VCEplus

HP.Premium.HPE2-W09.20q - DEMO

Number: HPE2-W09
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version:

Exam Code: HPE2-W09

Exam Name: Aruba Data Center Network Specialist

Website: www.VCEplus.io

Twitter: www.twitter.com/VCE_Plus

VCEplus

Exam A

QUESTION 1
You plan to use multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch.
Is this a rule for the setup?
Solution: You can only leak routes between up to three VRFs.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
You can only leak routes between up to three VRFs is not a rule for the setup of multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch. There is no limit on the number of VRFs that can participate in route leaking using multi-protocol BGP. You can configure multiple import and export route targets for each VRF and leak routes between any VRFs that have matching route targets1.

QUESTION 2
You plan to use multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch.
Is this a rule for the setup?
Solution: You cannot leak multicast routes.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
You cannot leak multicast routes is a rule for the setup of multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Multi-protocol BGP only supports unicast routes for route leaking, and multicast routes are not leaked between VRFs1.

QUESTION 3
A customer's servers use ISCSI, and they send data and storage traffic on the same pair of I OGbE links. Is this a best practice for supporting the ISCSI requirements?
Solution: Set up dedicated switches to connect to iSCSI arrays. Connect top of rack (ToR) switches, which will support both data and storage traffic, to those dedicated switches.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Setting up dedicated switches to connect to iSCSI arrays and connecting top of rack (ToR) switches, which will support both data and storage traffic, to those dedicated switches is a best practice for supporting the iSCSI requirements. This provides isolation and security for the iSCSI traffic and reduces the risk of congestion or latency on the storage network1.

QUESTION 4
Is this a guideline for establishing a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Inter-Switch Link (ISL) between two ArubaOS-CX switches?
Solution: Use the same speed on every link In the ISL.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The solution is correct because using the same speed on every link in the ISL is a guideline for establishing a VSX ISL between two ArubaOS-CX switches. Using the same speed on every link in the ISL ensures

VCEûp VCEplus IT Certification Exams - Questions & Answers | VCEplus.io VCEplus VCEûp

VCEplus

consistent performance and avoids potential issues with link aggregation. Therefore, using the same speed on every link in the ISL is a good practice for establishing a VSX ISL.

QUESTION 5
AtubaOS-CX switches are acting as Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN).
Does this correctly describe how the VTEPs handle VXLAN traffic forwarding?
Solution: VTEPs that use headend replication forward unicasts with unknown destination MAC addresses as unicast packets to each VTEP in the same VNI.
A. Yes
B. No

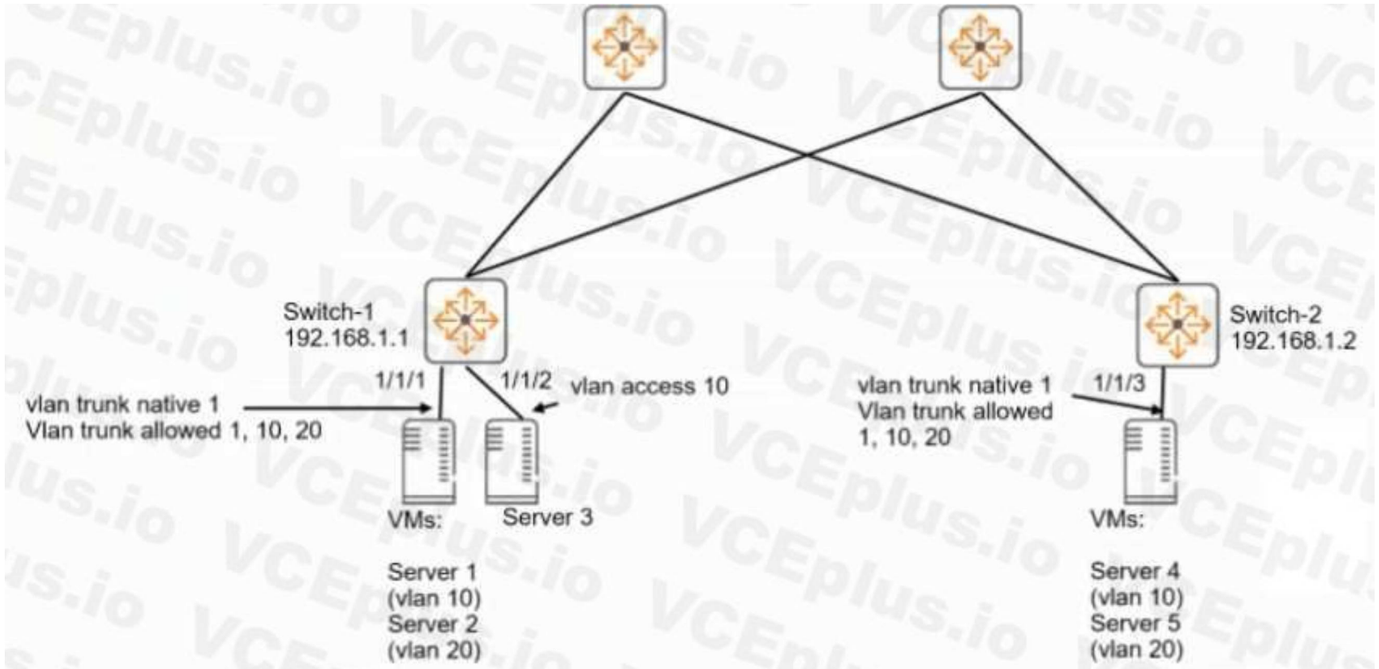
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
VTEPs that use headend replication forward unicasts with unknown destination MAC addresses as unicast packets to each VTEP in the same VNI is a correct description of how the VTEPs handle VXLAN traffic forwarding. Headend replication is a method of replicating VXLAN packets at the ingress VTEP instead of using multicast routing. The ingress VTEP sends a copy of the VXLAN packet to each egress VTEP that belongs to the same VNI using unicast tunnels1.

