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QUESTION 1

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 2

Refer to the exhibit.
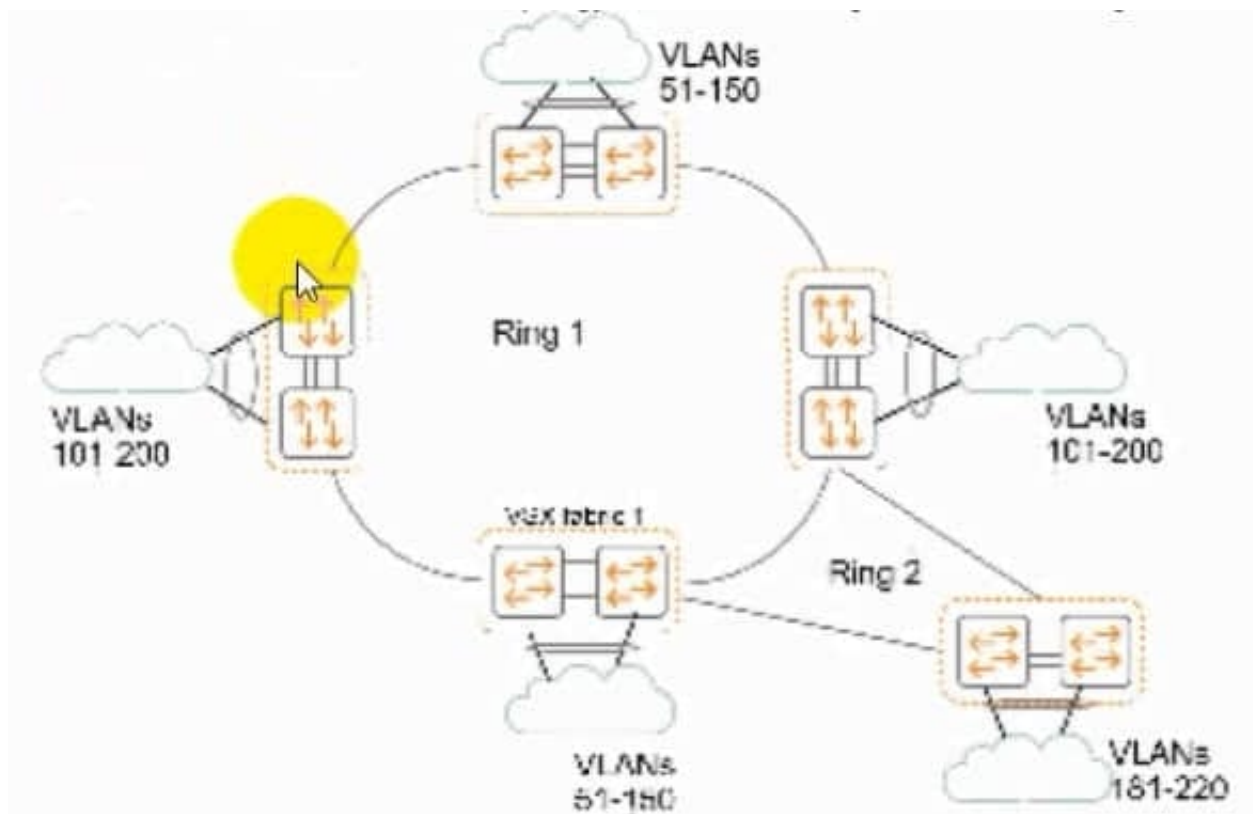
which shows the topology tot an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution. Is this a valid design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric 1 switches? Solution: Ring 1, instance 1: control VLAN: 1000protected VLANs: 51-135 Ring 1,Instance2:

control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 136-220 Ring 2, Instance 1: control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 181 -200 Ring 2, Instance 2: control VLAN: 1003 protected VLANs: 201 - 220

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Ring 1, instance 1: control VLAN: 1000protected VLANs: 51-135 Ring 1,Instance2: control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 136-220 Ring 2, Instance 1: control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 181 -200 Ring 2, Instance 2: control VLAN: 1003 protected VLANs: 201 -220 is not 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 must be unique for each ring instance and must not overlap with any protected VLANs. In this design, the control VLAN 1000 is used for both ring 1 instance 1 and ring 2 instance 1, which can cause conflicts and errors. Also, the protected VLANs 181-220 are used for both ring instances on ring 2, which can cause loops and traffic duplication2.

QUESTION 3

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 4

Does this correctly describe routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN?

