

HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

You need to integrate Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with customer datacenter software. Is this integration possible?

Solution: Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with HPE StoreServ Management Console (SSMC)

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with HPE StoreServ Management Console (SSMC) integration is possible. AFC is a software-defined networking solution that simplifies the management and orchestration of data center networks¹. It can integrate with various data center software, such as VMware, Ansible, and Kubernetes¹. SSMC is a web-based management tool that provides a unified interface for managing HPE 3PAR StoreServ storage systems². AFC can integrate with SSMC to discover and visualize the storage network infrastructure and provide end-to-end visibility and troubleshooting¹. <https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/core-and-data-center/fabric-composer/>

QUESTION 2

Is this something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch?

Solution: It collects Information about the switch hardware.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

It collects information about the switch hardware is something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch. NetEdit 2.0 is a tool that provides configuration management and validation for ArubaOS-CX and ArubaOS-Switch devices. NetEdit 2.0 can discover switches using various methods such as IP range scan, LLDP scan, CSV import, etc. After NetEdit 2.0 discovers a switch, it collects information about the switch hardware such as model number, serial number, MAC address, firmware version, etc¹.

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 Protection, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The status is Protection, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked is what the specified status means for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Protection is one of the possible statuses for an ERPS ring instance, and it indicates that the ring is operating normally with one port blocked to prevent loops. The RPL port is the port that connects to the RPL node, which is responsible for blocking and unblocking traffic on the ring2

QUESTION 4

Is this a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy?

Solution: Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) provides millions of IDs to scale for the needs of a multi-tenant environment

