

HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

You enter this command on an ArubaOS-CX switch:

```
Switch# show erps status ring 1
```

Is this what the specified status means?

Solution: The status is Idle, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The status is Idle, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked is not what the specified status means for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Idle is one of the possible statuses for an ERPS ring instance, but it indicates that the ring is not operational and no port is blocked. This can happen when the ring is not configured properly or when there is a miscommunication between the nodes1.

QUESTION 2

Is this a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface? Solution: configuring trust of Cos on the interface

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Configuring trust of CoS on the interface is a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface. PFC is a feature that allows a switch to pause traffic on a per-class basis using IEEE 802.1Qbb frames. To use PFC, the switch must trust the CoS values in the incoming frames and map them to priority groups and queues1.

QUESTION 3

You enter this command on an ArubaOS-CX switch:

```
Switch# show erps status ring 1
```

Is this what the specified status means?

Solution: The status is Pending, which means that the ring is configured but not enabled administratively

A. Yes

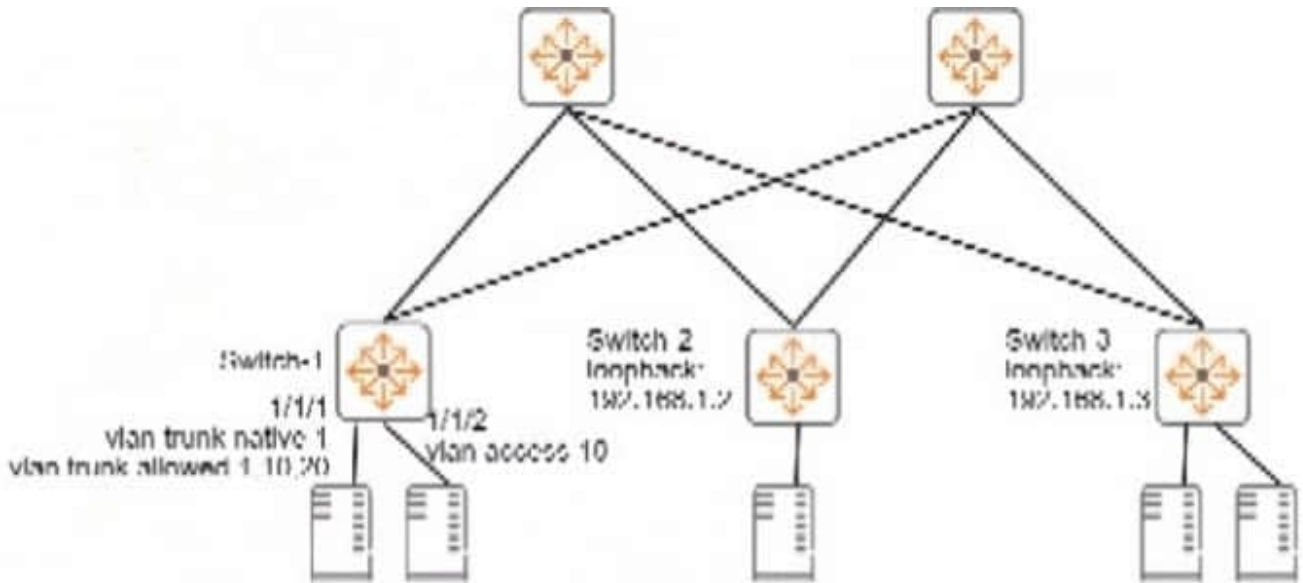
B. No

Correct Answer: B

The status is Pending, which means that the ring is configured but not operational. The ring instance may be in one of the following states: Idle, Initializing, Pending, or Failed¹. The Pending state indicates that the ring instance is waiting for a trigger event to become operational, such as a link failure or a manual command¹. The status does not depend on whether the ring is enabled administratively or not. https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.08/HTML/high_availability/Content/Chp_ERPS/ERPS_cmds/sho-erp-sta4.htm

QUESTION 4

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, 00:50:56:15:16:28, arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1. Switch-1 encapsulates the frame with VXLAN and an IP header destined to 192.168.1.2.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

A frame with destination MAC address, 00:50:56:15:16:28, arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1. Switch-1 encapsulates the frame with VXLAN and an IP header destined to 192.168.1.2 is a correct explanation of how the switch handles the traffic. Switch-1, Switch-2, and Switch-3 are ArubaOS-CX switches that use VXLAN and EVPN to provide Layer 2 extension over Layer 3 networks. VXLAN is a feature that uses UDP encapsulation to tunnel Layer 2 frames over Layer 3 networks using VNIs. EVPN is a feature that uses BGP to advertise MAC and IP addresses of hosts connected to VTEPs. Switch-1 receives a frame with destination MAC address, 00:50:56:15:16:28, which belongs to VM-2 on Switch-3. Switch-1 learns from EVPN that VM-2 is reachable through VTEP 192.168.1.2, which is Switch-3's loopback interface. Switch-1 encapsulates the frame with VXLAN and an IP header destined to 192.168.1.2 and sends it over the underlay network1.

QUESTION 5

Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches, which are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. Switch-2 is the primary member. Switch-2 experiences a power failure while Switch-1 remains up. Switch-2's power recovers, and Switch-2 reboots.

Is this one of the things that happens when Switch-2 finishes booting?

Solution: Switch-2 waits a period called the link-up delay before it enables Switched Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) on its VSX LAGs.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Switch-2 waits a period called the link-up delay before it enables Switched Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) on its VSX LAGs is a true statement about what happens when Switch-2 experiences a power failure while Switch-1 remains up and then recovers. Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches, which are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. The link-up delay timer defines how long a VSX node waits before advertising link state changes to its peer node. This allows the node to synchronize its MAC forwarding, ARP, and routing tables with its peer node before sending or receiving traffic on the newly activated link.

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