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HPE Aruba Networking Certified Network Architect Campus Access

HP HPE7-A03

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

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 would like to include Blue Dot wayfinding for their carpeted office space. The retail floors are not currently in scope

What would be needed to ensure proper licensing of the solution?

- A. Qty 4 Meridian Map subscriptionsQty 4 Meridian Blue Dot subscriptions
- B. Qty 4 Meridian Blue Dot subscriptions
- C. Qty 1 Meridian Blue Dot subscription
- D. Qty 1 Meridian Tracking subscriptionQty 1 Meridian Blue Dot subscription

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Qty 4 Meridian Map subscriptions and Qty 4 Meridian Blue Dot subscriptions is required because the requested Blue Dot wayfinding scope consists of the four corporate office floors only. Meridian represents each floor plan as an individual map, so each of the four in-scope floors needs its own Meridian Map subscription. Blue Dot is the location-and-wayfinding capability presented on those maps; therefore, Blue Dot licensing must also cover each map where the service will be offered. The two retail floors are explicitly excluded from the Blue Dot requirement, so they do not add map or Blue Dot subscription quantities for this solution. This design provides licensed indoor mapping and real-time location visualization across every corporate floor where employees and visitors need wayfinding, while matching the stated project scope rather than licensing the entire six-floor building. Aruba's Meridian documentation describes maps as the basis for indoor location experiences and Blue Dot as the user-location indicator used in wayfinding workflows. See the [Aruba Central Meridian integration documentation](#) and the [HPE Aruba Networking location-services overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

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.

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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: A

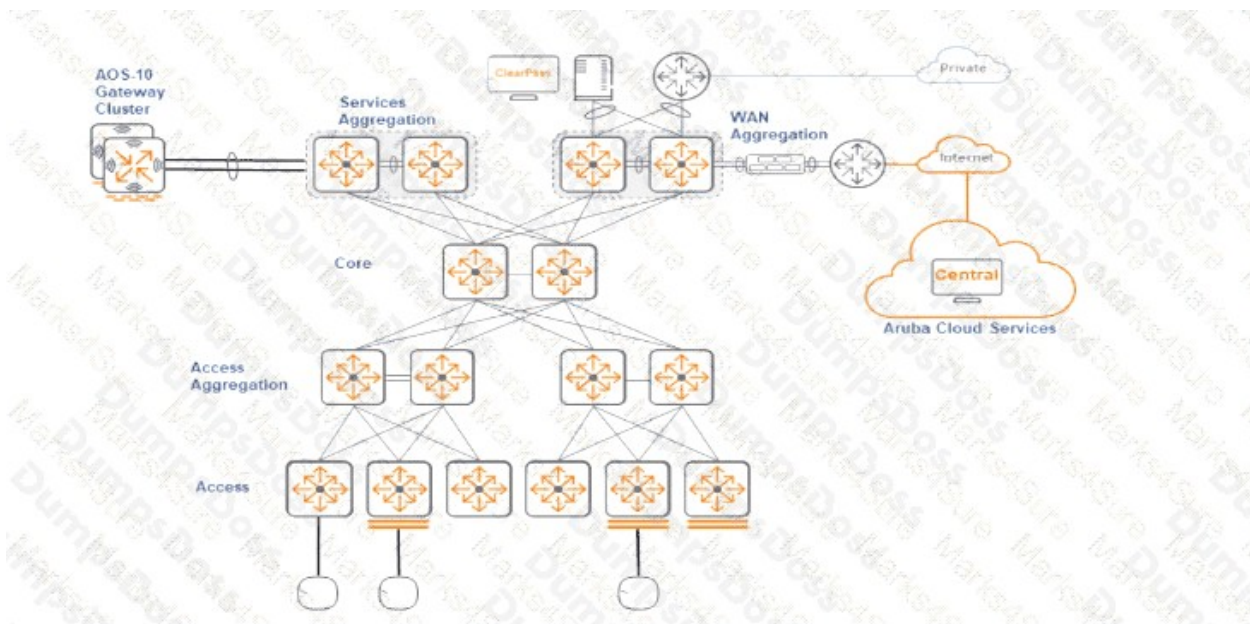
Explanation:

Tunneled Node is the appropriate design feature because it extends Aruba's policy-enforcement architecture to wired access ports. A switch configured as a tunneled node encapsulates traffic received from selected wired clients and forwards it to an Aruba gateway for policy processing. The gateway can then identify the connected endpoint or user context, apply the assigned role, and enforce stateful firewall rules before permitting traffic onward. This provides a practical way to place exposed printers, conference-room devices, and VoIP phones under centrally enforced, stateful security controls rather than relying only on traditional VLAN- or port-based access restrictions.