QUESTION 6
Is this how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks?
Solution: Deploy Aruba 83xx switches as data center leaf switches.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Deploying Aruba 83xx switches as data center leaf switches is not how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks. The Aruba 83xx switches are designed for data center spine or core roles, and they provide high performance, scalability, and resiliency. The Aruba 63xx switches are more suitable for data center leaf roles, and they provide high density, low latency, and advanced features such as VSX and EVPN2.

QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit.

VCEûp VCEplus IT Certification Exams - Questions & Answers | VCEplus.io VCEplus VCEûp




```
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: The first time that Server I communicates with Server 3, It sends an ARP request to resolve
Server 3's MAC address.

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The solution is incorrect because Switch-1 and Switch-2 implement VXLAN without EVPN, which means they do not have a control plane to exchange MAC addresses. Therefore, the first time that Server 1 communicates with Server 3, it sends an ARP request to resolve Server 3's IP address, not MAC address. The ARP request is encapsulated in a VXLAN header and sent to the VTEP of Switch-2, which decapsulates it and forwards it to Server 3.

QUESTION 8
You want to use NetEdit to configure an AtubaOS-CX switch.
Is this a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit?
Solution: Enable the REST interface in read-only mode.

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:

VCEplus

The solution is incorrect because enabling the REST interface in read-only mode is not a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit. NetEdit uses the REST interface to configure the switch, so it needs write access as well as read access. Therefore, enabling the REST interface in read-write mode is a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit.

QUESTION 9
You want to use NetEdit to configure an AtubaOS-CX switch.
Is this a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit?
