HPE7-A11 Dumps

Shared by Sharp on 10-11-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: DragDrop

Match each deployment type to its usage scenario.



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Original exhibit --- primary and secondary gateway clusters

Planning a gateway cluster | TechDocs - WLAN, SD-Branch, & Location Services

The uploaded exhibit depicts an AP with connections toward a three-gateway primary cluster and a three-gateway secondary cluster. The original diagram is preserved in the source document.

Maintaining uninterrupted client connectivity during gateway failover is the top priority for your customer's AOS-10 deployment.

Which option describes the AP redundancy strategy for the customer's HPE Aruba Networking environment with minimal disruption when moving between primary and secondary gateway clusters?

Options:

A- Configure the Cluster Orchestrator to setup a state synchronization IPsec tunnel between the primary and secondary cluster leaders.

B- The secondary cluster does not need to be in the same Group as the Primary cluster, but it must be part of the same tenant account.
C- Create an organizational mobility domain, then ensure both the primary and secondary clusters are added to the same mobility domain.
D- Verify that all participating APs and gateways can establish IPsec connections with gateways that are members of either the primary or secondary clusters.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 gateway clustering provides high availability for access points and clients using tunneled or mixed-mode forwarding.

When primary and secondary clusters are configured, Central orchestrates the required IPsec and GRE tunnel relationships between participating APs and the gateway nodes.

Option D correctly identifies the need to establish and maintain the connectivity required for both primary and secondary cluster operation.

HPE documentation confirms that APs establish tunnels to gateway nodes in both clusters when a secondary gateway cluster is assigned to the appropriate WLAN profile.

Option A incorrectly assumes that an inter-cluster state-synchronization tunnel provides seamless client state transfer.

Option B describes a possible configuration-group relationship but does not directly establish failover readiness.

Option C confuses the required gateway cluster and tunnel configuration with mobility-domain concepts.

A critical distinction is that failover within an AOS-10 gateway cluster can preserve client sessions through synchronized gateway state.

Failover between primary and secondary clusters is not hitless. HPE documents that affected WLAN profiles may be temporarily disabled and clients may need new IP addressing after secondary-cluster activation.

Therefore, D is the correct connectivity requirement, but none of the options can guarantee uninterrupted client connectivity between separate gateway clusters.

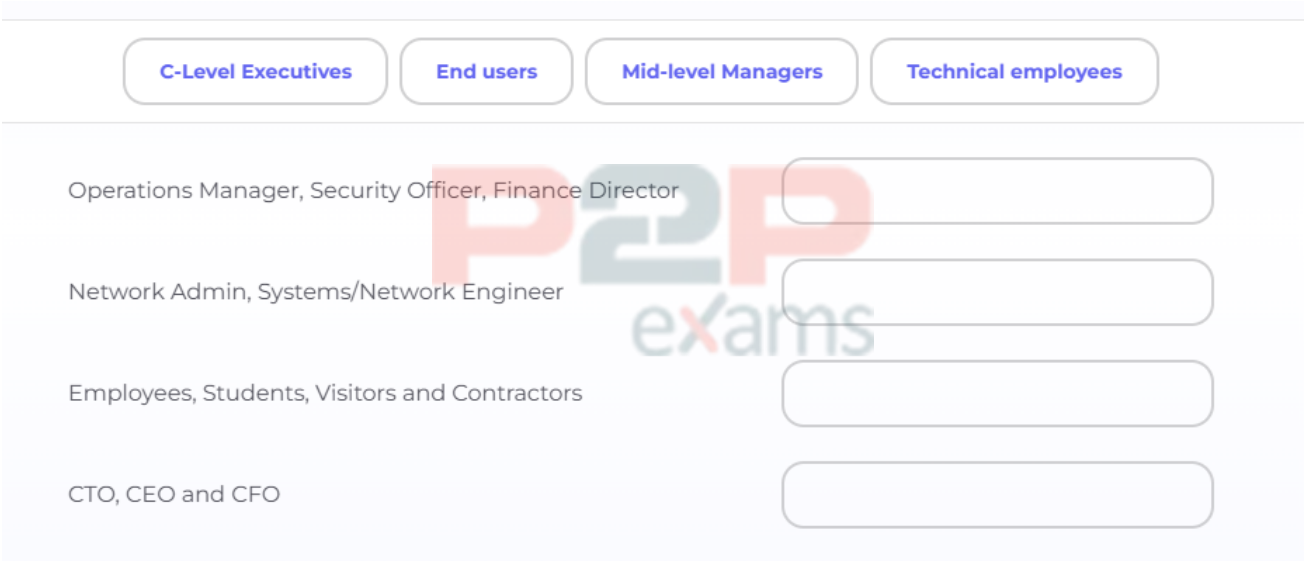
Official HPE Reference: HPE Aruba Networking AOS-10 Gateway Clustering --- Cluster Failover, Tunnel Capacity Planning and Stateful Client Failover.

