HPE2-W09 Q&As

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Is this correct positioning of AtubaOS-CX switches in the data center?

Solution: Aruba CX 8325 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf-spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN).

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Aruba CX 8325 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf- spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN) is a correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center. The Aruba CX 8325 switches are designed for data center spine or core roles, but they can also be used as leaf switches in a VXLAN with EVPN scenario. They support advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, and PFC that enable high performance, scalability, and resiliency for data center networks1.

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: The link-up delay timer is only required when split-recovery is disabled.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. VSX link-up delay is a feature that delays bringing downstream VSX links up, following a VSX device reboot or an ISL flap. This prevents traffic blackholing or loops due to transient conditions. The link-up delay timer is not only required when split-recovery is disabled. Split-recovery is another feature that prevents traffic blackholing or loops when the ISL link fails and then recovers. Split-recovery works by disabling the secondary VSX member\\'s downstream links until it synchronizes with the primary member. However, split-recovery does not cover all scenarios where traffic blackholing or loops can occur, such as when both VSX members reboot simultaneously or when the ISL flaps rapidly. Therefore, it is recommended to configure the link-up delay timer even when split-recovery is enabled1. Therefore, this is not a valid guideline for configuring the switches\\' link-up delay settings.

QUESTION 3

Is this something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch? Solution: It enables SNMP on the switch, if disabled.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

NetEdit 2.0 is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. NetEdit 2.0 can discover switches using different methods, such as IP range scan, LLDP neighbors, or manual entry. After it discovers a switch, NetEdit 2.0 does not enable SNMP on the switch, if disabled. SNMP is a protocol that allows NetEdit 2.0 to collect information and statistics from the switches, but it is not required for discovery or management. NetEdit 2.0 can use other protocols, such as REST API or SSH, to communicate with the switches1. Therefore, this is not something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch.

QUESTION 4

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

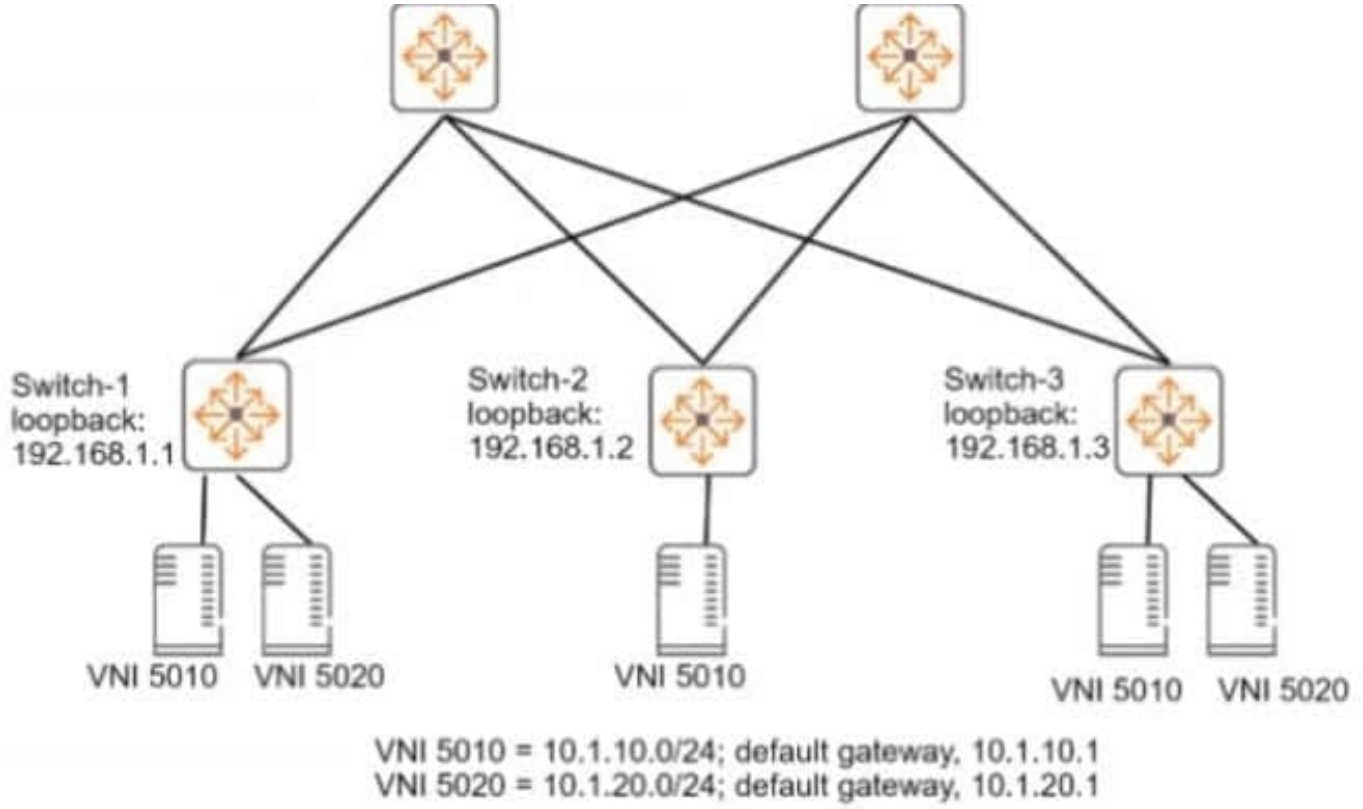
B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 5