Solution: Make sure that the SSH server is enabled.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The solution is correct because making sure that the SSH server is enabled is a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit. NetEdit uses SSH to establish a secure connection to the switch and execute commands on it. Therefore, making sure that the SSH server is enabled is necessary for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit.

QUESTION 10
Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?
Solution: The AtubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The ArubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features is not a correct description of the ArubaOS-CX architecture. The ArubaOS-CX software is a new operating system that is designed for data center and campus networks. It is not based on the ArubaOS-Switch software, which is used for legacy campus switches. The ArubaOS-CX software provides advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, NAE, REST APIs, etc1.

QUESTION 11
Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?
Solution: The ArubaOS-CX time-series database helps to support network analytics and troubleshooting.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The ArubaOS-CX time-series database helps to support network analytics and troubleshooting is a correct description of the ArubaOS-CX architecture. The time-series database (TSDB) is a component of the ArubaOS-CX software that stores information about the switch's configuration, status, and performance over time. The TSDB helps to support network analytics and troubleshooting by providing historical data and trend analysis for various metrics1.

QUESTION 12
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
Section:

VCEplus

Explanation:
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 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 model1.

QUESTION 13
Is this a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy?
Solution: Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) enables multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, each with its own routing table, to share a physical network.
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) enables multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, each with its own routing table, to share a physical network is not 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 3 networks using UDP encapsulation. VXLAN does not enable multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, but rather multiple isolated Layer 2 domains, each with its own VNI1.