This approach also supports the customer's dynamic-segmentation goal. A device's access policy can follow its identity and role, allowing consistent segmentation and firewall treatment across wired and wireless edge connections. For a financial-services environment with publicly accessible and shared areas, centralizing policy enforcement at the gateway helps ensure that edge-device traffic is inspected and constrained according to the organization's security policy. Aruba documents tunneled-node operation as a mechanism for forwarding wired client traffic to a gateway for policy enforcement. See the [Aruba Central Tunneled Node documentation](#) and the [ArubaOS Tunneled Node documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

Based on this campus design, which layer is the most appropriate to be designed as a Border Persona, considering an EVPN VXLAN Fabric?



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Answer: Configure the Services Aggregation layer as the EVPN-VXLAN Border persona.

The Border persona provides the Layer-3 handoff between the VXLAN fabric and networks/services outside the fabric. In this design, the Services Aggregation switches are the appropriate location because they aggregate and connect shared services, including the AOS 10 Gateway and service infrastructure, to the campus fabric.

Access switches are primarily fabric edge/VTEP attachment points for endpoints.

Core and **Access Aggregation** provide resilient fabric transit.

Services Aggregation is the natural fabric-exit/entry point for shared service connectivity, so it should host the Border persona.

QUESTION NO: 4

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. Both members in a VSX-pair can be upgraded without any downtime for the workload.
- D. VMware-Most can be connected with or without using LACP, regardless of their license.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Both members in a VSX-pair can be upgraded without any downtime for the workload is the key availability advantage in this context. Aruba VSX uses two independent switches operating as a coordinated pair, while each retains its own control plane and forwarding capability. This architecture lets connected workloads use redundant, active-active links—normally as a multi-chassis link aggregation group (MC-LAG). During a planned rolling software upgrade, one VSX member can be taken out of service and upgraded while the peer continues forwarding traffic over the remaining links. After the first member returns to service and synchronization is confirmed, the process can be repeated on the other member. For workloads that are correctly dual-attached with resilient LAG or equivalent redundant connectivity, this preserves network access throughout the maintenance event rather than requiring an outage for the attached server, storage system, firewall, or other endpoint.

The operational result is a maintenance design that supports continuous workload connectivity while switch software is updated. Aruba's VSX documentation describes the redundant, dual-switch architecture and its operational procedures, including software-upgrade considerations: [AOS-CX VSX Guide](#). Aruba also provides the AOS-CX documentation library for the platform release and VSX upgrade guidance: [AOS-CX Technical Documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

XYZ Regional Hospital is an integrated healthcare system of hospitals, neighborhood health centers, and small doctor offices. XYZ Regional Hospital has recently merged with 4x neighborhood health centers and 125 doctor branch offices. The wireless, wired access, and AAA

solutions are outdated and need to be replaced

XYZ Regional Hospital is looking to future-proof and improve efficiency across all sites by enhancing wired and wireless access and migrating to a centralized and unified wired/wireless and policy management that can provide uninterrupted availability of all systems.

Locations:

- XYZ Regional Hospital is located in New York City
- Dila Health Center is located in City A
- Mount Health Center is located in City B
- Rock Health Center is located in City C
- Branch clinics are located at different locations across the United States

Requirements:

- Provide, via management software, one single pane of glass to manage wired and wireless LANs. and VPNs across campus, branch, and remote via web/cloud architecture providing near real-time Insight. troubleshooting tools, and Service Level performance reporting.
- Seamless integration across wired, wireless. WAN. SD-Branch. IoT
- Provide secure wireless access to all the employees of the Regional Hospital and partners, as well as provide wireless Internet access to medical citizens when they visit our facilities.
- All-access points must support the following features and specifications: 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6E Certified)
- Security options including WPA2/WPA3. 802.1X with Radius secure authentication
- Identify and authenticate every wireless and wired device
- End-to-end role-based security
- Seamless mobility across the hospital for medical learners, patients, and visitors
- Cuts Wi-Fi deployment times from days to hours and enables Zero-Touch deployments across the site
- Establishes a resilient, future-ready network infrastructure with the intelligence, scalability, and intuitive toolsets to meet emerging needs
- Fully redundant branch solution with dynamic path selection

The IT director of the hospital is concerned that the branch clinics will not have an onsite resource to troubleshoot any issues that may arise and is looking for a solution that would allow the hospital IT team to proactively monitor the branch offices.