==========

Question 3

Question Type: DragDrop

Match the stakeholders to the appropriate roles.



Answer:

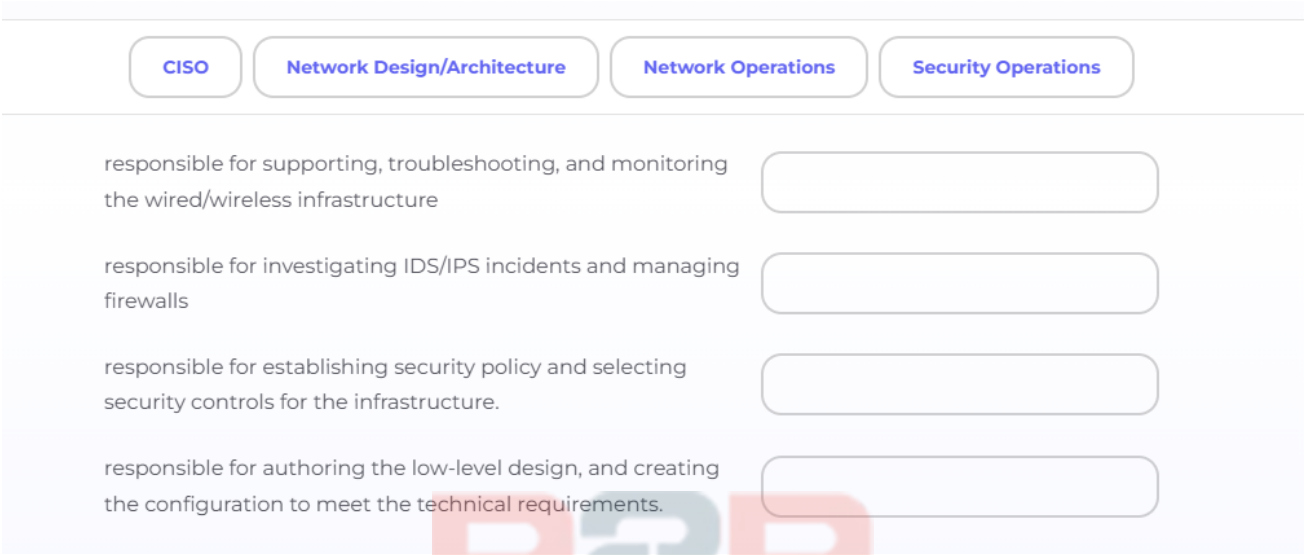
See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 4

Question Type: DragDrop

A junior engineer has been hired to help with a large-scale network infrastructure project. Because the engineer has not previously worked on a project this complex, they want to better understand the role each stakeholder will have.

Match each stakeholder title with the responsibility most likely associated with that role.



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What alternative source is most suitable for site surveys or simu-lations when no floor plans are available?

Options:

A- simple wall drawings
B- blank sheet of paper
C- Google Maps
D- fire escape plan

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A fire escape plan is a practical alternative source of building-layout information when formal architectural floor plans are unavailable.

Wireless site surveys and predictive RF simulations require an approximate representation of the

physical environment, including room boundaries, corridors, building entrances, stairwells, and other major structural features.

Fire escape plans commonly identify these elements because they are intended to show safe evacuation routes through a building.

Option D is therefore the most appropriate choice among the available alternatives.

Option A could be useful if accurate wall drawings already exist, but simple sketches may omit relevant dimensions, structural boundaries, and details required for reliable RF modeling.

Option B provides no building information and cannot independently support predictive analysis.

Option C is generally unsuitable for detailed indoor RF planning because external mapping services do not normally show internal walls, room divisions, or other attenuation-producing structures.

The architect should verify the accuracy of the fire escape plan through a physical site inspection.

Measurements should be used to establish a suitable drawing scale, identify wall construction materials, document ceiling heights, and locate potential access-point mounting positions.

A predictive survey based on an evacuation plan must subsequently be validated through physical RF measurements before the final wireless design is approved.

Official HPE Reference Topics: HPE Aruba Networking Campus Design Validated Solution Guide --- RF Design Methodology, Wireless Site Survey Preparation and Building Floor-Plan Requirements.