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to set up an ArubaOS-CX switch to implement Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). The exhibit Indicates which servers should be part of the same VXLANs and the desired VNIs for the VXLANs. Assume that the network is already configured to permit each ArubaOS-CX switch to reach each other switch\\'s loopback interface.

Is this part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements?

Solution: On Switch-1, create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with 1D 5020; both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address.

A. Yes

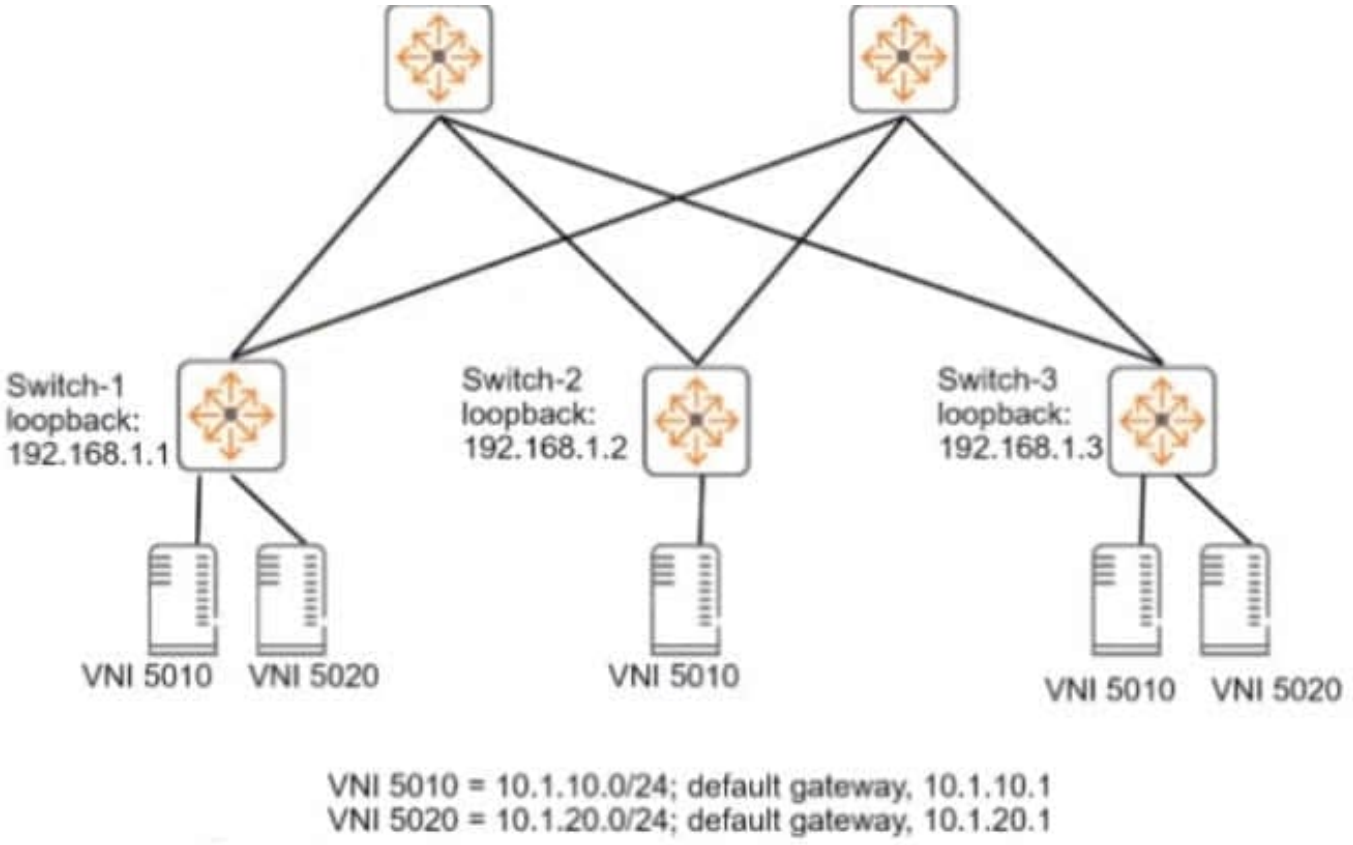
B. No

Correct Answer: A

VXLAN is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that provides layer 2 connectivity between networks across an IP network1. VXLAN uses a 24-bit identifier called VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to segment the layer 2 domain1. VXLAN also uses a tunnel endpoint (VTEP) to encapsulate and decapsulate VXLAN packets1. A VXLAN interface is a logical interface that represents a VNI and is associated with a source IP address and a VRF1. To set up VXLAN without EVPN, you need to create VXLAN interfaces on each switch and configure static VTEP peers1. Based on the exhibit, Switch-1 needs to create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020, to match the VNIs of the servers connected to it. Both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address, which is the loopback interface of Switch-1. Therefore, this is part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on VXLAN and EVPN, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet2 and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model1.

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to set up an ArubaOS-CX switch to implement Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). The exhibit Indicates which servers should be part of the same VXLANs and the desired VNIs for the VXLANs. Assume that the network is already configured to permit each ArubaOS-CX switch to reach each other switch\\'s loopback interface.

Is this part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements?

Solution: On Switch-1, add VNIs 5010 and 5020 to the same VXLAN interface.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