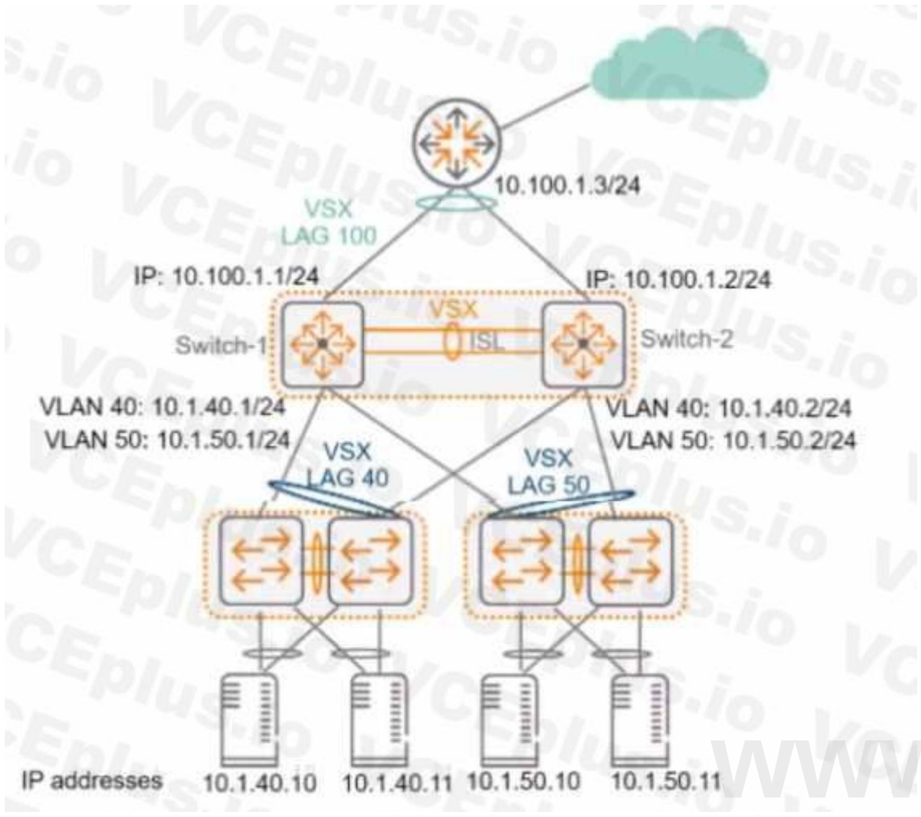
QUESTION 14
Is this a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy?
Solution: Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) provides millions of IDs to scale for the needs of a multitenant environment
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
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 15
Refer to the exhibit.

www.VCEplus.io

VCEplus



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 reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL between Switch-1 and Switch-2. enable Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

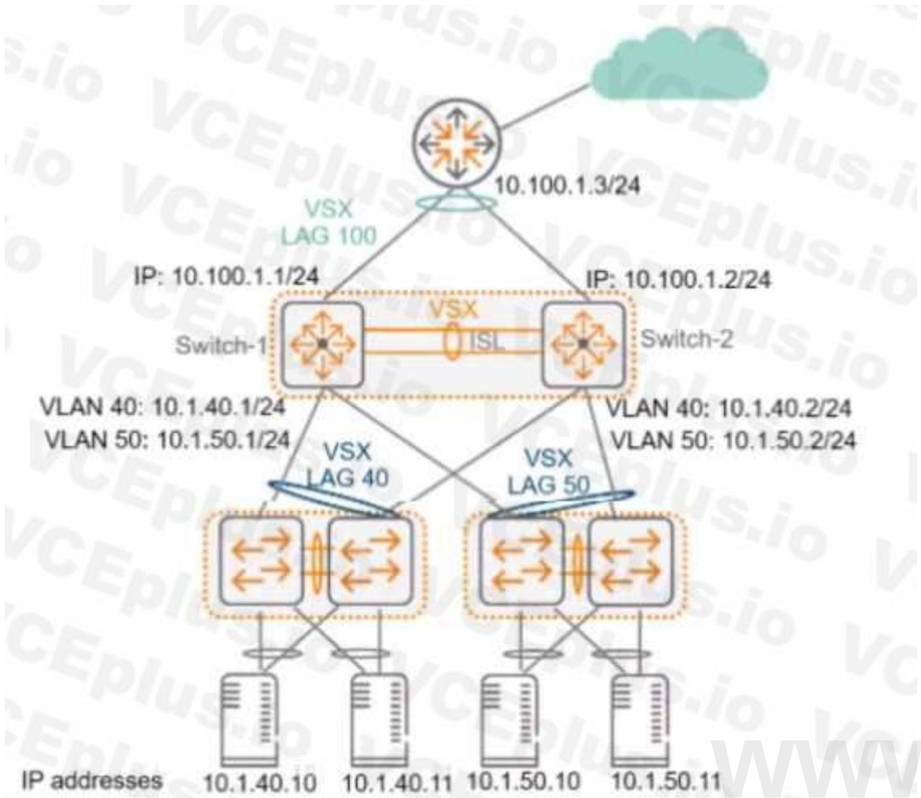
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL between Switch-1 and Switch-2, enable Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) on both Switch-1 and Switch-2 is not a correct explanation of how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded. Switch-1, Switch-2, and the router run OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. ECMP is a feature that allows a router to load balance traffic destined to some network that is reachable through multiple equal cost route nexthops. Enabling ECMP on Switch-1 and Switch-2 would not reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL, but rather increase it by sending traffic over both links instead of one. A better way to reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL would be to enable active forwarding on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2, which would make one link active and one link standby for each direction of traffic1.

QUESTION 16
Refer to the exhibit.

VCEûp VCEplus IT Certification Exams - Questions & Answers | VCEplus.io VCEplus VCEûp

VCEplus



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 reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISI between Switch-1 and Swltch-2. enable active forwarding on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL between Switch-1 and Switch-2, enable active forwarding on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2 is a correct explanation of how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded. Switch-1, Switch-2, and the router run OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. Active forwarding is a feature that allows a switch to select one link as active and one link as standby for each direction of traffic in a LAG. Enabling active forwarding on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2 would reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL by sending traffic over only one link instead of both1.

