Free Questions for HPE7-A03 by certsdeals

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The current IT staff is used to working with legacy Aruba OS-S (ProCurve> equipment. They are worried that they cannot handle Aruba OS-CX switches due to the different command syntax. What are two ways to make the transition easier for them? (Select two.)

Options:

A- create aliases

B- CL1 Reference Guide for Arouba OS-CX. Aruba OS-Switch, Comware at>d Cisco IOS

C- Aruba CU Bank

D- ASP

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

To ease the transition for IT staff accustomed to legacy Aruba OS-S (ProCurve) equipment when moving to Aruba OS-CX switches, two effective approaches are creating aliases (Option A) and using the CLI Reference Guide for Aruba OS-CX, Aruba OS-Switch, Comware,

and Cisco IOS (Option B). Aliases allow the creation of custom command shortcuts or mappings in Aruba OS-CX, which can mimic or resemble the commands staff are familiar with from Aruba OS-S, making the command-line interface (CLI) more intuitive for them. The CLI Reference Guide is an invaluable resource that provides a comparative view of commands across different operating systems, including Aruba OS-CX and Aruba OS-S, helping staff understand the equivalent commands and functionalities in the new OS-CX environment. Both these tools can significantly reduce the learning curve and help the IT staff become proficient with Aruba OS-CX switches more quickly.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the considerations when using existing MMF and upgrading to equipment capable of 10 GbE speeds? (Select two)

Options:

A- length of MMF fiber

B- type of fiber connector

C- type of MMF fiber

D- single fiber tube into cabinet

E- redundant fiber tube into cabinet

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

When upgrading existing Multimode Fiber (MMF) infrastructure to accommodate equipment capable of 10 GbE speeds, two primary considerations are the length of the MMF fiber (Option A) and the type of MMF fiber (Option C). The length of the fiber impacts the signal quality and bandwidth capacity, with longer lengths potentially requiring signal conditioning or different types of fiber to support higher speeds. The type of MMF fiber, such as OM1, OM2, OM3, or OM4, significantly affects its bandwidth capabilities and distance limitations at 10 GbE speeds. OM3 and OM4 fibers are designed to support 10 GbE transmissions over longer distances compared to OM1 and OM2, making them more suitable for upgrades to higher speeds. Understanding these factors is crucial to ensure the existing fiber infrastructure can support the desired network performance without extensive modifications or replacements.

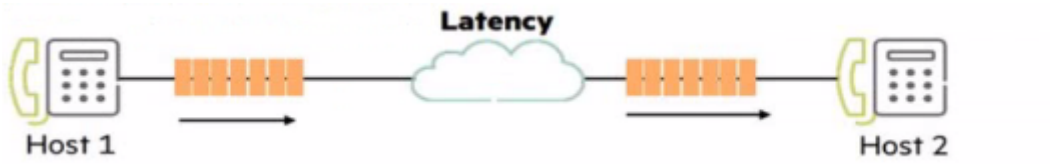
Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

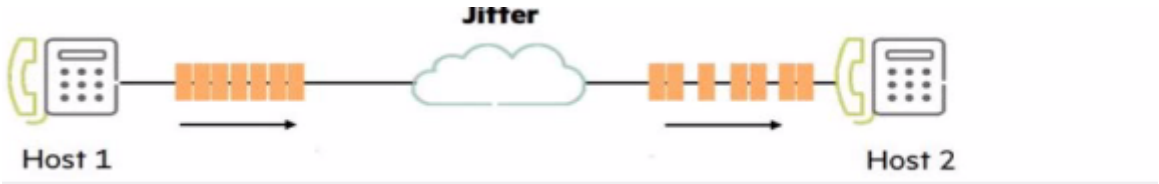
What should this phenomenon be classified as?

A)



B)

C)



Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

Answer:

B

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the advantages of using a vSX-pair instead of two discrete switches to connect servers, storage, firewalls, and other workloads?

Options:

A- The setup is much easier since both switches are sharing the same configuration.

