DUMPSARENA

Aruba Certified Data Center Architect Exam

HP HPE7-A04

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

In which situation do you need to select switches with a back-front (BF) airflow?

A. The switches are core switches in a dedicated rack with their ports facing the cold aisle

B. The switches are ToR switches which will have the port side facing the opposite way as server ports

C. The switches are middle of the rack switches with their ports facing the cold aisle

D. The switches are ToR switches which will have the port side facing the same way as server ports

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The switches are ToR switches which will have the port side facing the same way as server ports is correct because this placement normally puts the switch port side toward the rear, or hot aisle, of the rack—matching the direction in which server network ports face. Aruba defines the front of these switches as the network-port side and the back as the power-supply/fan side. A back-to-front airflow model draws conditioned air in through its back, non-port side, which should face the cold aisle, and exhausts it through the port side toward the hot aisle. This creates an airflow path that aligns with the rack's cold-aisle/hot-aisle containment design while allowing short, practical server-to-ToR patch connections at the rear of the rack. Selecting the BF variant is therefore essential when the port-facing side is installed on the same side as server ports; it prevents the switch from drawing already-heated exhaust air into its cooling path. Aruba installation documentation identifies airflow direction as a hardware variant and requires the selected direction to match the deployment's airflow design. See the Aruba 8325 Installation Guide and Aruba's Aruba 8320 Installation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

A VM connected to Leaf-1 cannot reach a VM in the same EVPN VXLAN segment connected to Leaf-2. Local switching on each leaf is working. Which two checks most directly verify the overlay control-plane and transport prerequisites for remote forwarding? (Select two)

A. Verify underlay reachability to the Leaf-2 VTEP loopback address

B. Verify that Leaf-1 has learned the remote VM MAC/IP through BGP EVPN

C. Change the local VLAN ID on Leaf-1 to match every VLAN in the fabric

D. Use the VSX keepalive link as the VXLAN transport path

E. Add a default route in the tenant VRF for the same Layer 2 segment

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Verifying underlay reachability to the Leaf-2 VTEP loopback confirms that Leaf-1 has an IP transport path to the remote VXLAN tunnel endpoint. VXLAN encapsulated traffic cannot reach the remote VTEP if the routed underlay cannot reach its loopback address.

Verifying that Leaf-1 has learned the remote VM MAC/IP through BGP EVPN confirms that the EVPN control plane has distributed the required remote endpoint information. Without the remote EVPN route, Leaf-1 cannot correctly associate the endpoint with the remote VTEP for known-unicast forwarding.

Changing the local VLAN ID is not an appropriate first check because local switching is already working and VLAN IDs are locally significant. The VSX keepalive does not provide VXLAN underlay transport, and a default route in the tenant VRF is not required for communication between endpoints in the same Layer 2 EVPN segment.

QUESTION NO: 3

You created a formal proposal and quote for a customer's data center network refresh. What is some other support information that you should include? (Select two)

A. A list of IP addresses that you plan to configure on the switches

B. No need to include any of these as the proposal is not the place to educate the customer on them

C. HPE Aruba networking recommends including a block diagram with proposals

D. A list of VLANs that you plan to configure on the switches

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

A block diagram is valuable supporting material because it gives stakeholders an immediate visual representation of the proposed data center topology. It can show the major network layers, switch roles, resilient paths, key interconnections, and attachment points for services or workloads. This helps a customer validate that the proposed design aligns with its availability, scalability, and operational requirements before implementation begins. Aruba design guidance uses diagrams and topology representations to communicate the intended architecture clearly; see the Aruba Validated Solution Guide.

A list of VLANs planned for the switches is also appropriate support information. VLAN definitions document the intended logical segmentation of the environment and give the customer visibility into how traffic domains, tenant or application separation, management connectivity, and security boundaries will be implemented. Including this information alongside the proposal establishes a reviewable design baseline and supports later configuration, validation, and change-control activities. Aruba documentation recognizes VLANs as core network segmentation constructs and describes their configuration and operational role in the Aruba Central Network Management documentation. Together, the topology diagram and VLAN plan make the commercial proposal more understandable and technically actionable.

QUESTION NO: 4

What can be exported using IRIS?