VXLAN is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that provides layer 2 connectivity between networks across an IP network1. VXLAN uses a 24-bit identifier called VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to segment the layer 2 domain1. VXLAN also uses a tunnel endpoint (VTEP) to encapsulate and decapsulate VXLAN packets1. A VXLAN interface is a logical interface that represents a VNI and is associated with a source IP address and a VRF1. To set up VXLAN without EVPN, you need to create VXLAN interfaces on each switch and configure static VTEP peers1. Based on the exhibit, Switch-1 needs to create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020, to match the VNIs of the servers connected to it. However, you cannot add multiple VNIs to the same VXLAN interface1. Each VNI must have its own VXLAN interface with a unique source IP address and VRF1. Therefore, this is not part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is no. For more information on VXLAN and EVPN, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet2 and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model1.

QUESTION 7

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 aggregation layer operates at Layer 2 only, and the core provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The aggregation layer operates at Layer 2 only, and the core provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions is not a use case for implementing Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) at the core for a data center that has a three-tier topology with ArubaOS-CX switches at each layer. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSX can be implemented at any layer of the data center network, but it is more common to implement it at the aggregation or leaf layer, where it can provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions. The core layer typically operates at Layer 3 only and does not require VSX2.

QUESTION 8

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

Solution: Implement Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Implementing Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site is part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution. VSX allows two switches to act as a single logical device and provide active-active forwarding across both switches. This way, traffic can be load balanced across all links in the ERPS ring without creating loops1.