B- You can save hall the number of licenses needed tor 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:

One of the key advantages of using a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) pair instead of two discrete switches for connecting servers, storage, firewalls, and other workloads is that both members in a VSX pair can be upgraded without any downtime for the workload (Option C). VSX technology provides advanced high availability features that allow for non-disruptive software upgrades, meaning that one switch in the VSX pair can be upgraded while the other continues to handle network traffic, thereby maintaining continuous operation of the connected workloads. This seamless failover capability ensures that there is no interruption to the critical services running on the network, making VSX an ideal solution for environments where uptime is paramount.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which member types require a reboot when doing an In-Service-Software-Upgrade within a VSF stack?

Options:

A- Standby

B- Conductor

C- Member

D- all member types

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In a Virtual Switching Framework (VSF) stack, the standby member requires a reboot when performing an In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU). This process allows for the software of the networking devices in the VSF stack to be updated with minimal disruption to the network. The standby member in a VSF configuration is rebooted to apply the new software version while the active member continues to handle the network traffic, ensuring continued operation of the network. This approach minimizes downtime during the upgrade

process, which is critical for maintaining network availability and performance.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A global cruise line company needs to refresh its current fleet. They win refresh the insides' of the ship to be cost-effective and increase their sustain ability. They Mill replace the complete WLAN/LAN hardware of the ship. In this refresh, the company will not refresh Us current security requirements. The CIO also wants to limit the number of unused ports in the switches. Future expansion will always mean a refresh of hardware. They start with the smallest ship with a maximum of 800 guests

Each ship has a LAN infrastructure consisting of two core switches, up to 10 redundant distribution switches, and up to 500 access switches (400 cabins. 100 technical rooms). The Core switches are located in the MDF of the ship and the distribution switches are located in the IDFs of the ship. Each cabin and technical room gets one single access switch.

The cabling structure of the ship will not be refreshed. Each IDF is connected to the MDF by SMF. of which two pairs are available for the interconnect between the core and distribution. The length of SM fiber between MDF and IDF is less than 300 meters (930 ft) and the type used is 0S1. Each cabin is connected by a single 0M2 pair to the IDF. the maximum length is 60 meters (200 ft). Each technical room is connected by a single 0M2 pail to the IDF. with lengths between 100 and 150 meters (320 and 500 ft).

For each cabin/technical room the customer is looking to replace their current fan-less 2530/2540 without changing the requirements, except they need to upgrade the uplink to distribution switch to 10GbEto handle the increased network traffic, and the technical rooms need redundant power.

The WLAN infrastructure will be 1:1 refreshed without new cabling or new AP locations. Their WLAN Infrastructure is based on the 200/300 series Indoor and outdoor APs running instantOS (less than 300 APs). the customer has no change in WLAN requirements.

The cruise line company will replace its current Internet connection before the LAN/WLAN refresh. The new Internet connection will provide a 99.8% uptime, which is needed to ensure the paid guest Wi-Fi is always operational. With this new internet connection, the CIO of the cruise line wants to base the design on the ESP architecture from Aruba because Internet connection is guaranteed.

Based on best practices, what should you recommend as the correct optic type for the connection between the IDF and the technical rooms?

Options:

A- Aruba 106 SFP- LC LRM 220 m MMF Transceiver

B- Aruba 106 SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver

C- Aruba 100 LC BID! 40 km-0 1330/1270 XCVR

D- Aruba 10GBASE-T SFP- RJ-45 30 m Cat6A Transceiver

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For the connection between the IDF and the technical rooms, which requires support for lengths between 100 and 150 meters (320 and 500 ft), the Aruba 10G SFP+ LC SR 300 m MMF Transceiver is the recommended optic type. This transceiver is designed for short-range multimode fiber connections and can support distances up to 300 meters, making it suitable for the specified lengths within the technical rooms on the cruise ship. The SR (Short Range) designation ensures that this transceiver is optimized for the distances involved in connecting the IDFs to the technical rooms, providing high-speed 10GbE connectivity to meet the increased network traffic demands. This choice aligns with the cruise line company's requirements for a sustainable and cost-effective network refresh that accommodates future expansion without extensive unused capacities.