QUESTION 17
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
Section:
Explanation:
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

VCEûp VCEplus IT Certification Exams - Questions & Answers | VCEplus.io VCEplus VCEûp

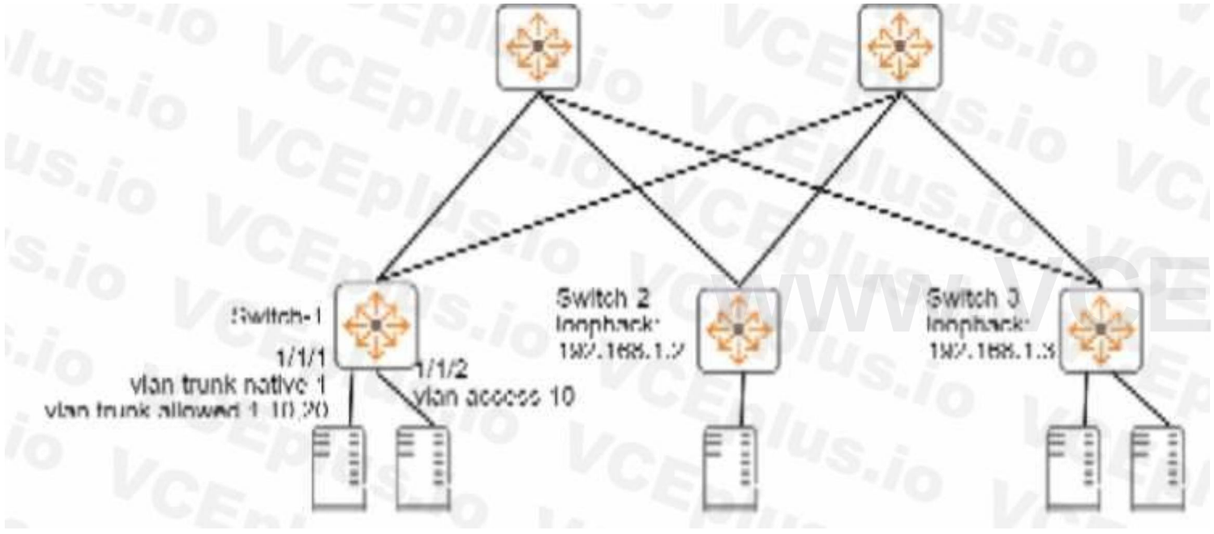
VCEplus

depending on their hardware resources1.

QUESTION 18
You need to integrate Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with customer datacenter software. Is this integration possible?
Solution: Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with Nutanix Hypervisor (AHV)
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with Nutanix Hypervisor (AHV) integration is possible. AFC is a tool that provides automation and orchestration for managing data center networks composed of ArubaOS-CX switches. AFC can integrate with various data center software such as VMware vSphere, Nutanix AHV, Microsoft Hyper-V, etc. AFC can discover, monitor, and configure Nutanix AHV clusters and hosts using REST APIs1.

QUESTION 19
Refer to the exhibits.



www.VCEplus.io

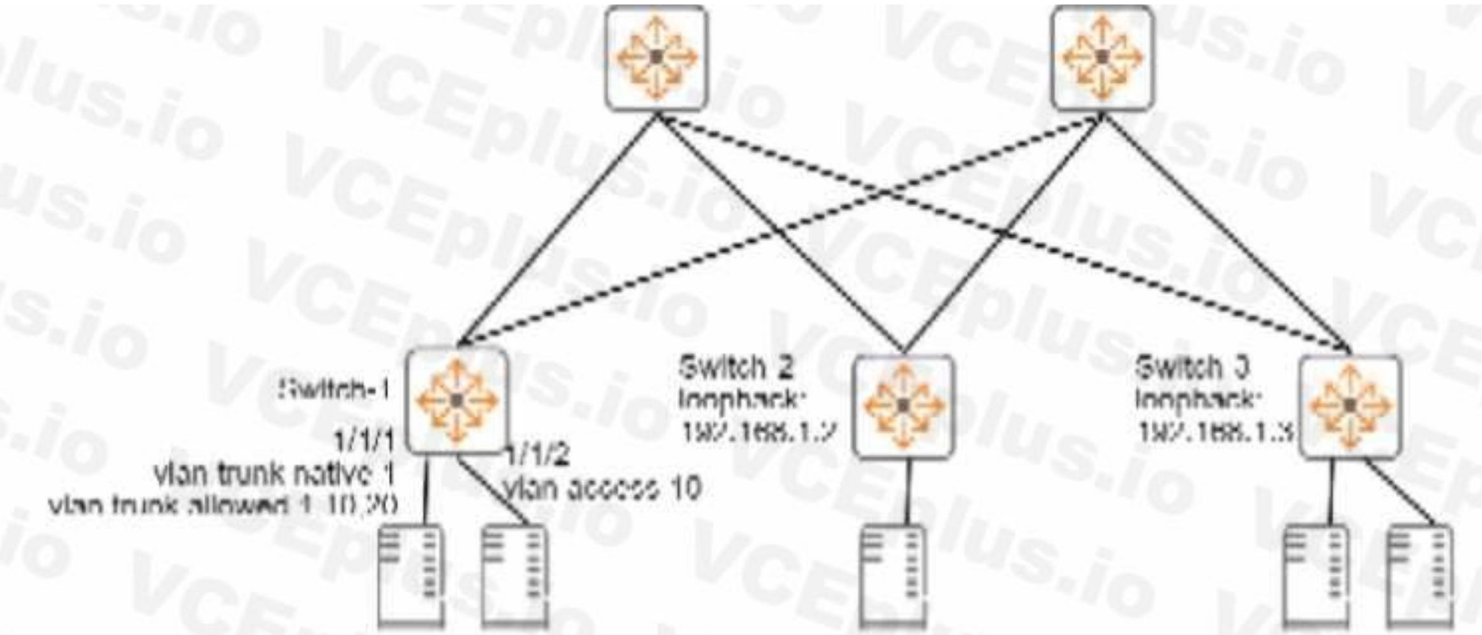
```
Switch-1# show interface vxlan1 vteps
Source          Destination     Origin      Status        VNI     VLAN
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.2     evpn        Operational   5010    10
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.3     evpn        Operational   5010    10
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.3     evpn        Operational   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
Section:
Explanation:
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 20
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 broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN10, except the incoming interface. It encapsulates the broadcast with VXIAN and sends it to 192.168.1.2. but not 192.168.1.3.

A. Yes

VCEplus

B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN10, except the incoming interface. It encapsulates the broadcast with VXLAN and sends it to 192.168.1.2, but not 192.168.1.3 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 192.168.1.2, which is Switch-3'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 respectively1.

www.VCEplus.io