



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

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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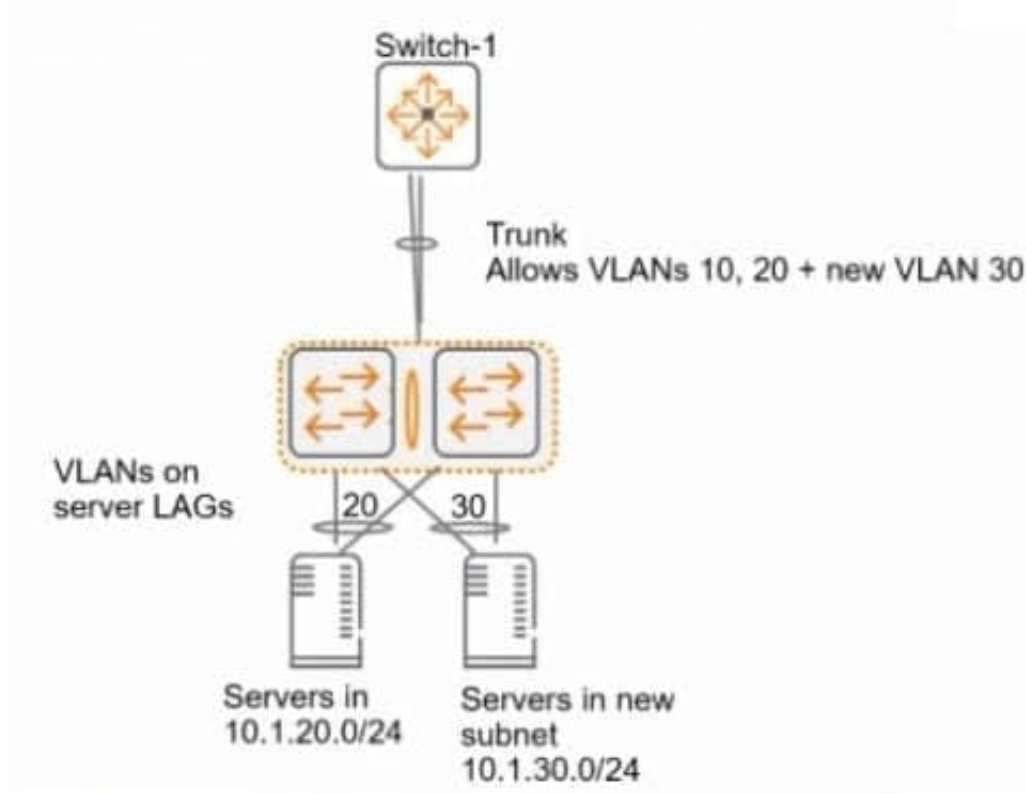
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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Switch-1 show ip route all-vrf
```

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

'[x/y]' denotes [distance/metric]

```
10.1.10.0/24, vrf A  
  via vlan10, [0/0], connected  
10.1.10.1/32, vrf A  
  via vlan10, [0/0], local  
10.1.20.0/24, vrf B  
  via vlan20, [0/0], connected  
10.1.20.1/32, vrf B  
  via vlan20, [0/0], local
```

You are adding a VLAN 30, subnet 10.0.30.0/24 to the network shown in the exhibit. (This network is simplified to just the relevant switches for this item.) This subnet belongs in VRF A, and you have added a Layer 3 VLAN 30 interface

attached to this VRF on Switch-1. You want to make the services in this VLAN available to devices in 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF B.

Is this part of a valid setup for meeting these requirements?

Solution: Add a route with this command: `ip route 10.1.20.0/24 vlan20 vrf A`



A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Adding a route with this command: `ip route 10.1.20.0/24 vlan20 vrf A` is not part of a valid setup for meeting these requirements. This command would add a static route for 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF A, but it would not be able to reach VLAN 20 on Switch-2 because Switch-2 does not have a VLAN interface for VLAN 20 in VRF A. To make the services in VLAN 30 available to devices in 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF B, you need to use inter-VRF routing or route leaking between VRF A and VRF B on Switch-11.