A. Yes

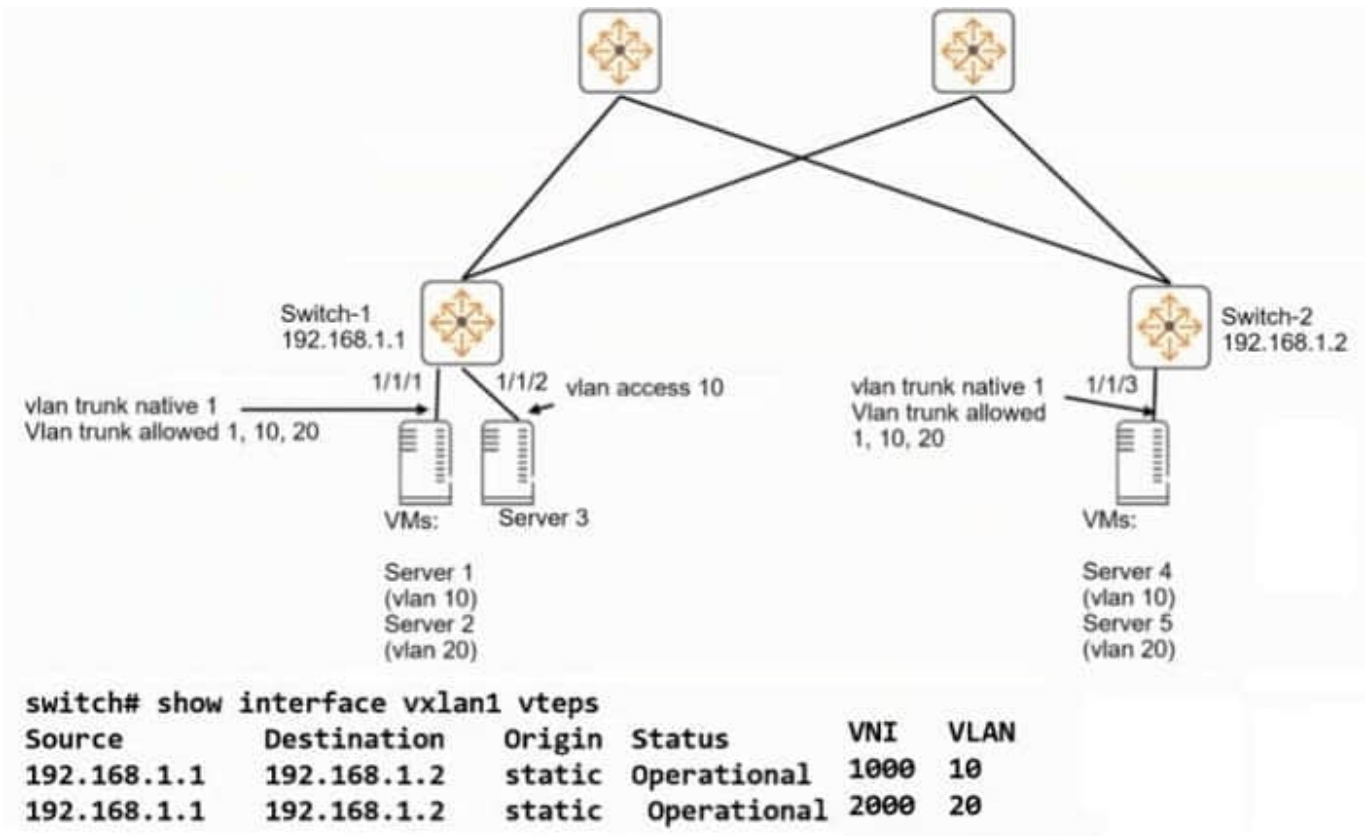
B. No

Correct Answer: A

Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) provides millions of IDs to scale for the needs of a multi-tenant environment is a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy. Multi-tenancy is the ability to provide logical separation and isolation of network resources for different tenants or customers on a shared physical infrastructure. VXLAN is a feature that provides Layer 2 extension over Layer

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



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. 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 6