QUESTION 9

Is this correct positioning of AtubaOS-CX switches in the data center?

Solution: A data center will use a leaf-spine topology and requires 64 leaf switches. Aruba CX 8325 switches can be a good choice for both the leaf and spine switches.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

ArubaOS-CX switches are designed for enterprise campus, aggregation, and data center networking use cases1. ArubaOS-CX switches support a leaf-spine topology, which is a two-layer network architecture that provides high

performance, scalability, and reliability for data center networks2. Aruba CX 8325 switches are compact 1U switches that offer high density and high speed connectivity for both leaf and spine switches3. Aruba CX 8325 switches can support up to 32 ports of 100GbE or 48 ports of 25GbE and 8 ports of 100GbE3. For a data center that requires 64 leaf switches, Aruba CX 8325 switches can be a good choice for both the leaf and spine switches, as they can provide enough bandwidth and port density for the network traffic3. Therefore, this is a correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on ArubaOS-CX switches and data center solutions, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet and the Aruba CX Switch Series datasheets3 .

QUESTION 10

Does this correctly describe how Network Analytics Engine (NAE) agents work?

Solution: Agents collect data every minute and send the data to a centralized SNMP server in SNMP traps.

A. Yes

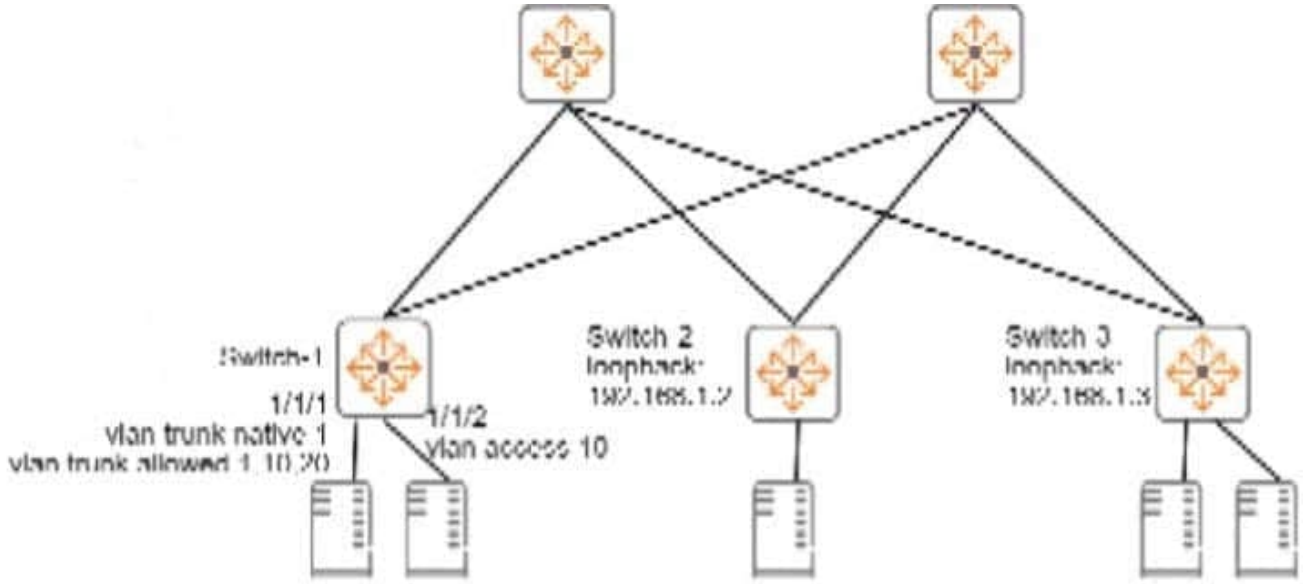
B. No

Correct Answer: B

Agents do not collect data every minute and send the data to a centralized SNMP server in SNMP traps. NAE is a feature that provides network operators with distributed analytics for faster troubleshooting and resolution of network-impacting issues1 . Agents are scripts that run on ArubaOS-CX switches and collect data from various sources, such as CLI commands, REST APIs, or syslog messages1. Agents can also define conditions and actions based on the collected data1. Agents do not send the data to a centralized SNMP server, but store it locally on the switch1. Agents can also send alerts to external systems, such as email servers or syslog servers, but not in SNMP traps1. The statement is false because it incorrectly describes how NAE agents work.