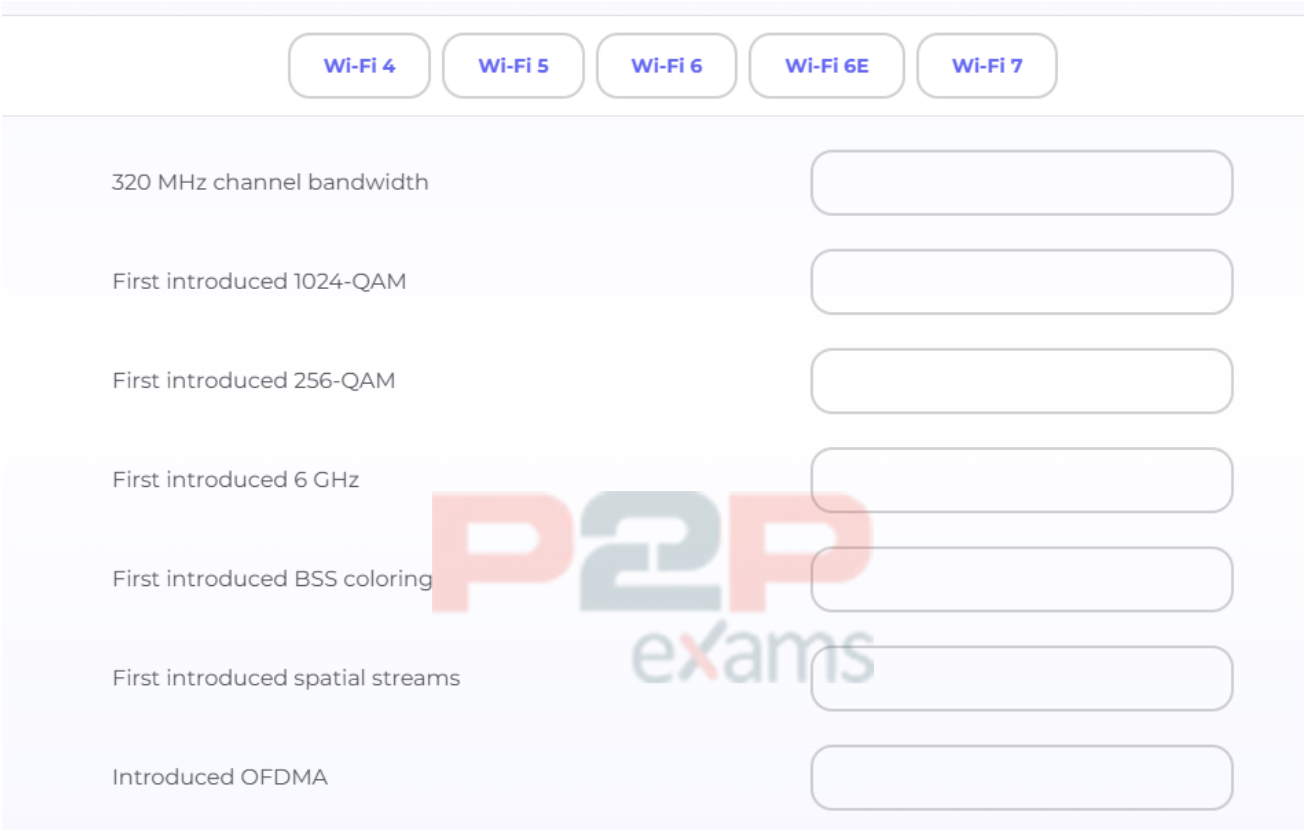
Aruba Networks

==========

Question 6

Question Type: DragDrop

Match the Wi-Fi features to their corresponding standards. Matches may be used more than once.



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are the lead network architect completing the Bill of Materials (BoM) for a new HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) deployment that must support the following environment:

3,000 wired IoT devices using MAC authentication.

2,000 wireless IoT devices using MPSK.

12,000 corporate laptops---a mix of Windows 11 Desktop PCs and Surface Pro devices---joined to Active Directory and authenticating through EAP-TLS, with posture assessments required through a ClearPass client agent.

1,000 BYOD users, each onboarding 2--3 personal devices and receiving certificates through ClearPass Onboard.

Up to 2,500 guest users per day, using ClearPass Guest with sponsor-based registration.

Which HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass license combination most accurately reflects what should be included in the IRIS-generated Bill of Materials to support this deployment?

Options:

A- Access = 25,000, Device Insight = 12,000, Onboard = 3,000
B- Access = 15,000, OnGuard = 12,000, Onboard = 2,000
C- Access = 21,000, OnGuard = 15,000, Onboard = 1,000
D- Access = 22,000, OnGuard = 12,000, Onboard = 1,000

Answer:

D

Explanation:

ClearPass licensing must be calculated separately for Access, OnGuard, and Onboard because each license category uses a different consumption model.

