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Aruba Certified Design Associate Exam

HP HPE6-A66

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A network architect is creating a new wireless solution for a customer. Wireless coverage is required throughout all four floors of two buildings on the same campus. Dynamic RF capabilities, including AirMatch, are required. Seamless roaming is required within and between the two buildings. Each floor will have approximately 20 APs and 6 external APs are required for connectivity between the two buildings.

A. An IAP cluster per floor

B. A standalone 7008 controller per floor

C. Two 7205 mobility controllers in a cluster

D. Two 7030 mobility controllers in a cluster

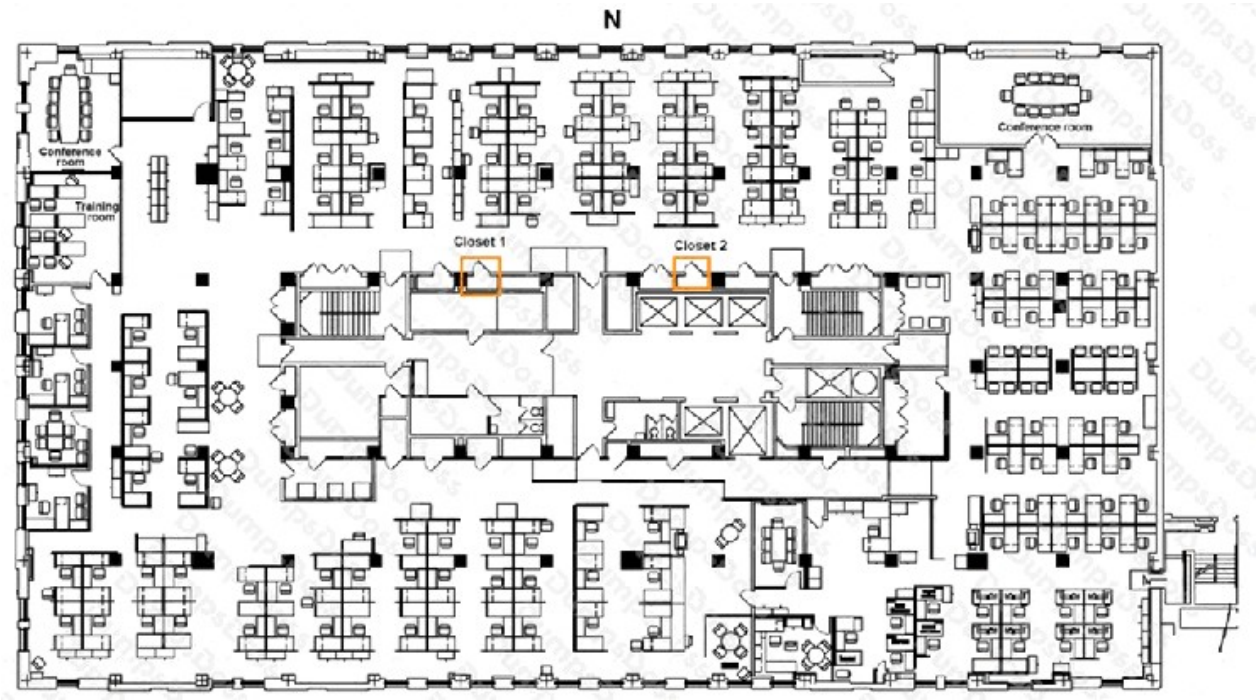
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Two 7030 mobility controllers in a cluster is the most cost-effective design that satisfies the stated scale and mobility requirements. The deployment contains approximately 86 APs: 80 indoor APs across the four floors plus 6 outdoor APs providing the inter-building connection. A 7030 Mobility Controller supports up to 64 APs, so a two-controller cluster can distribute the AP load across both controllers while keeping the per-controller AP count within platform capacity. This provides a single coordinated mobility domain for the campus, allowing clients to roam seamlessly across floors and between buildings without requiring a separate wireless system for each floor.

The clustered controller architecture also provides the centralized RF-management foundation needed for AirMatch. AirMatch continuously uses RF measurements and client-demand information to optimize radio channel, bandwidth, and transmit-power assignments across the managed AP environment. This is particularly valuable for a multi-floor, two-building campus where RF conditions can change between indoor and outdoor coverage areas. Aruba identifies the 7030 as a branch/campus mobility-controller platform and documents its AP scale in the Aruba 7000 Series product information. Aruba's description of AirMatch explains its automated RF optimization role.

QUESTION NO: 2



This floor has a central main corridor with washrooms, stairs, elevators and supply, and network cabinets. There are cubicles around the perimeter of the floor. The central part main corridor's dimensions contain 9,350 square feet (870 square meters).

