HPE2-W09 Q&As

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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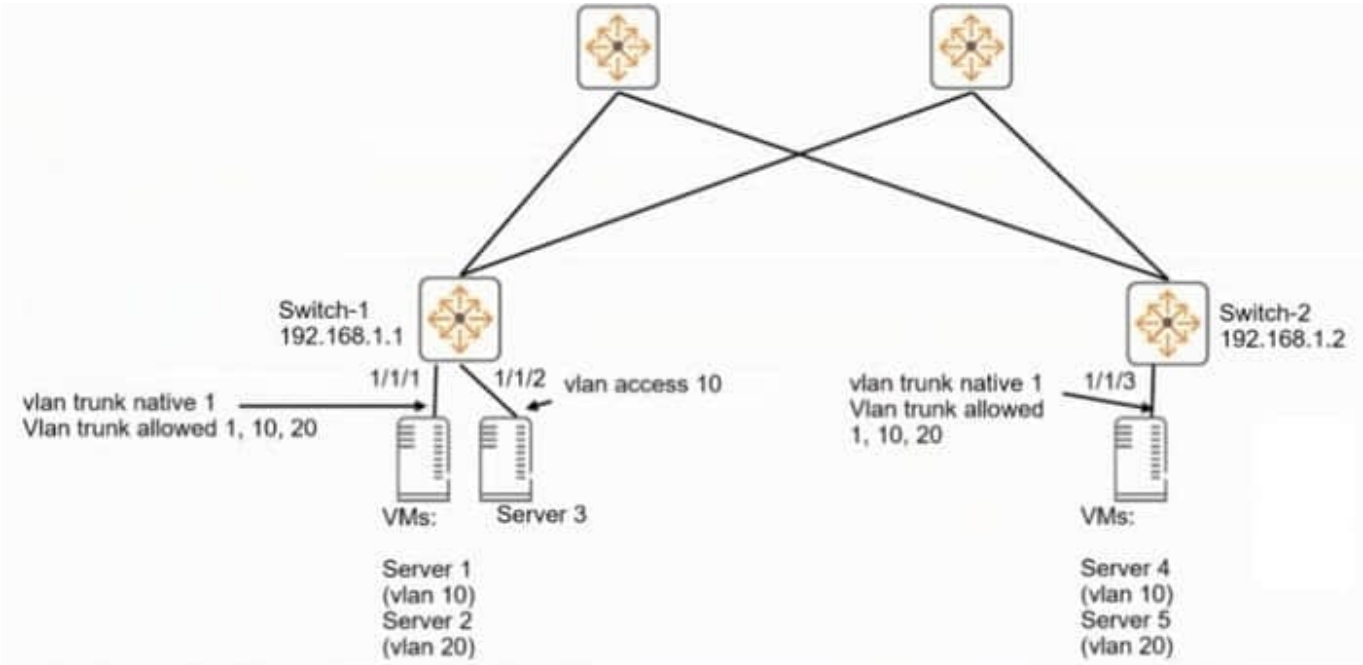
QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.




```
switch# show interface vxlan1 vteps
Source          Destination     Origin  Status       VNI   VLAN
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.2     static  Operational  1000  10
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.2     static   Operational 2000  20
```

Switch-1 and Switch-2 ate ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. Is this how the specified servers communicate?

Solution: Server 1 and Server 4 require routing services within the VXLANs to communicate with each other.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN without Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. The question asks how the specified servers communicate, which means Server 1 and Server 4. Server 1 and Server 4 are in different VLANs and different VNIs, which means they are in different layer 2 segments. To communicate with each other, they require routing services between the VXLANs. However, using Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses is not the correct way to provide routing services. VRF is a technology that creates multiple isolated Layer 3 domains on a physical network, each with its own routing table. VRF does not provide any benefits for iSCSI traffic, as it does not guarantee bandwidth, priority, or quality of service. VRF also adds overhead and complexity to the network configuration1. To provide routing services between the VXLANs, the correct way is to use VXLAN routing with EVPN or distributed anycast gateway (DAG). VXLAN routing with EVPN allows the switches to exchange MAC and IP information using BGP EVPN control plane, and to perform routing between different VNIs using a centralized or distributed model2. DAG allows the switches to act as anycast

gateways for their local hosts, and to route traffic between different VNIs using a symmetric or asymmetric model3. Therefore, this does not correctly describe how the specified servers communicate.

QUESTION 2

Is this a rule for configuring schedule profiles on an ArubaOS-CX switch?

Solution: If the profile mixes strict priority scheduling with another scheduling algorithm, the strict priority queue must be the highest numbered queue.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

A schedule profile is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that determines the order and service of queues for transmission123. A schedule profile must be configured on every interface at all times23. The switch supports three scheduling algorithms: Guaranteed Minimum Bandwidth (GMB), Strict, and Strict EQS23. Strict scheduling gives absolute priority to a queue over other queues, regardless of the bandwidth allocation23. If the profile mixes strict priority scheduling with another scheduling algorithm, the strict priority queue must be the highest numbered queue23. Therefore, this is a rule for configuring schedule profiles on an ArubaOS-CX switch, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on schedule profiles and QoS, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet1 and the QoS Guide for your switch model23.

