HPE2-W09 Q&As

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Switch-1 and Switch-2 are AruDaOS-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-1 downloads its MAC forwarding table from Switch-2.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Switch-1 does not download its MAC forwarding table from Switch-2 when Switch-2 finishes booting. Switch-1 and Switch-2 are part of a VSX fabric, which is a high availability solution that provides redundancy and load balancing across a pair of switches1 . When Switch-2 experiences a power failure, Switch-1 takes over the role of the primary member and continues to forward traffic1. When Switch-2 recovers, it synchronizes its configuration and state information from Switch1, not the other way around1. The MAC forwarding table is part of the state information that is synchronized from the primary to the secondary member1.

QUESTION 2

Two ArubaOS-CX switches ate part of a Virtual Switching Extension (V5X) fabric. Is this a guideline for configuring the switches\\' link-up delay settings?

Solution: Set the link-up delay timer based on the number of MAC forwarding, ARP, and routing table entries.

A. Yes

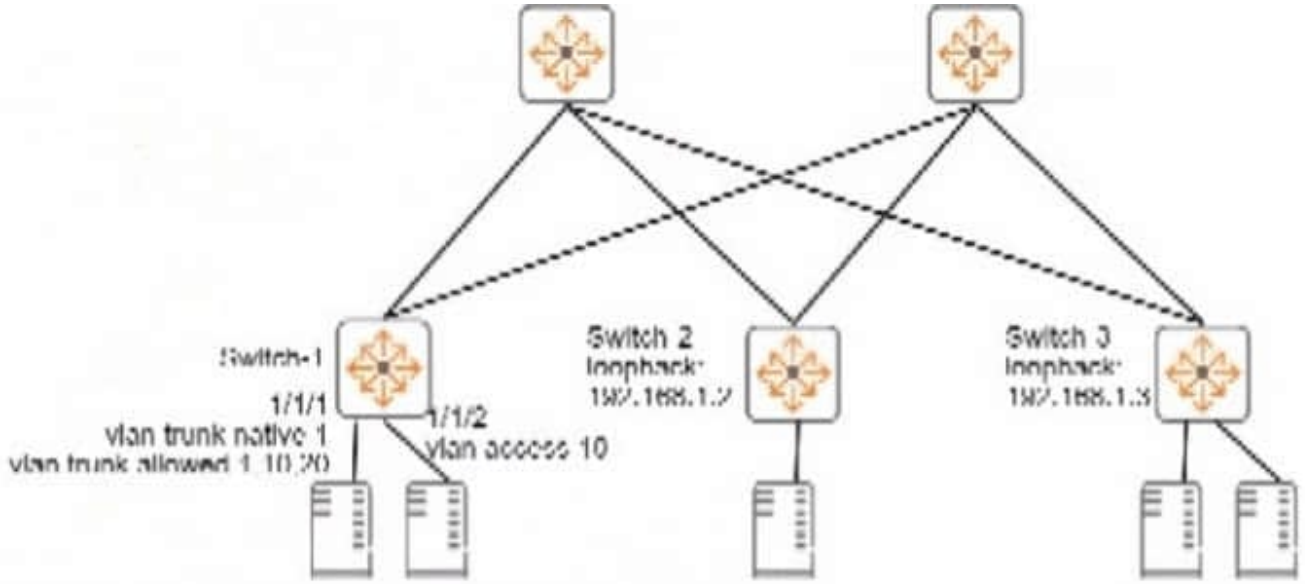
B. No

Correct Answer: A

Set the link-up delay timer based on the number of MAC forwarding, ARP, and routing table entries is a guideline for configuring the switches\\' link-up delay settings for Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. 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 link1.

QUESTION 3

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 4

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: Use Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

ISCSI is a protocol that allows storage devices to communicate over IP networks. ISCSI traffic has different requirements than data traffic, such as low latency, high throughput, and reliability. Therefore, it is not a best practice to send data and storage traffic on the same pair of 10GbE links, as this can cause congestion and performance degradation. It is also not a best practice to use Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel ISCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses. 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. Therefore, this is not a valid way to support the ISCSI requirements.

QUESTION 5

Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring?

Solution: Implement Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site. Then combine multiple links between two data centers into VSX LAGs (M- LAGs).

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Implement Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site. Then combine multiple links between two data centers into VSX LAGs (MC- LAGs) is not part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring. ERPS is a feature that provides loop prevention and fast convergence for Layer 2 networks that use ring topologies. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs are LAGs that span across two VSX nodes and provide load balancing and resiliency. However, VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs are not supported by ERPS because they can create loops in the ring topology. A better way to load share traffic across the links in an ERPS ring would be to use link aggregation groups (LAGs) between two nodes in a ring as long as they are not multi-chassis LAGs (MC-LAGs)1.