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

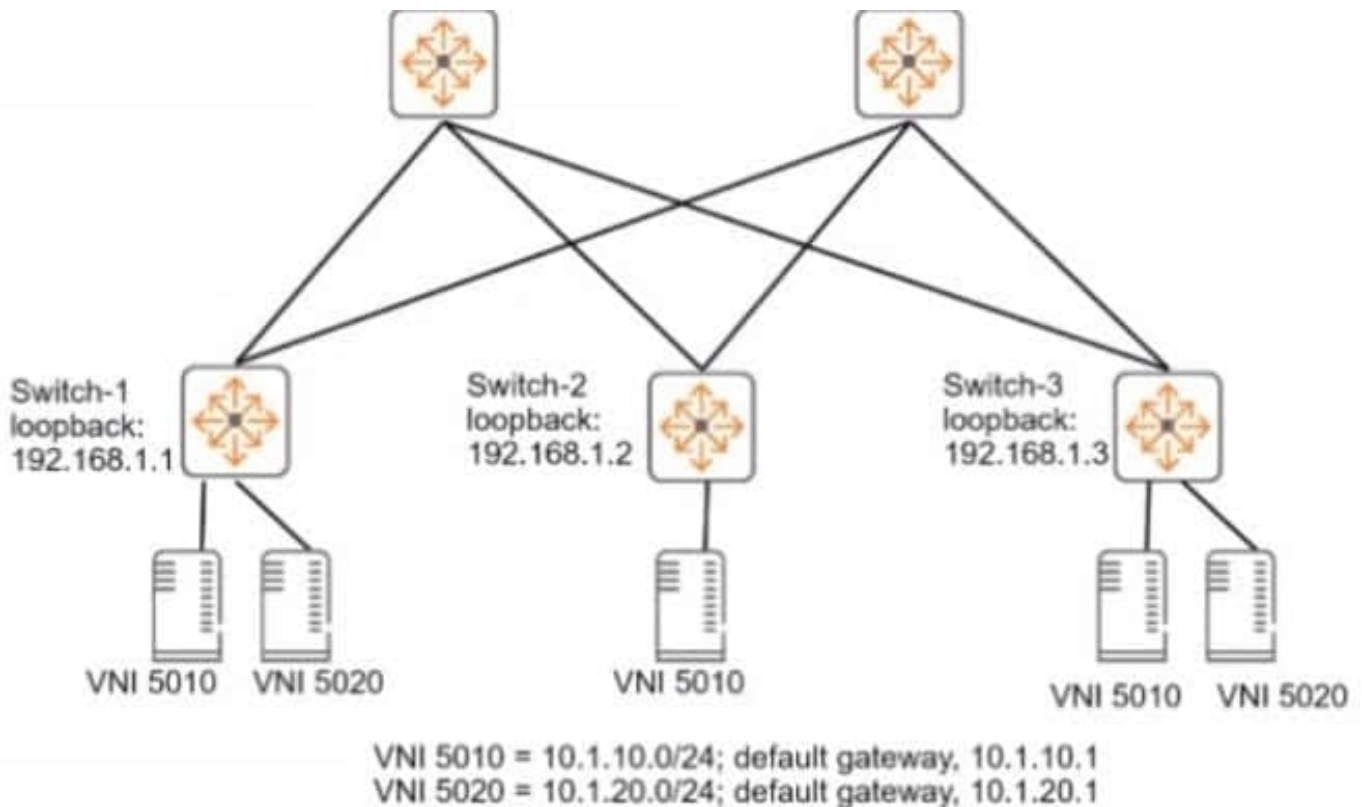
- A. Yes
- B. No

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 queues.

QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to set up an ArubaOS-CX switch to implement Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). The exhibit indicates which servers should be part of the same VXLANs and the desired VNIs for the VXLANs. Assume that the network is already configured to permit each ArubaOS-CX switch to reach each other switch's loopback interface.

Is this part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements?

Solution: On Switch-1, create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020; both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address.