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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 requires a third L3 VNI to route packets between ingress and egress VTEPs.

A. Yes

B. No

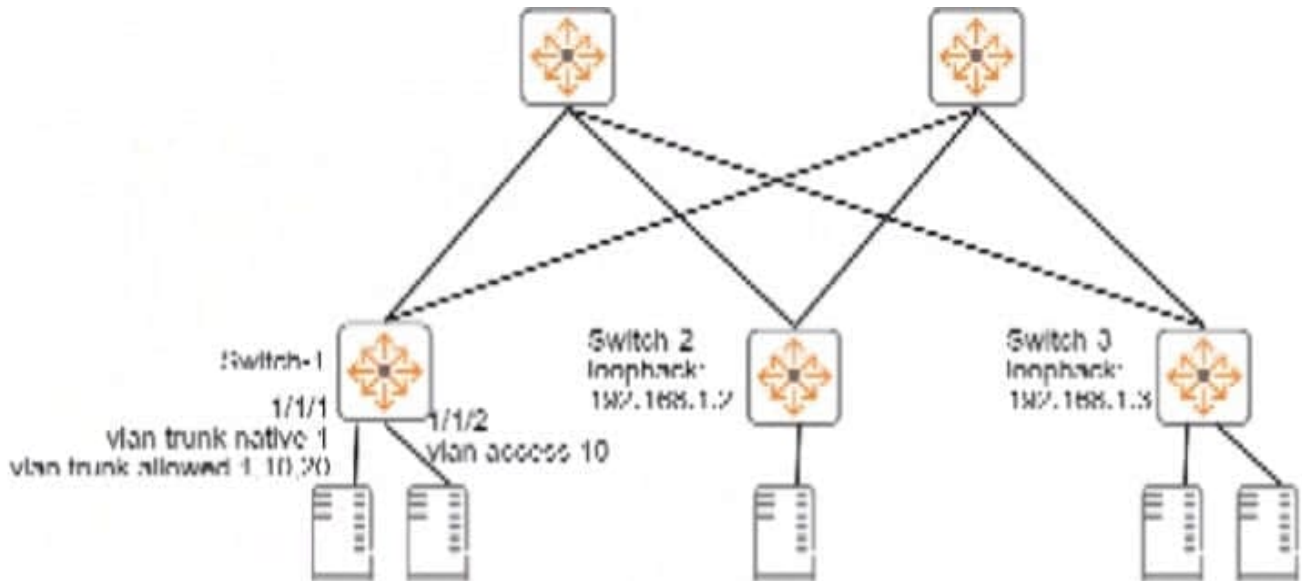
Correct Answer: A

Asymmetric IRB requires a third L3 VNI to route packets between ingress and egress VTEPs is a true statement about the IRB type for a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). Asymmetric IRB is a method of routing traffic between different VXLAN segments using a centralized gateway. In this method, ingress VTEPs route the traffic to the gateway VTEP using a Layer 3 VNI, and egress VTEPs route the traffic to the destination networks using a Layer 2 VNI. The Layer 3 VNI acts as a transit VNI for inter-VXLAN routing.

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## 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 broadcast arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1. Switch 1 drops the frame.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Based on the exhibits, Switch-1 has a trunk port on 1/1/1 that allows VLANs 10 and 20. Switch-2 has an access port on 1/1/2 that belongs to VLAN 10. Switch-3 has an access port on 1/1/3 that belongs to VLAN 20. If a broadcast arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1, Switch-1 does not drop the frame. Instead, Switch-1 forwards the frame to all ports that belong to VLAN 10, which includes the trunk port 1/1/2 and the access port 1/1/4. Switch-2 receives the frame on its access port 1/1/2 and forwards it to all ports in VLAN 10, which includes the access port 1/1/5. Switch-3 does not receive the frame because it is not in VLAN 10. Therefore, this is not how the switch handles the traffic, and the correct answer is no.