The company has determined that Wi-Fi coverage will not include the central area of each floor, which includes the washrooms, stairs, elevators and supply and network cabinets. Based on a capacity design, approximately how many APs should a network architect add to each floor to plan the design in VisuaiRF?

A. 40

B. 10

C. 20

D. 30

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

20 is the appropriate approximate starting AP quantity for the modeled floor. The full floor is 56,350 square feet, but the 9,350-square-foot central area is explicitly excluded from Wi-Fi coverage. The usable wireless service area is therefore 47,000 square feet (about 4,365 square meters). For an initial enterprise office capacity design, a planning estimate of approximately one AP per 2,500 square feet produces 18.8 APs. Rounding to a practical whole-number planning quantity gives 20 APs.

This value is a preliminary capacity-planning input for VisualRF, rather than a final installation count. VisualRF can place and model APs against the floor plan, while the final design should be validated using expected client density, application throughput requirements, radio-band design, wall attenuation, channel reuse, and an on-site predictive or active survey. Aruba's guidance emphasizes designing WLANs around capacity and user/application requirements, not merely broad RF coverage. The exclusion area should remain unmodeled because it is not within the stated service requirement. See Aruba's VisualRF documentation and the Aruba wireless capacity-planning guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

NewRocket requires a wireless capacity design 30 Aruba 510 APs will be connected to each wiring closet using SmartRate connections. Wireless coverage needs to be provided even if a POE+ switch loses power

Because of security concerns, wired video cameras were recently installed throughout the facility. There are 12 of these per floor. 6 per wiring closet. The cameras are 802.11n WiFi capable and have power injectors from which to draw power.

Based on the POE+ needs of the mentioned devices, which solution would meet the POE+ requirements while still providing a redundant and cost-effective Wi-Fi solution for the devices that require POE+ for Building 1, Floor 2?

A. One 3810M 40G 8 HPE Smart Rate switch

B. Two 2930F 24-port POE+ switches

C. Two 2930M 24-port POE+ switches

D. One 2930M 48-port POE+ switch

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Two 2930M 24-port POE+ switches provides the appropriate design because the 30 Aruba 510 access points can be split between two independently powered access switches. This distribution preserves wireless service for the access points connected to the remaining switch if one switch loses power, satisfying the stated resilience requirement. A 24-port platform also provides enough interfaces across the pair for the 30 AP connections, while avoiding the expense of deploying a larger chassis or a high-density switch where it is not needed. The Aruba 2930M family was available in Smart Rate-capable models, which provide multigigabit Ethernet connectivity appropriate for AP-510 uplinks. Those Smart Rate ports can deliver PoE+ power while supporting access-point traffic above traditional 1 Gb/s Ethernet rates. The wired cameras do not consume the switch PoE+ budget in this scenario because they use their own power injectors. Therefore, PoE+ capacity should be planned primarily for the APs, with the APs divided across the two switches for power-domain redundancy. Aruba documents the 2930M Smart Rate and PoE capabilities in its 2930M Switch Series data sheet; AP-510 power and Ethernet requirements are documented in the Aruba 510 Series Installation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 4

A network architect is gathering requirements for a campus WLAN redesign. The customer reports poor performance during shift changes and requires reliable wireless access for voice handsets.

Which two items should the architect collect during the discovery phase? (Select two.)

A. Number of concurrently active clients during shift changes

B. Applications used by the voice handsets

C. Color of the wireless access points

D. Height of the equipment racks

E. Number of printer cartridges used each month

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The architect should collect the number of concurrently active clients during shift changes and the applications used by the voice handsets. Concurrent client counts establish the capacity requirement at the busiest time, rather than relying only on the total number of registered users. Voice application characteristics, including roaming behavior and sensitivity to delay, jitter, and packet loss, determine the RF coverage, overlap, QoS, and mobility requirements.

Device color and cabinet-rack height do not establish WLAN capacity or voice roaming requirements. Aruba campus wireless design guidance emphasizes collecting client, application, coverage, capacity, and mobility requirements before selecting infrastructure. See the Aruba Campus Wireless Design guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

A customer is deploying a corporate WLAN in the 6 GHz band for managed employee devices. The customer requires enterprise authentication and must meet the security requirements for 6 GHz operation.

Which two security capabilities should the network architect include? (Select two.)

A. WPA3-Enterprise

B. Protected Management Frames

C. WPA2-Enterprise

D. WEP encryption

E. Open authentication without encryption

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

WPA3-Enterprise provides the required enterprise authentication and encryption framework for the corporate WLAN. 6 GHz operation does not support WPA2 security modes, so a WPA3-based security configuration is required for a protected enterprise SSID.