A. Yes

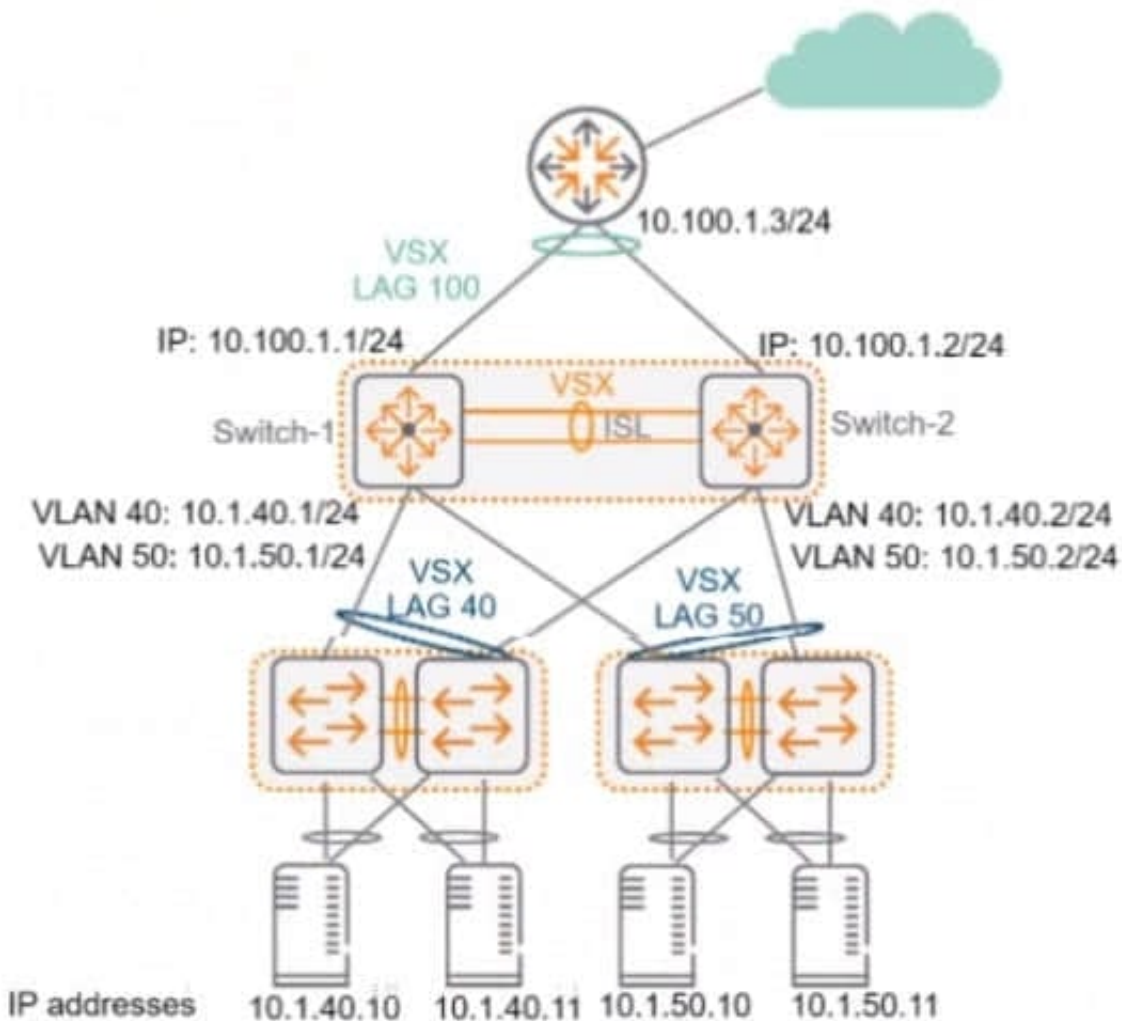
B. No

Correct Answer: A

VXLAN is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that provides layer 2 connectivity between networks across an IP network¹. VXLAN uses a 24-bit identifier called VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to segment the layer 2 domain¹. VXLAN also uses a tunnel endpoint (VTEP) to encapsulate and decapsulate VXLAN packets¹. A VXLAN interface is a logical interface that represents a VNI and is associated with a source IP address and a VRF¹. To set up VXLAN without EVPN, you need to create VXLAN interfaces on each switch and configure static VTEP peers¹. Based on the exhibit, Switch-1 needs to create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020, to match the VNIs of the servers connected to it. Both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address, which is the loopback interface of Switch-1. Therefore, this is part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on VXLAN and EVPN, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet² and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model¹.

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1, Switch-2, and the router run OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. Does this correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded?

Solution: To force the router to use both links, ensure that active gateway is enabled on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric, and the router runs OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. The question asks how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded, which means how the router chooses between the two links to Switch-1 and Switch-2. To force the router to use both links, ensuring that active gateway is enabled on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2 is not the correct solution. Active gateway is a feature that allows both VSX members to act as the default gateway for downstream devices, using a common virtual MAC address. Active gateway does not affect how upstream devices, such as the router, forward traffic to the VSX members¹. To force the router to use both links, the correct solution is to configure equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) in OSPF on the router. ECMP is a feature that allows a router to load balance traffic across multiple paths with the same cost. ECMP can be configured using the maximum-paths command and specifying how many equal-cost paths the router should use². Therefore, this does not correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded.

QUESTION 9

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 customer wants to deploy a single control plane for the core fabric.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high availability solution that provides industry-leading performance and simplicity for campus and data center networks

1. VSX does not implement a single control plane for the core fabric, but rather a dual control plane that allows independent software upgrades and configuration changes on each switch². VSX also provides active-active forwarding and load balancing across both switches, eliminating the need for Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or other loop prevention mechanisms². Therefore, this is not a use case for implementing VSX at the core. Reference: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/>

[assets/tg/TB_VSX.pdf](#)

QUESTION 10

Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution? Solution: Create two ERPS instances for the ring and assign different VLANs and different ring protection links (RPL) to each instance.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Creating two ERPS instances for the ring and assigning different VLANs and different RPLs to each instance is part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an ERPS solution. ERPS is a protocol that provides protection and recovery for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology. It uses a RPL to block one of the links in the ring and prevent loops. By creating two ERPS instances with different RPLs, you can use both links in the ring for different VLANs and achieve load sharing.

QUESTION 11

Is this a way that Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) differs from Virtual Switching Framework (VSF)?

Solution: VSX features a dual control plane while VSF features a single control plane.