QUESTION 11

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

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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.

QUESTION 12

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.

QUESTION 13

Is this correct positioning of AtubaOS-CX switches in the data center?

Solution: Aruba CX 6300 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf-spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN).

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Aruba CX 6300 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf- spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN) is a correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center. The Aruba CX 6300 switches are designed for data center leaf roles, and they support advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, and PFC that enable high performance, scalability, and resiliency for data center networks1

QUESTION 14

Is this a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks? Solution: Deploy Aruba CX 6300 switches as data center spine switches.

A. Yes

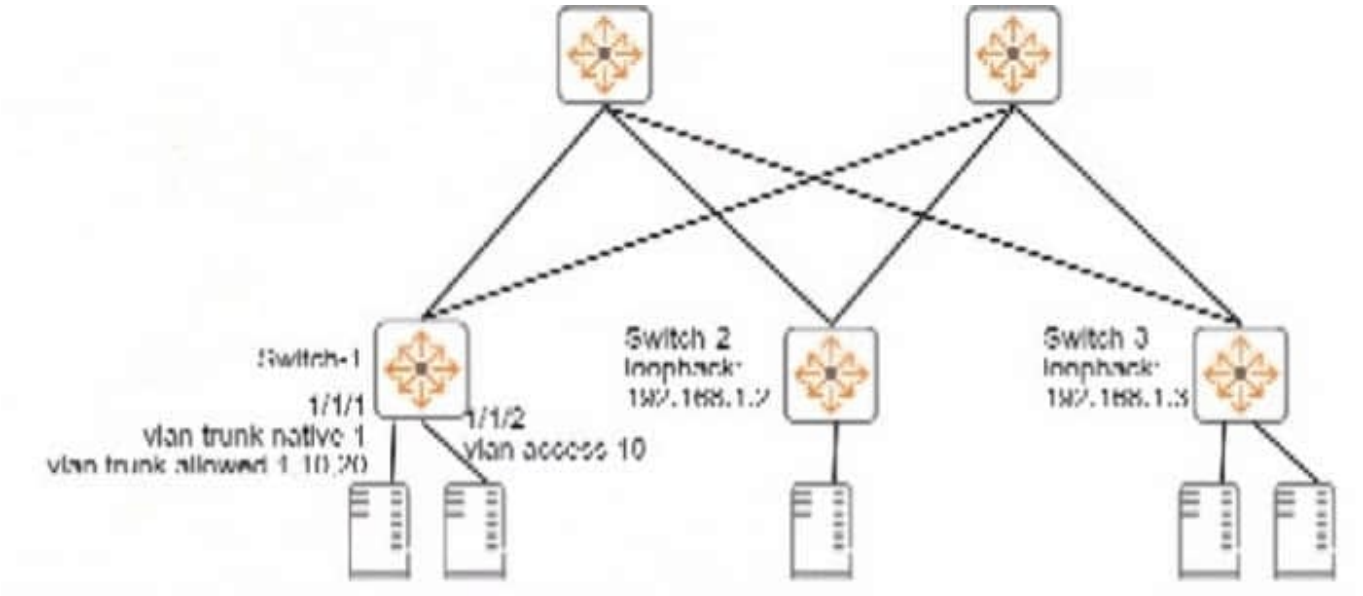
B. No

Correct Answer: B

Deploy Aruba CX 6300 switches as data center spine switches is not a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks. The Aruba CX 6300 switches are designed for data center leaf roles, and they provide high density, low latency, and advanced features such as VSX and EVPN. The Aruba CX 83xx switches are more suitable for data center spine roles, and they provide high performance, scalability, and resiliency1.

QUESTION 15

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.

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