

Aruba Certified Data Center Professional Exam

HP HPE7-A05

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

Total Premium Questions: 95

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Data Center Network Design	40
Topic 2, Data Center Network Implementation	28
Topic 3, Data Center Network Troubleshooting	26
Topic 4, Mix Questions	1
Total	95

QUESTION NO: 1

What embedded diagnostic tool in Aruba Data Center can be used to identify and troubleshoot wireless connectivity issues?

- A. AirWave
- B. ClearPass
- C. NetEdit
- D. RFProtect

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

AirWave is the correct choice because it provides centralized monitoring, visibility, alerting, and troubleshooting capabilities for Aruba wireless environments. It collects operational telemetry from wireless infrastructure and presents client, access-point, radio-frequency, and connectivity information that administrators can use to investigate wireless service issues. For example, its monitoring views and historical reporting help identify affected clients, access-point health concerns, channel or interference conditions, authentication-related events, and performance trends. This makes it suitable for diagnosing where and when a wireless connectivity problem is occurring and for correlating the issue with network conditions.

Aruba describes AirWave as a network-management platform that delivers monitoring and management for wired and wireless infrastructure, with detailed visibility into devices and clients. Its documentation includes monitoring pages, alerts, reports, and diagnostic information intended to support day-to-day operations and troubleshooting. See the [Aruba AirWave product page](#) and the [AirWave documentation overview](#) for further details.

QUESTION NO: 2

What is the purpose of monitoring environmental factors like temperature and humidity in a data center?

- A. To ensure optimal performance of hardware
- B. All of the above
- C. To comply with industry regulations
- D. To prevent equipment failure

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

All of the above is correct because continuous environmental monitoring supports several essential data-center operational objectives at the same time. Temperature and humidity directly affect the reliable operation, performance, and service life of IT hardware. Monitoring lets operations staff detect conditions that are outside the equipment's specified operating range and respond promptly by adjusting cooling, airflow, or humidity control before an adverse condition affects workloads. It also helps prevent equipment failure: excessive heat can cause components to throttle or shut down, while unsuitable humidity can contribute to electrostatic-discharge risk or condensation-related damage. Environmental telemetry further provides the documented measurements needed to demonstrate that the facility is being operated in accordance with applicable organizational requirements, equipment-vendor environmental specifications, and relevant facility or industry standards. Rather than being a one-time compliance activity, effective monitoring provides ongoing visibility, alerting, trend analysis, and evidence for operational decisions. The [ASHRAE Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments](#) describe the importance of maintaining appropriate environmental conditions for IT equipment. HPE also provides installation and site-planning guidance that addresses data-center environmental requirements in its [Data center site planning documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following is a common challenge faced during the integration of new hardware components into an existing data center?

- A. Compatibility with existing systems
- B. Lack of available space
- C. Excessive cooling capacity
- D. Low network latency

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Compatibility with existing systems is a common and fundamental challenge when introducing hardware into an operational data center. A new server, storage array, network device, adapter, or power component must interoperate with the established environment at several levels: physical interfaces and rack infrastructure, power delivery, firmware and driver versions, operating-system support, management tooling, network protocols, and storage connectivity. Compatibility planning also includes confirming that the component is supported in the intended configuration and that its required software or firmware baseline aligns with the organization's existing standards. Careful validation is essential because an apparently compatible device can still create operational issues when its management interfaces, firmware dependencies, or supported transceivers do not match the deployed platform. HPE documentation emphasizes using product specifications, supported configurations, and interoperability information during solution design and deployment. Reviewing the relevant HPE QuickSpecs helps confirm component requirements and supported options before installation, while HPE's support resources provide product documentation and compatibility-related guidance. This assessment and validation process reduces integration risk, protects service availability, and supports a controlled change process in the data center. See [HPE QuickSpecs overview](#) and [HPE Support Center](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

An administrator is preparing a change to routing policy on an Aruba CX switch. The change must be reversible quickly if post-change validation identifies an unexpected connectivity issue. Which action should be completed before applying the change?

- A. Create a configuration checkpoint.
- B. Disable the routing protocol before documenting the change.
- C. Remove the existing startup configuration.
- D. Change all management interfaces to DHCP.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Creating a configuration checkpoint preserves a known-good running configuration that can be restored if validation fails. This supports a controlled change process and reduces recovery time. Saving a startup configuration alone does not provide the same immediate rollback workflow for the proposed configuration change.