Requirements:

- Monitor wireless and wired connections
- End-to-end view of experience identifying the point of failures
- Proactively troubleshoot issues impacting application performance

What is the correct solution?

- A. HPE Aruba Networking User Experience Insight
- B. AirWave
- C. HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight
- D. Client Insight

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

HPE Aruba Networking User Experience Insight is the correct solution because it provides proactive, end-to-end monitoring of actual user and application experience at remote locations where no onsite IT resource is available. UXI uses purpose-built sensors, including wired and wireless sensor capabilities, to perform continuous synthetic tests that emulate user connectivity and application-access workflows. This allows the central hospital IT team to validate service availability and performance at branch clinics without waiting for a user to report a problem.

Its cloud-based dashboard provides near-real-time visibility and identifies the likely location of an issue across the client, Wi-Fi network, wired network, DNS, DHCP, authentication, Internet service, or application path. The resulting actionable insights and incident information help operations staff isolate whether an application-performance complaint originates locally at a clinic or elsewhere in the end-to-end delivery path. This directly supports proactive troubleshooting, monitoring of both wired and wireless connections, and an experience-centric view across distributed healthcare sites. Aruba describes UXI as an AI-powered digital experience monitoring solution that continuously tests network and application performance. See the [HPE Aruba Networking User Experience Insight overview](#) and the [UXI documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A customer is deploying new Wi-Fi access points in an office that has retained Category 6 horizontal cabling. The selected access points can generate more than 1 Gb/s of aggregate client traffic during busy periods, and the customer wants to avoid recabling the office immediately.

Which access-switch interface capability is the most appropriate requirement?

- A. 1 GbE access ports with higher-speed switch uplinks
- B. Multi-gigabit Ethernet access ports
- C. 10 GbE-only access ports for every endpoint
- D. Fast Ethernet access ports with link aggregation

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Multi-gigabit Ethernet on the access-point ports is the most appropriate requirement. Multi-gigabit interfaces can provide speeds above 1 Gb/s over suitable existing twisted-pair cabling, allowing the access layer to avoid becoming a bottleneck for higher-capacity access points without requiring an immediate cable-plant replacement.

A 1 GbE access port could constrain traffic from the AP. A 10 GbE-only requirement may be unnecessary for the stated environment, while a higher-speed uplink between switches does not remove a bottleneck on the individual AP access port.

QUESTION NO: 7

The customer recently found out that Aruba OS-CX switches are capable of Application Recognition. What requirements should be fulfilled in order to do this? (Select two.)

- A. 6300F/M with CX Advanced License
- B. 8360 with CX Advanced License
- C. 6400 with CX Advanced License
- D. 6200F/M with CX Advanced License

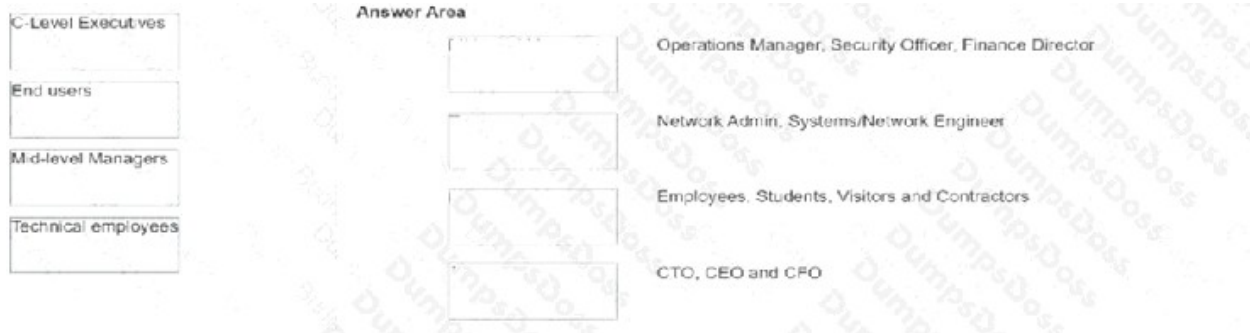
ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Application Recognition on AOS-CX requires both a supported switch platform and the appropriate feature entitlement. The supported campus-switch choices in this question are **6300F/M with CX Advanced License** and **6400 with CX Advanced License**. These platforms provide the hardware and AOS-CX software support used to identify applications from traffic flows, which allows administrators to use application information for visibility and policy-related use cases. The CX Advanced License is also required because Application Recognition is an advanced licensed capability; merely running a compatible AOS-CX version on the switch does not enable the feature without the corresponding license. Aruba's Application Recognition documentation for the 6300 and 6400 families describes the feature, its configuration model, and the platform-specific support requirements. Aruba Central licensing documentation further identifies that advanced switch capabilities are governed by the applicable CX Advanced license entitlement. Before deployment, the architect should confirm the switch model, installed AOS-CX release, license status, and any feature-specific scale limits for the intended design. See the [AOS-CX 6300/6400 Application Recognition documentation](#) and [ArubaOS-CX software and licensing overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

