) access point, designed for high-density environments such as auditoriums. It is capable of providing high throughput and efficient airtime fairness to a large number of clients, which makes it suitable for an auditorium setting with 1,000 seats and a high take rate. The AP-635's advanced capabilities, including OFDMA and MU-MIMO, allow it to handle multiple simultaneous connections efficiently, ensuring robust wireless coverage and performance during company functions, all while keeping the number of APs to a minimum to satisfy aesthetic concerns.

QUESTION 11
Which statement accurately reflect valid high-availability features (VSX or VSF) for AOS-CX switches commonly used in enterprise campus environments? (Choose two.)

A. 6200 switches support VSF between all 6200 models in the series.
B. 6000 switches support 2-4 node VSF stacking
C. 9300 switches support VSX clustering
D. 5420 switches support VSX clustering or VSF stacking

Answer: AD
Explanation:
The 6200 series supports VSF stacking across models within the same series, providing scalable stack-based high availability.

The 5420 series supports both VSX for high-availability clustering and VSF for stacking, offering flexibility in campus deployments.

QUESTION 12
During a stakeholder interview, an agenda is created to clarify their expectations of the network design project.

Which two topics highlight the customer's experience with their network? (Choose two.)

A. Anticipated business or location growth
B. Pain points that impact daily operations
C. The most critical issues reported from users of the network
D. The most critical needs the new network will provide
E. Long-term strategies to improve processes

Answer: BC
Explanation:
Pain points reflect the customer’s current experience by identifying issues that negatively impact daily operations. The most critical issues reported by users provide direct insight into how the network performs from an end-user perspective.

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