HPE2-W09 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Is this a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch? Solution: ensures a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints traffic with various 802.1 p values.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To ensure a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints traffic with various 802.1p values is a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. ETS is a feature that provides bandwidth allocation and priority assignment for different traffic classes based on IEEE 802.1Qaz standard. ETS can help to ensure a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints by assigning different priority groups and bandwidth percentages to different traffic classes based on their 802.1p values1.

QUESTION 2

The architect designs a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). The architect needs to select the type of Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) for the solution.

Is this statement about the IRB type true?

Solution: Asymmetric IRB routes packets in the ingress VTEP and then routes packets in the egress VTEP.

A. Yes

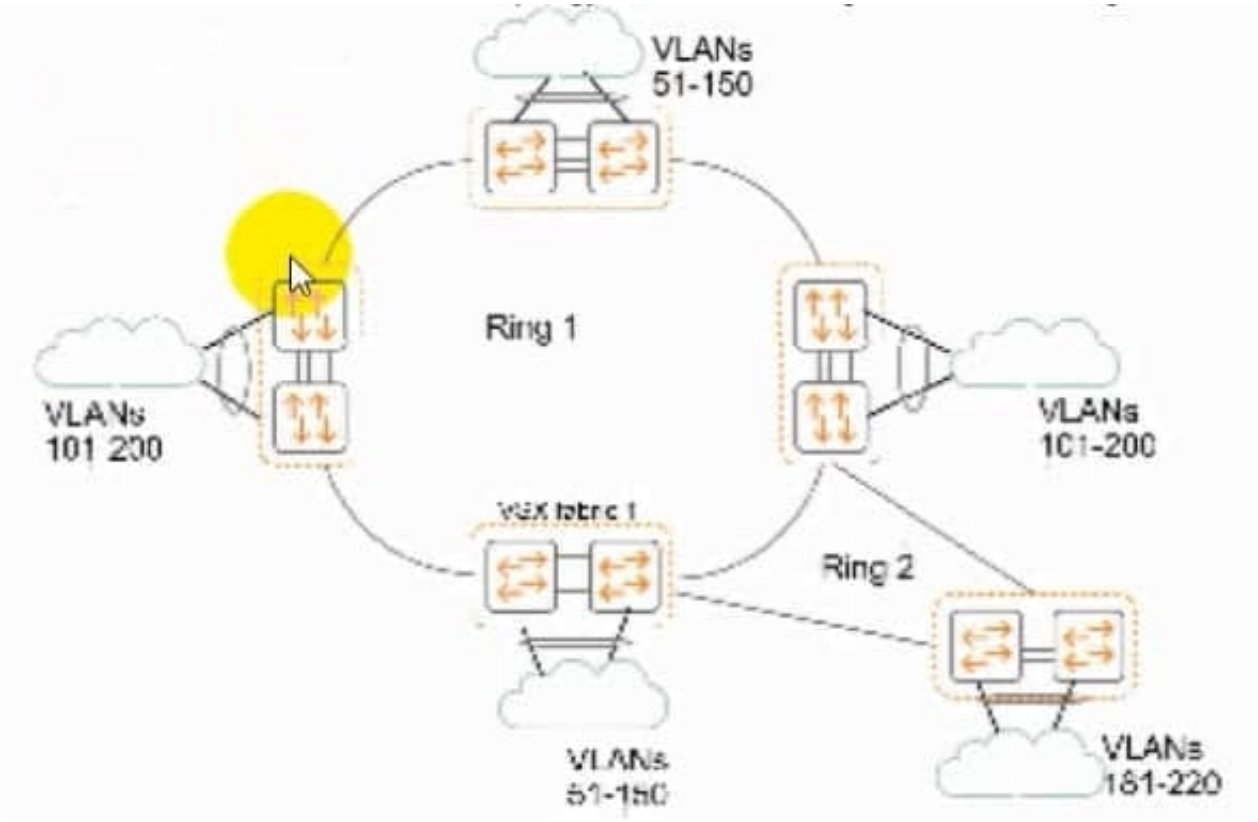
B. No

Correct Answer: B

Asymmetric IRB routes packets in the ingress VTEP and then bridges packets in the egress VTEP1. This means that the ingress VTEP performs both Layer 2 and Layer 3 lookups, while the egress VTEP performs only Layer 2 lookup1. The statement is false because it confuses routing with bridging in the egress VTEP.