Solution: MAC/IP advertisement routes advertise the MAC addresses that can be reached through the VTEP.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

MAC/IP advertisement routes advertise the MAC addresses that can be reached through the VTEP is a correct description of routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN. EVPN is a feature

that provides control plane learning and signaling for VXLAN networks. MAC/IP advertisement routes are one of the types of routes that EVPN uses to advertise MAC and IP addresses of hosts connected to VTEPs2.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.
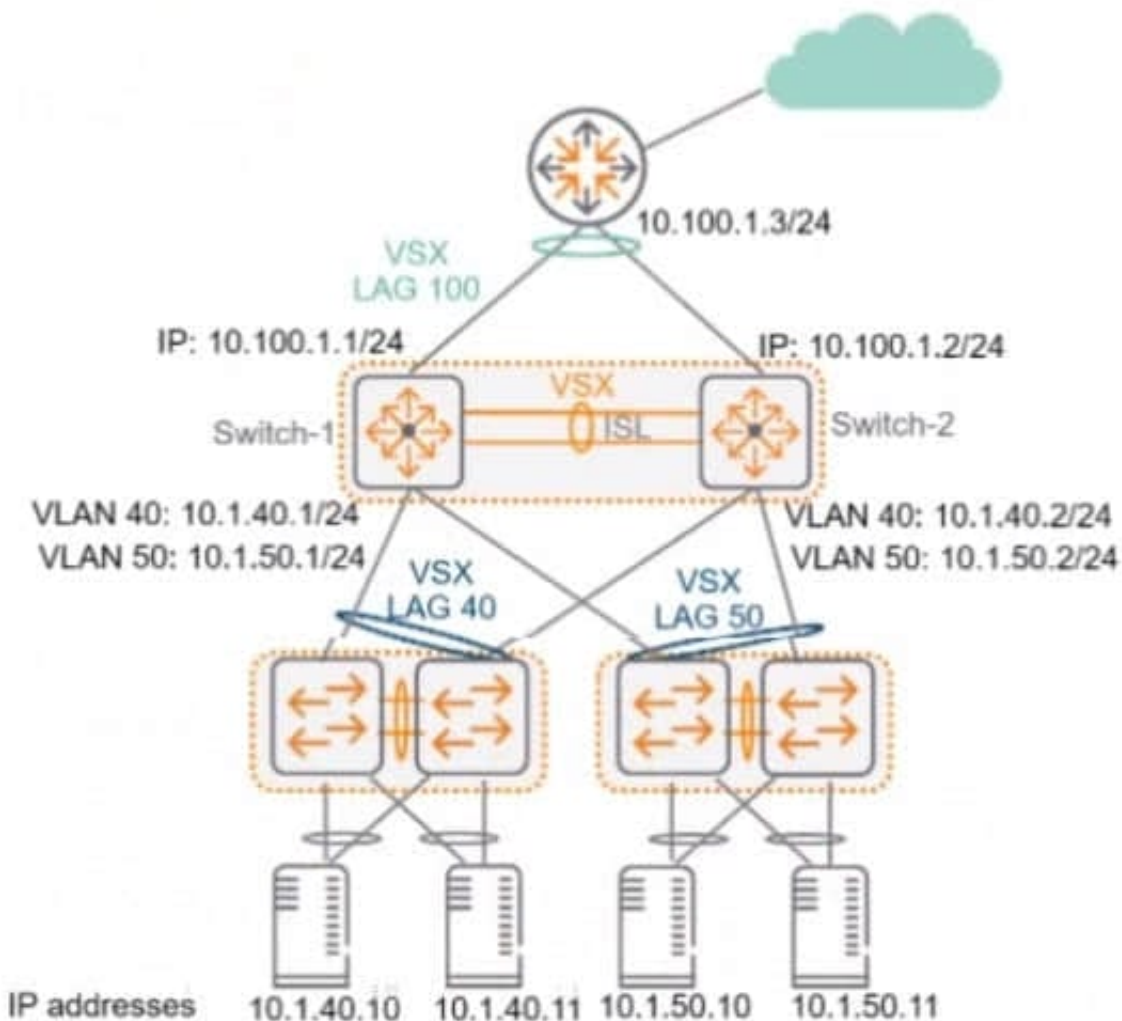
Switch-1, Switch-2, and the router run OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. Does this correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic Is forwarded? Solution: To reduce the amount of traffic sent over the ISL between Switch-1 and Switch-2. enable Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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 traffic 1.

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