QUESTION 3

Does this correctly describe Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported is a correct description of Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE is a feature that provides automation and analytics for managing ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE scripts are scripts that run on switches and collect data from various sources. NAE monitors are rules that define conditions and actions for NAE agents. NAE agents are instances of NAE scripts and monitors that run on switches. Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported depending on their hardware resources1.

QUESTION 4

A data center has a three-tier topology with ArubaOS-CX switches at each layer, is this a use case for implementing Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) at the core?

Solution: The aggregation layer operates at Layer 2 only, and the core provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions.

A. Yes

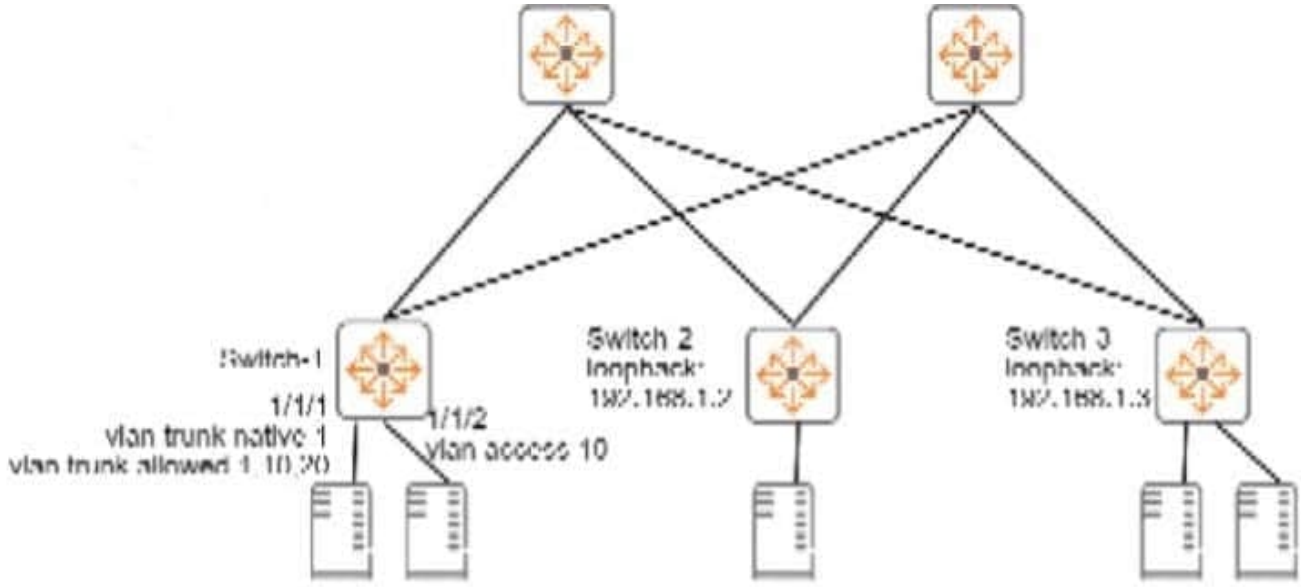
B. No

Correct Answer: B

The aggregation layer operates at Layer 2 only, and the core provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions is not a use case for implementing Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) at the core for a data center that has a three-tier topology with ArubaOS-CX switches at each layer. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSX can be implemented at any layer of the data center network, but it is more common to implement it at the aggregation or leaf layer, where it can provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions. The core layer typically operates at Layer 3 only and does not require VSX2.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits.




```
Switch-1# show interface vxlan1 vteps

Source        Destination   Origin  Status       VNI   VLAN
192.168.1.1   192.168.1.2   evpn    Operational  5010  10
192.168.1.1   192.168.1.3   evpn    Operational  5010  10
192.168.1.1   192.168.1.3   evpn    Operational  5020  20

Switch-1# show mac-address-table
MAC age-time                : 300 seconds
Number of MAC addresses : 7
MAC Address          VLAN      Type        Port
---------------------------------------------------------

00:50:56:10:04:25    10        dynamic     1/1/1
00:50:56:11:12:32    10        dynamic     1/1/2
00:50:56:15:16:28    10        evpn        vxlan1(192.168.1.2)
[output omitted]
```

Is this how the switch handles the traffic?

Solution: A frame with destination MAC address, 00:50:56:00:00:03 arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1//1 on Switch-1. Switch-1 switches the frame out interface 1/1/2 without VXLAN.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

VXLAN is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates layer 2 traffic over an IP network using VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs) to identify different layer 2 segments. VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs) are devices that perform the encapsulation and decapsulation of VXLAN packets. According to the exhibit, Switch-1 and Switch-2 are VTEPs that use VNI 10010 to map VLAN 10 traffic. Therefore, when Switch-1 receives a frame with destination MAC address 00:50:56:00:00:03 and VLAN 10 tag on interface 1/1/1, it should encapsulate the frame with a VXLAN header that contains VNI 10010 and send it as a unicast packet to Switch-2\\'s loopback address (10.1.1.2) over the IP network1. Switch-1 should not switch the frame out interface 1/1/2 without VXLAN, as this would violate the VNI mapping and cause layer 2 loops. Therefore, this is not how the switch handles the traffic. https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccnp-encor-350-401/introduction-to- virtualextensible-lan-vxlan