A. Yes

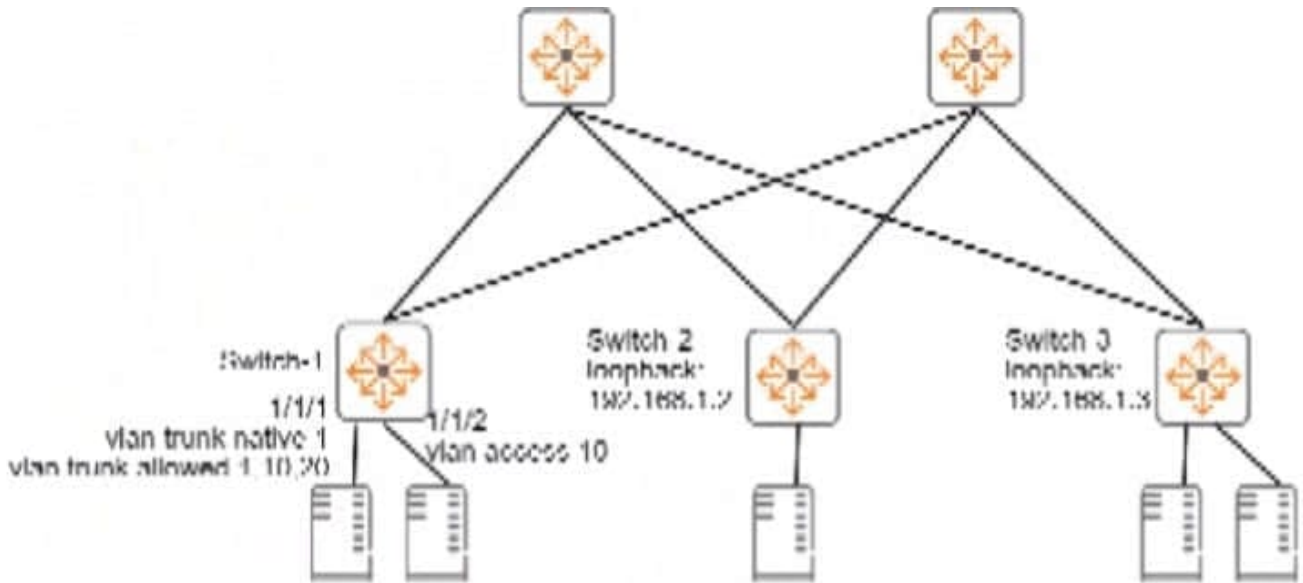
B. No

Correct Answer: A

VSX features a dual control plane while VSF features a single control plane. VSX and VSF are both high availability solutions that provide redundancy and load balancing across a pair of switches. However, VSX features a dual control plane, which means that each switch has its own independent configuration and state information. VSF features a single control plane, which means that one switch acts as the commander and synchronizes the configuration and state information to the other switch. The statement is true because it correctly describes the difference between VSX and VSF control planes.

QUESTION 12

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-1 handles the traffic?

Solution: A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN

10, except the incoming interface. It encapsulates the broadcast with VXLAN and sends it to 192.168.1.3, out not 192.168.1.2.