Map the stakeholders to their roles.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Map the roles as follows, from the top answer-area box to the bottom:

QUESTION NO: 9

Which documentation resources can be used for finding validated information on HPE Aruba Networking products that assist the architect in building the solution design? (Choose three.)

- A. data sheets
- B. validated Solution Guide
- C. competitive documentation
- D. Gartner annual reports
- E. product reviews (CNET, Network World)
- F. configuration guides

ANSWER: A B F

Explanation:

data sheets, **validated Solution Guide**, and **configuration guides** are appropriate manufacturer-backed resources for an architect developing an HPE Aruba Networking solution design. Data sheets establish the authoritative product capabilities and constraints needed for product selection, such as interface types and density, supported power options, performance figures, environmental specifications, licensing, and platform feature availability. This information lets the architect verify that proposed hardware can meet the stated technical and business requirements.

A validated Solution Guide provides a tested reference architecture or solution approach for particular customer outcomes and integrations. It helps an architect apply proven design patterns, account for dependencies across products, and align the proposed solution to documented deployment guidance. Configuration guides add the implementation-level technical detail needed to validate design feasibility, including supported topology choices, feature behavior, interoperability requirements, and configuration workflows. Together, these resources support a design that is grounded in official product specifications, validated architecture guidance, and deployable technical configuration information. HPE Aruba Networking publishes technical documentation through its [Technical Documentation](#) portal, while solution and product resources are available through the [HPE Aruba Networking Resource Library](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

Which licenses are needed in order to use the UXI Client on Zebra (Devices? (Select two.)

- A. UXI Cloud Subscription
- B. UXI Agent Subscription

C. UXI LTE Subscription

D. Wireless Insights

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The required licenses are **UXI Cloud Subscription** and **UXI Agent Subscription**. The UXI Cloud Subscription entitles the organization to use the Aruba User Experience Insight cloud service, where test results, device telemetry, alerts, dashboards, and experience analytics are collected and presented. This cloud service is the management and analytics component that makes the client's measurements actionable for operations teams.

The UXI Agent Subscription is the entitlement associated with running the UXI software agent/client on a supported third-party endpoint such as a Zebra device. The client performs active network and application-experience testing from the endpoint perspective and sends its findings to the UXI cloud service. Therefore, both the cloud-service entitlement and the endpoint-agent entitlement are needed to deploy and operate this client-based UXI monitoring model. Aruba describes UXI as a cloud-hosted digital-experience monitoring solution and documents its agent-based capability for supported client devices in its UXI resources. See the [Aruba User Experience Insight product overview](#) and the [Aruba UXI technical documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

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.

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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 decided that more critical switch stacks supporting Contact Center resources will need to support greater than 600W of CL4 PoE and have redundant power supplies. These stacks will have approximately six members.

What would be the most economical choice Aruba switch series to meet these requirements?

