



# HPE2-W09<sup>Q&As</sup>

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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**QUESTION 1**

Is this how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks?

Solution: Deploy Aruba 83xx switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Deploying Aruba 83xx switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks is 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. They can support very large three-tier data center networks with up to 512 leaf switches using VSX2.

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**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.

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**QUESTION 3**

Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric?

Solution: You are not concerned about split brain Issues in your environment, so you want the secondary member to keep its links up if the ISL falls.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A



You are not concerned about split brain issues in your environment, so you want the secondary member to keep its links up if the ISL fails is a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. The ISL is the inter-switch link that connects two VSX nodes and carries data traffic. The split-recovery mode is a feature that prevents split-brain scenarios when both VSX nodes lose connectivity with each other but remain up. When split-recovery mode is disabled, if the ISL fails but both VSX nodes remain up,

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#### QUESTION 4

You are using NetEdit to manage ArubaOS-CX switches. You want to deploy a standard config to the switches, but need the config to include a few device-specific settings such as hostname and IP address.

Is this what you should do?

Solution: Create a conformance validation test to deploy the standard part of the configuration.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

NetEdit is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. You can use NetEdit to deploy a standard config to the switches, but you need to use a different feature than conformance validation tests. Conformance validation tests are used to check if the switches comply with a predefined set of rules or best practices, and to generate reports or alerts if any deviations are found<sup>1</sup>. They are not used to deploy configurations. To deploy a standard config that includes device-specific settings, you should use templates. Templates are files that contain configuration commands with variables that can be replaced with device-specific values when applied to the switches<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, this is not what you should do.

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#### QUESTION 5

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

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 targets<sup>1</sup>.