Access licenses are consumed by authenticated endpoint sessions. The deployment includes 3,000 wired IoT devices, 2,000 wireless IoT devices, and 12,000 corporate endpoints, establishing a baseline of 17,000 authenticated devices.

The 1,000 BYOD users contribute another 2,000--3,000 authenticated devices if all personal devices are connected.

Guest access adds further consumption according to actual concurrent authenticated sessions, not simply the number of visitors recorded throughout a day.

OnGuard licenses are required for the 12,000 corporate endpoints because these devices must perform posture assessments.

Onboard licensing is based on unique users with active Onboard-generated certificates. Consequently, the 1,000 BYOD users require 1,000 Onboard licenses, even though each user may enroll multiple personal devices.

Option D correctly identifies the 12,000 OnGuard and 1,000 Onboard quantities.

Its 22,000 Access licenses are a plausible planning estimate, but the theoretical peak could reach 22,500 if every BYOD user connects three devices and all 2,500 guest users authenticate simultaneously.

Therefore, the final Access quantity must be validated against peak concurrent authentication demand before procurement.

Official HPE Reference: ClearPass Policy Manager 6.11 --- License Management; HPE Aruba

Networking ClearPass Scaling and Ordering Guide.

==========

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are developing a technical proposal for a customer that plans to deploy HPE Aruba Networking Cloud Central-managed AOS-10 Access Points in a typical campus office environment. The customer has used ARM-based radio resource management successfully for many years. During their transition to AOS-10, they ask for guidance on suitable initial EIRP (Effective Isotropic Radiated Power) values for new radio profiles in HPE Aruba Networking Central.

Which EIRP configuration option should be recommended as an appropriate starting point for this office deployment?

Options:

A- 5 GHz band, set the minimum to 18 dBm and maximum to 21 dBm
B- Set the minimum 2.4 GHz EIRP the same as the minimum 6 GHz EIRP
C- Set the minimum 5 GHz bands to be at least 6 dBm higher than the minimum 6 GHz EIRP
D- 2.4 GHz band, set the minimum to 3 dBm and maximum to 9 dBm

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Effective Isotropic Radiated Power represents the effective radio transmission power after accounting for antenna gain and applicable transmission losses.

Proper EIRP configuration is essential for controlling wireless cell size, reducing interference, and supporting reliable client roaming.

HPE Aruba Networking recommends maintaining an appropriate power relationship between the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz bands.

Its Campus Design Validated Solution Guide recommends that 5 GHz transmit power be at least 6 dB higher than 2.4 GHz power, while 6 GHz power should be equal to or no more than 3 dB higher than 5 GHz.

For a modern open-office environment, HPE documents the following example starting values:

Frequency band

Minimum

Maximum

2.4 GHz

6 dBm

9 dBm

5 GHz

15 dBm

18 dBm

6 GHz

18 dBm

21 dBm

Option D is closest because its 2.4 GHz maximum matches the documented recommendation, although its 3 dBm minimum is lower than HPE's example.

Option A incorrectly applies values recommended for 6 GHz to the 5 GHz band. Options B and C conflict with HPE's recommended power relationships.

The final values must be adjusted using RF measurements, building characteristics, client capabilities, and AirMatch optimization.

Official HPE Reference: HPE Aruba Networking ESP Campus Design Validated Solution Guide --- Transmit Power Settings, ARM and AirMatch, page 39.

Aruba Networks

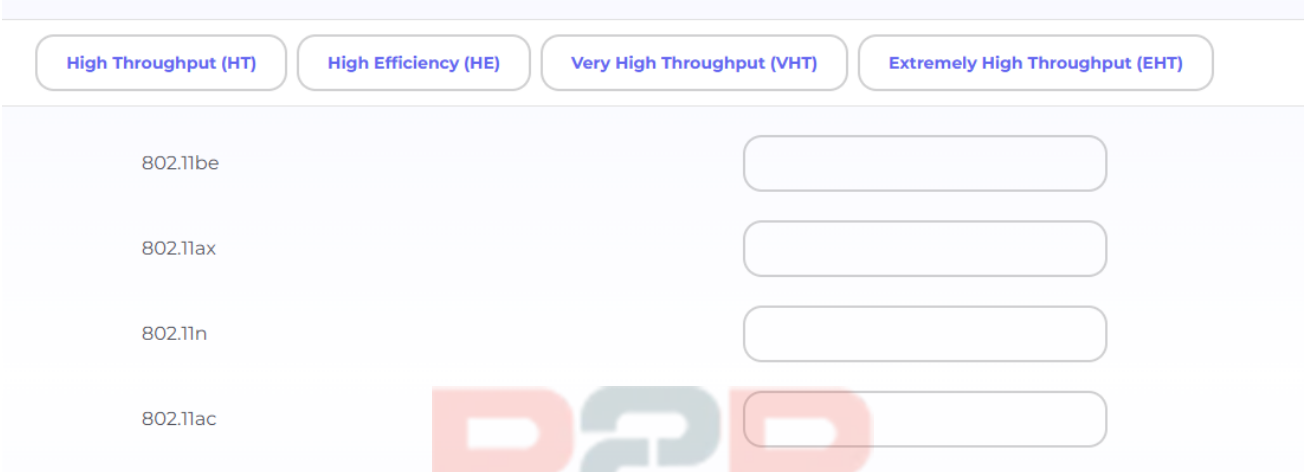
Verification finding: None of the four options reproduces HPE's published office starting values exactly. D is the strongest available approximation, not an exact official recommendation.