A. Aruba CX 6100

B. Aruba CX 6400

C. Aruba CX6300F

D. Aruba CX6200M

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Aruba CX6200M is the most economical fit because it combines enterprise access-switch capabilities with the specific resiliency, power, and stacking requirements stated for the contact-center access layer. CX 6200M Class 4 PoE models can provide a PoE power budget above 600 W, supporting the IEEE 802.3at/Class 4 power needed by wireless access points, IP phones, cameras, and other edge devices. The series also supports field-replaceable, hot-swappable redundant power supplies, which is important where a power-supply failure must not interrupt access connectivity or PoE delivery. Its Virtual Switching Framework capability supports a stack of up to eight members, so a stack of approximately six switches is within the supported design envelope and can be managed as one logical switch. This enables resilient uplink and edge designs while reducing operational complexity. For an office and retail access deployment that needs substantial PoE capacity,

redundant power, and six-member stacking without using a higher-cost chassis platform, CX 6200M provides the required capabilities at an appropriate cost point. Aruba's product page describes CX 6200 as an enterprise access switching family, and the series data sheet details VSF stacking, PoE, and redundant power capabilities: [Aruba CX 6200 Switch Series](#) and [Aruba CX 6200 Series Data Sheet](#).

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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: B C

Explanation:

ceiling construction details are required because a floor plan, wall density, and ceiling height do not fully describe the RF environment or the practical mounting method for access points. Ceiling materials and structures—such as concrete slabs, suspended-ceiling grids, metal components, ducts, and plenum spaces—affect attenuation, reflection, antenna placement, cable routing, and the selection of appropriate AP mounting hardware. This information is especially important when the design must support dependable coverage plus location-based services, which depend on predictable AP placement and RF behavior. Aruba's wireless design guidance emphasizes using a site survey and accurate building characteristics to validate AP placement and coverage: [Aruba Central Wi-Fi design documentation](#).

PoE port details are also necessary to size the access-layer switching infrastructure correctly. The bill of materials must identify the number of powered ports required for access points, VoIP phones, and other edge devices, as well as the applicable IEEE PoE standard and aggregate switch power budget. Modern APs can require higher PoE capability depending on the radio configuration and enabled features; therefore, port count alone is insufficient. Confirming available and required PoE capacity ensures that the resilient wired design can power all planned edge devices without oversubscribing a switch power supply. Aruba documents AP power requirements and supported power sources in its [access point hardware documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 13

A hospital plans to authenticate managed workstations, printers, imaging devices, and VoIP phones at the wired edge. Workstations support 802.1X, but several headless devices can only use MAC Authentication Bypass (MAB). The customer wants to minimize the risk associated with MAC-based access.

Which design decisions are appropriate? (Select two.)

- A. Use 802.1X for managed workstations

- B. Assign MAB devices to restrictive, role-based access policies
- C. Use MAB for all wired endpoints to simplify the access design
- D. Place all MAB devices in an unrestricted shared VLAN
- E. Use a static MAC-address list as the only control for headless devices

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Use 802.1X for managed workstations is correct because certificate- or credential-based 802.1X provides stronger authentication than MAB and is appropriate for endpoints that support a supplicant.

Assign MAB devices to restrictive, role-based access policies is also correct. A MAC address can be spoofed and should not provide broad network trust. ClearPass can return a role or enforcement attributes that limit a printer, phone, or medical device to only the network services it requires.

Using MAB for all endpoints would unnecessarily weaken authentication. Placing MAB devices in an unrestricted VLAN or relying only on a static MAC-address list does not provide the required least-privilege segmentation model.

QUESTION NO: 14

A customer is planning a campus refresh with cloud-managed switching and wireless, role-based access control, and a new voice platform. The customer has supplied floor plans and a list of existing network devices, but has not provided application information or endpoint requirements.

Which additional information is most important to collect before the architect can size the access layer correctly? (Select two.)

- A. Endpoint port and PoE requirements
- B. Application performance requirements
- C. Employee home postal codes
- D. Branding standards for network-device labels
- E. Desktop operating-system preferences

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Endpoint port and PoE requirements are required to determine the number and type of access-switch ports, the PoE standards required by access points, phones, cameras, and IoT devices, and the aggregate power budget required in each wiring closet. A port count alone does not establish whether the proposed switches can provide adequate power or the appropriate interface speed to each endpoint.

Application performance requirements are also essential because voice, video, cloud applications, payment systems, and business-critical operational applications can have different latency, loss, availability, and bandwidth requirements. These requirements influence uplink capacity, QoS design, redundancy, and the need for resilient paths. Floor plans and an inventory provide useful physical inputs, but they do not establish the service levels that the campus network must deliver.