A. Devices' Data Sheets

B. Detailed routing configurations of all devices

C. Devices' quick specs

D. Bill Of Material

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Bill Of Material is the exportable output generated by IRIS. IRIS is used during solution design to translate the selected infrastructure components into an itemized procurement-oriented list. The resulting bill of material identifies the required products and associated quantities, providing the information needed to validate the proposed solution and move it into quoting, ordering, and deployment-planning workflows. This is important because an architecture design must be converted into an accurate list of orderable hardware, accessories, and applicable components; an exportable bill of material provides that handoff in a consistent format. The exported information therefore represents the solution’s component requirements rather than device-level operational configuration. HPE Aruba Networking’s solution and product resources describe the portfolio and its design-to-deployment lifecycle, while the official technical documentation portal is the authoritative location for product and tool documentation: HPE Aruba Networking and HPE Aruba Networking Technical Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Name some Post-installation handover tasks

A. Ensure new spares have replaced old spares

B. List of Engineers involved in the project

C. Number of employees that will benefit from the solution

D. Schedule training

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Post-installation handover confirms that the customer can operate and support the delivered environment after the implementation team leaves. **Ensure new spares have replaced old spares** is a valid handover activity because the final installed configuration, including the supportable spare inventory, must be verified and transitioned to the customer. Confirming the availability of appropriate replacement hardware helps align operational readiness with the agreed support and maintenance approach.

Schedule training is also a core handover task. Administrators and operational staff need practical enablement on the deployed solution, including routine management, monitoring, escalation, and any procedures specific to the customer environment. Training may be delivered before final acceptance or scheduled as a follow-on activity, but ensuring it is planned is part of a successful transition to operations. Aruba's services portfolio includes education and knowledge-transfer capabilities that support customer readiness, while HPE's lifecycle services emphasize transitioning technology into operational use. See Aruba Education Services and HPE Lifecycle Services.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the upper limit for spine switches with leaf HPE Aruba CX 8360-48Y6C v2 using 100 or 40 GbE Leaf-to-spine port speed (when using 2 uplink ports for VSX)?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

4 is the upper limit. The HPE Aruba Networking CX 8360-48Y6C v2 provides six high-speed uplink interfaces that support 40GbE or 100GbE operation. In this leaf-and-spine design, two of those high-speed ports are allocated to the VSX inter-switch link between the paired leaf switches. That allocation leaves four high-speed uplink ports available on each leaf for connections toward the spine layer. With one leaf-to-spine connection per remaining uplink port, the leaf can connect to a maximum of four distinct spine switches at 40GbE or 100GbE. This is also consistent with a resilient, symmetric fabric design: each leaf in the VSX pair can maintain equivalent connectivity to every spine, while VSX supplies the redundant leaf-pair architecture. The limit is determined by the physical number of high-speed interfaces available after reserving the two ports required by the stated VSX design, rather than by the forty-eight 1/10/25GbE access ports. Aruba's CX 8360 Series data sheet identifies the 48Y6C v2 model and its six 40/100GbE uplink ports; Aruba VSX documentation describes the role of the inter-switch link in a VSX pair. See the Aruba CX 8360 Series data sheet and AOS-CX VSX documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

You are designing overlay solutions for two Data Centers. Each Data Center has two rooms and each room is its own fabric. What is the underlay routing protocol between each data center room?

A. iBGP

B. RIP

C. OSPF

D. eBGP

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

eBGP is the appropriate underlay routing protocol between the data center rooms because each room is designed as an independent fabric. In an Aruba EVPN-VXLAN data center design, a fabric is commonly assigned its own autonomous system, making the routed connection between fabrics an external BGP relationship. eBGP provides clear administrative boundaries, explicit route-policy control, scalable route exchange, and straightforward separation of failure domains when independently operated fabrics are interconnected. This approach also aligns with the common Clos-fabric practice of using BGP as the underlay control plane, while EVPN distributes overlay reachability information. Keeping each room as a separate BGP autonomous system means the inter-room links exchange underlay prefixes through eBGP peers rather than treating all devices as members of one internal BGP domain. The resulting design preserves room-level independence while providing resilient IP connectivity required by the overlay endpoints and border functions. Aruba's VXLAN EVPN documentation describes BGP's role in both the IP underlay and EVPN overlay control plane, and Aruba Validated Solution guidance illustrates BGP-based data center fabric designs. See the Aruba AOS-CX VXLAN EVPN overview and the Aruba Validated Design for data center networking.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are selecting Aruba CX switch airflow and power options for a new data center row. Which two physical-design inputs must be confirmed before ordering the switches? (Select two)

A. The hot-aisle and cold-aisle orientation of the racks

B. The VLAN numbering plan for application workloads

C. The available power-feed design and input voltage

D. The BGP AS allocation for the underlay

E. The VNI range assigned to tenant overlays

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The hot-aisle and cold-aisle orientation of the racks must be confirmed so that the selected front-to-back or back-to-front airflow components align with the facility cooling design. Incorrect airflow direction can recirculate hot air and reduce cooling efficiency.

The available power-feed design and input voltage must also be confirmed. This determines whether the selected power supplies, cords, rack PDUs, and redundant A/B power connections are compatible with the installed electrical environment.

The VLAN numbering plan and BGP AS allocation are logical design inputs and do not determine the required airflow or power-supply hardware. The selected VNI range is similarly unrelated to physical switch installation requirements.