Protected Management Frames are mandatory for 6 GHz WLAN operation. PMF helps protect management traffic, including selected deauthentication and disassociation frames, from spoofing and disruption. Aruba APs and clients must both support the selected 6 GHz security configuration. See the Wi-Fi CERTIFIED 6E overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

A network architect is conducting discovery for a wireless redesign at a hospital. The WLAN must support clinical applications, mobile workstations, and voice handsets.

Which two items should the architect identify to develop the capacity and performance requirements? (Select two.)

A. Number of concurrent clients in each area

B. Applications and their performance requirements

C. Color of the access point enclosure

D. Number of administrator accounts in Aruba Central

E. Age of the existing switch rack

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The architect should identify the **number of concurrent clients in each area** and the **applications and their performance requirements**. Concurrent client counts establish the expected WLAN density and help determine AP capacity, radio-channel planning, switching capacity, and uplink requirements. Counts should include normal and peak operating conditions, such as shift changes or emergency events.

Application requirements establish the network performance targets. Voice, clinical applications, video, and cloud services can have different bandwidth, latency, jitter, packet-loss, mobility, and availability requirements. These requirements allow the architect to design the wired and wireless infrastructure around the customer experience rather than only basic signal coverage.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which must you perform in IRIS to assign a device to a Design Group?

A. Right-click the device and select Set Layer Membership

B. Right-click the device and select Set Design Group

C. Drag and drop the device into the Site

D. Drag and drop the device into the Design Group

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“Drag and drop the device into the Design Group” is correct. In IRIS, Design Groups are organizational containers used to associate devices with the intended network design context. Assigning a device is therefore performed directly in the relevant hierarchical view by moving the device object onto its target Design Group. This drag-and-drop action establishes the device’s membership in that group and lets IRIS apply the design organization consistently when the project is reviewed, maintained, or used for subsequent design activities.

This workflow is aligned with the standard graphical management approach used by Aruba and HPE network-management tools: objects are placed into the appropriate logical containers in the navigation or topology hierarchy, rather than requiring a separate command-line-style membership operation. The action also makes the assignment visible immediately in the project structure, which helps designers validate that devices are organized under the correct design scope before continuing with planning or documentation. Aruba documentation and technical resources are available through the Aruba Technical Documentation portal and the HPE Support Center.

QUESTION NO: 8

A network architect is planning a high-density wireless deployment in a conference center. Hundreds of clients will be active in each meeting room, and the design must maximize airtime efficiency and channel reuse.

Which two design choices are appropriate? (Select two.)

A. Use 20 MHz channels in the 5 GHz band

B. Design for capacity using concurrent-client and application requirements

C. Set all AP radios to maximum transmit power

D. Use 80 MHz channels throughout the venue

E. Design only for minimum signal coverage

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Using 20 MHz channels in 5 GHz supports high-density channel reuse by preserving more non-overlapping channels than wider channel widths. Designing for capacity based on concurrent clients and application demand is also necessary because a coverage-only design can leave insufficient airtime for a dense audience.

Increasing transmit power to the maximum tends to enlarge cells and increase co-channel contention. Using 80 MHz channels consumes additional spectrum and generally reduces channel reuse in a dense deployment. Aruba RF design guidance emphasizes selecting channel widths and AP density according to the capacity requirement and RF environment. See the Aruba Adaptive Radio Management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

A customer is purchasing Aruba 555 APs for a new wireless network. The APs will be pre-staged as campus APs (CAPs) and be managed by a controller solution During the pre-staging process, console access to the APs might be necessary Which console connection cable should the customer purchase for the 555 APs?

A. RJ-45

B. RS-232

C. USB-A

D. Micro-B USB

E. USB-C

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The correct cable connection is **USB-C**. Aruba AP-555 access points provide a USB Type-C console interface for local serial-console access. This interface is intended for direct, out-of-band access when an administrator needs to perform initial setup, inspect boot activity, troubleshoot connectivity, or recover an AP before it has joined its controller. For a staging workflow, the technician should have a USB serial-console cable/adapter compatible with the AP's USB-C console port and connect it to a computer running terminal-emulation software. The computer-side connector can vary by the specific Aruba console cable or adapter selected, but the AP-side console connection must be USB-C. This is distinct from the AP's USB host interface, which is available for peripherals and is not the dedicated serial-console interface. Selecting a USB-C console solution ensures the customer can access the AP-555 locally during pre-staging if controller discovery, network connectivity, or AP provisioning needs verification. Aruba's AP-550 Series hardware documentation identifies the USB Type-C port as the console port; see the Aruba 550 Series Installation Guide. Aruba documentation is also available through the Aruba TechDocs portal.