QUESTION 3

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 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: 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

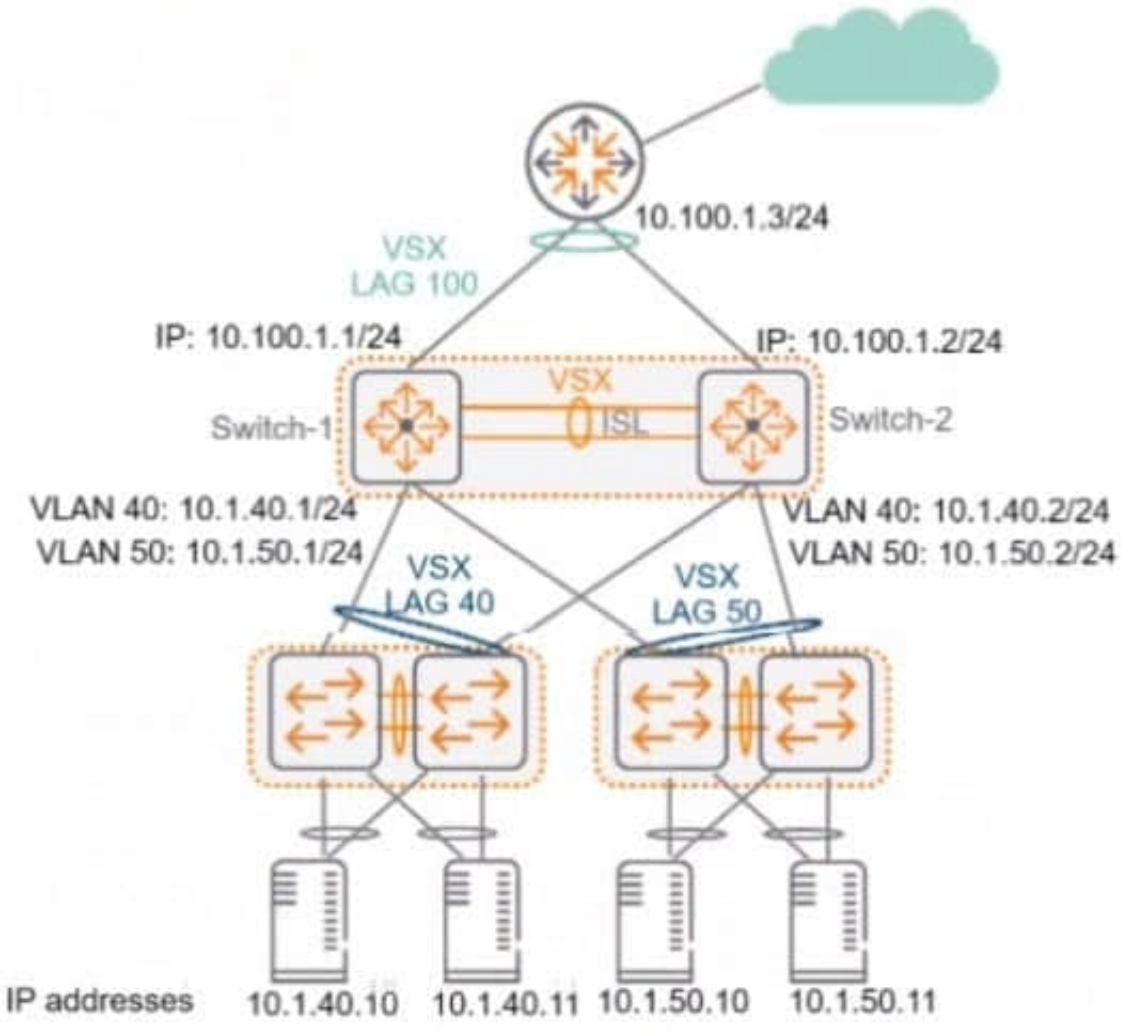
B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 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.