QUESTION NO: 5

A data center uses an EVPN-VXLAN fabric. Workloads in a subnet are attached to multiple leaf switches and require a default gateway that remains locally available after a workload moves between leaf switches. Which design should be used?

- A. Configure a unique default gateway address on each leaf switch.
- B. Configure an anycast gateway with a shared virtual IP and MAC address.
- C. Place the default gateway only on the spine switches.
- D. Use a separate management VRF as the workload gateway.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

An anycast gateway uses the same gateway IP and virtual MAC address on the participating leaf switches. A workload can therefore retain the same default gateway while receiving local first-hop routing at its connected leaf. Using a unique gateway on each leaf would require host addressing or gateway changes when the workload moves.

QUESTION NO: 6

A leaf switch has equal BGP paths through two spine switches to a remote VTEP loopback address. The routing table installs only one path, although both spine links are healthy. Which BGP setting should be configured to use both equal-cost paths?

- A. Configure AS-path prepending toward both spine switches
- B. Configure BGP maximum-paths for equal-cost routes
- C. Configure a higher local preference for one spine switch
- D. Configure BFD without changing BGP path selection

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

BGP maximum-paths is correct because it permits installation of multiple eligible equal-cost BGP paths in the routing table for ECMP forwarding. This allows traffic to use both spine paths and preserves fabric bandwidth and resiliency. AS-path prepending makes a path less preferred, a higher local preference selects one preferred path, and BFD improves failure detection but does not cause multiple BGP paths to be installed.

QUESTION NO: 7

What factor should be considered when planning maintenance schedules for an Aruba data center solution?

- A. Internal policies
- B. Peak usagetimes
- C. Vendor recommendations
- D. Available budget

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Peak usagetimes is the key factor because maintenance windows should be selected to minimize the operational impact of changes such as software upgrades, hardware replacement, configuration updates, and validation activities. A data center network commonly carries applications with different availability requirements, including business-critical services that may experience predictable periods of elevated traffic or user demand. Scheduling disruptive work outside those peak periods reduces the likelihood that a maintenance action will affect service performance, availability, or recovery capacity when the environment is under its greatest load.

Planning around actual usage patterns also gives operations teams a more controlled window in which to monitor the change, verify redundancy and application reachability, and use a documented rollback plan if necessary. This approach aligns with Aruba networking operational practices: network software and lifecycle activities require deliberate planning, maintenance procedures, and validation to protect production services. Aruba's support resources and product documentation are appropriate sources for platform-specific release, upgrade, and maintenance guidance: [Aruba Support Portal](#) and [HPE Aruba Networking](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A shared data center fabric hosts two tenants that use overlapping IP address ranges. The design must prevent one tenant from reaching the other tenant's workloads through normal routing. Which implementation best meets this requirement?

- A. Place both tenants in separate VLANs within one shared VRF.
- B. Assign each tenant a separate VRF and Layer 3 VNI.
- C. Configure a unique BGP autonomous system on every leaf switch.
- D. Use one VNI for both tenants with different VLAN names.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Separate VRFs provide independent routing tables and allow overlapping addressing to be used safely. Associating each tenant with its own Layer 3 VNI extends that separation across the EVPN-VXLAN fabric. VLAN separation alone does not provide sufficient isolation if both tenants are routed through the same VRF.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following best describes the purpose of maintaining and optimizing a data center solution?

- A. To reduce costs
- B. To increase energy consumption
- C. To slow down performance
- D. To cause downtime

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To reduce costs is correct because ongoing maintenance and optimization improve the efficiency, reliability, and usable life of data center infrastructure. Routine monitoring, software and firmware lifecycle management, capacity planning, and performance tuning help ensure that compute, storage, network, cooling, and power resources are used effectively rather than being overprovisioned or wasted. This reduces operational expense through lower energy use, fewer emergency repairs, less unplanned service disruption, and better utilization of existing equipment. Optimization also enables organizations to identify bottlenecks and inefficient configurations before they grow into costly incidents, supporting consistent application performance while delaying unnecessary capital purchases. In an Aruba and HPE data center environment, maintaining a well-designed network and operational foundation supports resilient service delivery and makes scaling more predictable. Cost reduction is therefore not merely an energy-saving objective; it is the combined financial benefit of efficient operations, improved availability, and informed lifecycle decisions. Aruba describes the role of modern data center networking in supporting efficient, scalable infrastructure at [Aruba Data Center Networking](#). HPE also outlines operational support services that help organizations improve infrastructure operations at [HPE Operational Support Services](#).