A. Yes

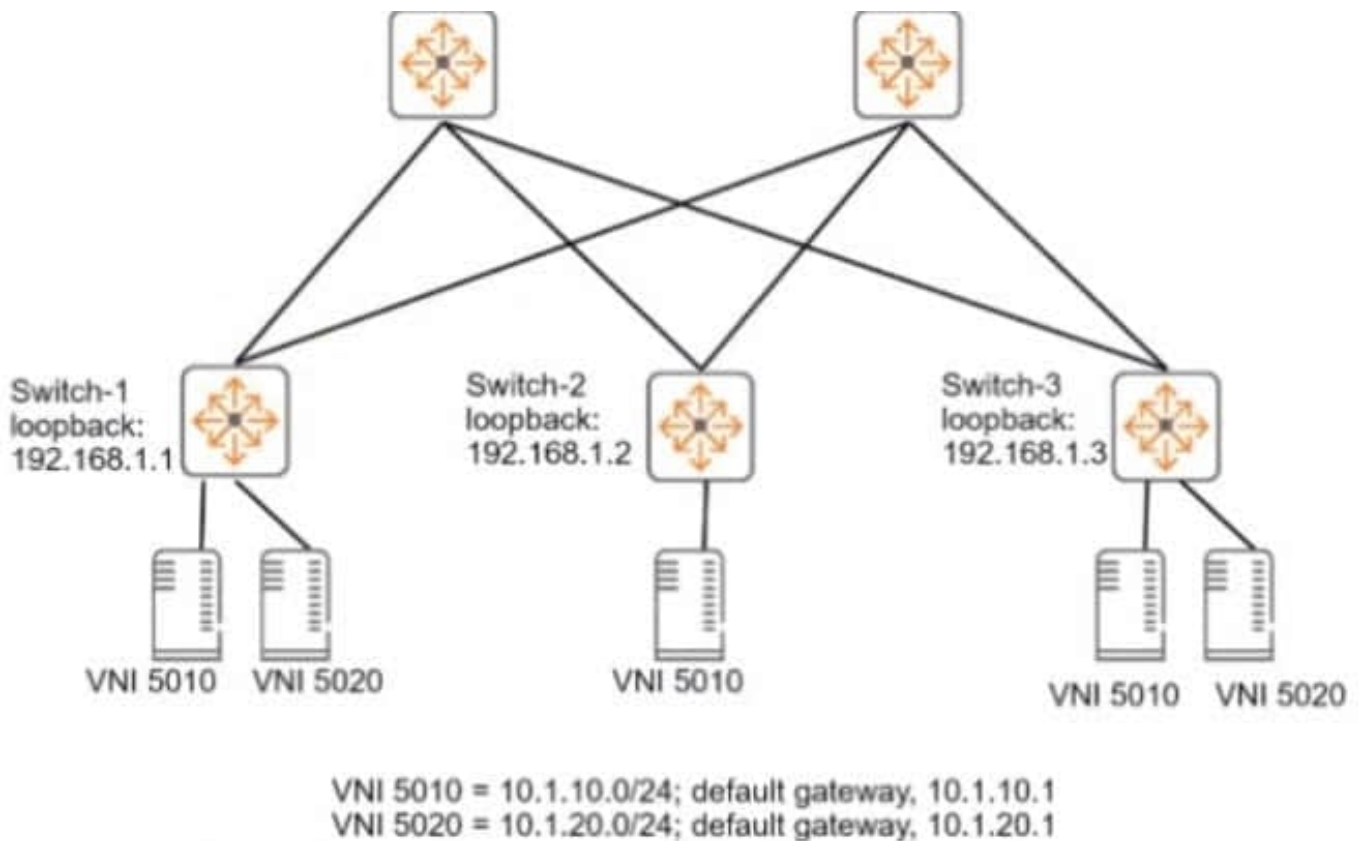
B. No

Correct Answer: B

A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN 10, except the incoming interface. It encapsulates the broadcast with VXLAN and sends it to 192.168.1.3, but not 192.168.1.2 is not 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 multicast information for VXLAN networks using IMET routes. Switch-1 receives a broadcast in VLAN 10, which belongs to VNI 5010. Switch-1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN 10, except the incoming interface, as per normal Layer 2 switching behavior. However, Switch-1 does not encapsulate the broadcast with VXLAN and send it only to 192.168.1.3, which is Switch-2's loopback interface, but rather replicates the broadcast, encapsulates each broadcast with VXLAN, and sends the VXLAN traffic to both 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3, which are Switch-3's and Switch-2's loopback interfaces respectively.

QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to set up an ArubaOS-CX switch to implement Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN

(EVPN). The exhibit indicates which servers should be part of the same VXLANs and the desired VNIs for the VXLANs. Assume that the network is already configured to permit each ArubaOS-CX switch to reach each other switch's loopback interface.

Is this part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements?

Solution: On Switch-1, add VNIs 5010 and 5020 to the same VXLAN interface.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

VXLAN is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that provides layer 2 connectivity between networks across an IP network. VXLAN uses a 24-bit identifier called VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to segment the layer 2 domain. VXLAN also uses a tunnel endpoint (VTEP) to encapsulate and decapsulate VXLAN packets. A VXLAN interface is a logical interface that represents a VNI and is associated with a source IP address and a VRF. To set up VXLAN without EVPN, you need to create VXLAN interfaces on each switch and configure static VTEP peers. Based on the exhibit, Switch-1 needs to create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020, to match the VNIs of the servers connected to it. However, you cannot add multiple VNIs to the same VXLAN interface. Each VNI must have its own VXLAN interface with a unique source IP address and VRF. Therefore, this is not part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is no. For more information on VXLAN and EVPN, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model.

QUESTION 14

Is this a way that Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) differs from Virtual Switching Framework (VSF)?

Solution: VSX permits admins to select which features to synchronize between members while VSF requires manual configuration of identical features on each member of the VSF fabric.