==========

Question 9

Question Type: DragDrop

Match each IEEE designation with its official technical Physical Layer (PHY) protocol acronym.



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Following your initial meeting with the customer, which questions must you be able to answer?

Choose two.

Options:

A- Is it a refresh or an upgrade?
B- What are the locations?
C- What are the team's training needs for the project?
D- What is the budget allocated to this project?

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The initial customer meeting establishes the fundamental scope and context for a network architecture engagement.

Option A is essential because distinguishing between a network refresh and an upgrade determines the expected scope of infrastructure replacement.

A refresh may involve replacing obsolete switching, wireless, and management platforms, whereas an upgrade may focus on enhancing existing equipment or software capabilities.

The distinction affects compatibility analysis, procurement planning, migration strategy, and the technical design process.

Option B is equally important because the architect must understand which physical locations are included in the project.

The number, distribution, and characteristics of sites influence network topology, connectivity requirements, redundancy, management architecture, deployment logistics, and bill-of-materials calculations.

Option C concerns training requirements, which should be addressed during operational-readiness assessment and implementation planning.

Option D is also important because the available budget constrains architecture and procurement decisions.

However, an exact allocated budget may not be established during the initial discovery meeting, particularly when the customer is still evaluating requirements and seeking a solution proposal.

The intended pair is most plausibly A and B because they establish the immediate technical scope. Nevertheless, D is also a legitimate initial-discovery question, so the wording does not uniquely establish two mandatory answers.

HPE7-A11 Reference Topics: Identify Technical Stakeholders; Identify, Collect, Analyze, and Document the Current Environment; Interpret Technical Requirements; Document Assumptions.

==========

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the recommended practice for using VSX at the core of a three-tier design?

Options:

A- VSX-lags allow the collapsed core to connect directly to services such as gateways and services only so long as spanning tree is used to prevent loops.
B- You should implement VSX at the core when the aggregation layer is layer 3 only with OSPF-

routed traffic forwarding between the core and aggregation layers.
C- You should never implement VSX at the core of a 3-tier redundancy core.
D- You should implement VSX at the core when the aggregation layer operates at layer 2 only.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) provides multi-chassis link aggregation, independent control planes, and highly available Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding.

Option D describes a topology where VSX at the core can provide redundant Layer 2 connectivity and gateway functions for downstream aggregation devices.

If the aggregation layer operates at Layer 2, the core can terminate VLANs, provide routed interfaces, and deliver resilient forwarding through a VSX pair.

However, this must be distinguished from HPE Aruba Networking's preferred modern three-tier campus architecture.

The official Campus Design Validated Solution Guide recommends a dedicated Layer 3 core with routed connections to the aggregation layer. In that architecture, VSX is normally deployed at the aggregation layer, while the core uses independent routed devices and protocols such as OSPF.

Consequently, option B is not the preferred arrangement because a Layer 3-only core generally does not require VSX to establish redundant routed connectivity.

Option A incorrectly implies that spanning tree is mandatory for VSX LAG operation.

Option C is too absolute because VSX can be deployed in supported designs beyond the standard reference topology.

Option D is the most defensible selection among the available choices, but it describes a conditional design rather than HPE's default three-tier recommendation.

Official HPE Reference: HPE Aruba Networking ESP Campus Design Validated Solution Guide --- Three-Tier Campus LAN, Network Resiliency and VSX Pair Placement.

==========

To Get Premium Files for HPE7-A11 Visit
https://www.p2pexams.com/products/hpe7-a11

For More Free Questions Visit
https://www.p2pexams.com/hp/pdf/hpe7-a11