A. Yes

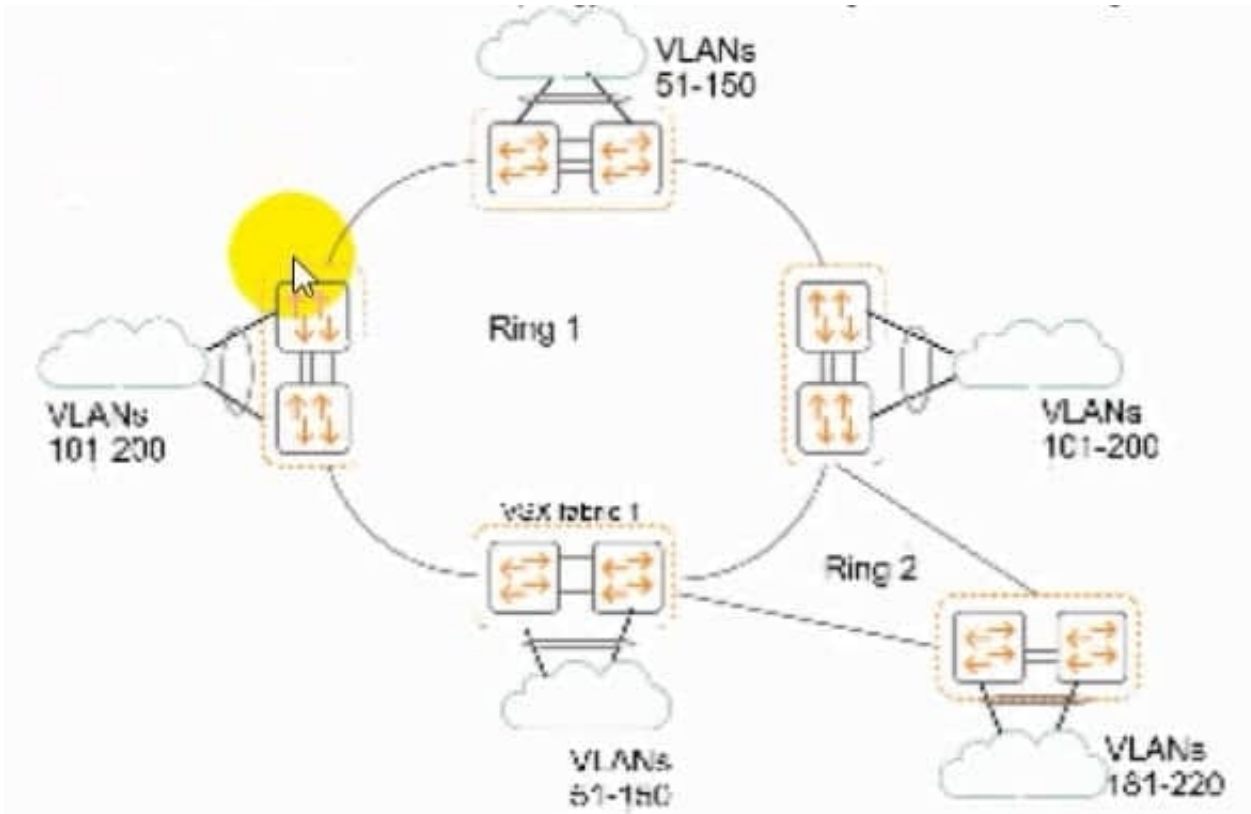
B. No

Correct Answer: A

VSX permits admins to select which features to synchronize between members while VSF requires manual configuration of identical features on each member of the VSF fabric. VSX is a way that Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) differs from Virtual Switching Framework (VSF). VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSF is a feature that provides active-standby forwarding and redundancy for legacy campus switches. VSX allows admins to select which features to synchronize between members using an opt-in model, while VSF requires manual configuration of identical features on each member using a commander-member model.

QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit.



which shows the topology for an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution.

Is this a valid design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric 1 switches?

Solution: Ring 1, instance 1:

control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 51-135 Ring 1, Instance 2:

control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 136-220 Ring 2, Instance 1: control VLAN:

1001 protected VLANs: 181 -200 Ring 2, Instance 2: control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 201 -220

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Ring1, instance 1: control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 51-135 Ring 1, Instance 2: control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 136-220 Ring 2, Instance 1: control VLAN: 1002 protected VLANs: 181 -200 Ring 2, Instance 2: control VLAN: 1003 protected VLANs: 201 -220 is a valid design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric 1 switches for an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution. The control VLANs are unique for each ring instance and do not overlap with any protected VLANs. The protected VLANs are also unique for each ring instance and do not overlap with any control VLANs.