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#### QUESTION 4

Is this a difference between a typical data center network's requirements and a typical campus network's requirements?

Solution: Data center networks are typically less oversubscribed than campus networks.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Data center networks are typically less oversubscribed than campus networks is a difference between a typical data center network's requirements and a typical campus network's requirements. Oversubscription is the ratio of potential maximum demand to available capacity on a network link or device. Data center networks typically have higher bandwidth and lower latency requirements than campus networks, so they need to minimize oversubscription as much as possible<sup>1</sup>.

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#### QUESTION 5

Is this part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Upload firmware images to the NetEdit firmware repository.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Uploading firmware images to the NetEdit firmware repository is part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches<sup>1</sup>. NetEdit is a tool that allows you to manage and monitor multiple switches from a single interface<sup>1</sup>. It also provides a firmware repository where you can store firmware images for different switch models and versions<sup>1</sup>. You can use NetEdit to upload firmware images to the repository and then deploy them to the switches<sup>1</sup>.

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**QUESTION 6**

Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

Solution: The ArubaOS-CX Network Analytics Engine (NAE) helps admins to manage multiple ArubaOS-CX switches together using familiar CLI commands.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

ArubaOS-CX is a modern operating system for Aruba switches that provides automation, programmability, and analytics capabilities. The ArubaOS-CX Network Analytics Engine (NAE) is a built-in analytics framework for network assurance and remediation, that allows monitoring, troubleshooting, and proactive network management using scripts and agents<sup>1</sup>. The NAE does not help admins to manage multiple ArubaOS-CX switches together using familiar CLI commands. That is the function of the ArubaOS-CX Fabric Composer (AFC), which is a software-defined orchestration tool that simplifies data center fabric management. Therefore, this does not correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture.

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**QUESTION 7**

You are configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch.

Is this a guideline for configuring timers?

Solution: The guard interval is set in units of seconds and is used to prevent frequent topology changes due to a link going up and down.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The guard interval is set in units of seconds and is used to prevent frequent topology changes due to a link going up and down is not a guideline for configuring timers for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. The guard interval is set in units of milliseconds, not seconds, and it is used to prevent false ring failures due to short link outages or flapping<sup>1</sup>.

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**QUESTION 8**

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 9

Is this a guideline for establishing a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Inter-Switch Link (ISL) between two ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Use a link aggregation with multiple 40GbE links or multiple 100GbE links.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. VSX Inter-Switch Link (ISL) is a link between the two VSX switches that is used for both data plane and control plane traffic. It is recommended that the ISL link is a link aggregation with multiple 40GbE links or multiple 100GbE links to provide redundancy and bandwidth<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, this is a valid guideline for establishing a VSX ISL between two ArubaOS-CX switches.

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#### QUESTION 10

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

Solution: Deploy Aruba 8400 switches as data center leaf switches.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks consists of different switches for different roles. The Aruba 8400 switches are designed for the core and aggregation layers, while the Aruba CX 6300 and CX 6400 switches are designed for the leaf layer<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, deploying Aruba 8400 switches as data center leaf switches is not how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks. Reference:

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/solutions/datacenter-modernization/>

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#### QUESTION 11

Can you attach this type of ArubaOS-CX interface to a VRF?

Solution: A physical interface using Layer 2 mode

A. Yes



B. No

Correct Answer: B

A physical interface using Layer 2 mode cannot be attached to a VRF on an ArubaOS-CX switch. A VRF is a virtual routing and forwarding instance that provides logical separation of routing tables on a switch. A physical interface can only be attached to a VRF if it is using Layer 3 mode and has an IP address assigned to it1.

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## QUESTION 12

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 found1. 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 switches1. Therefore, this is not what you should do.

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## QUESTION 13

Does this correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdit notifies admins of errors using its internal email server.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

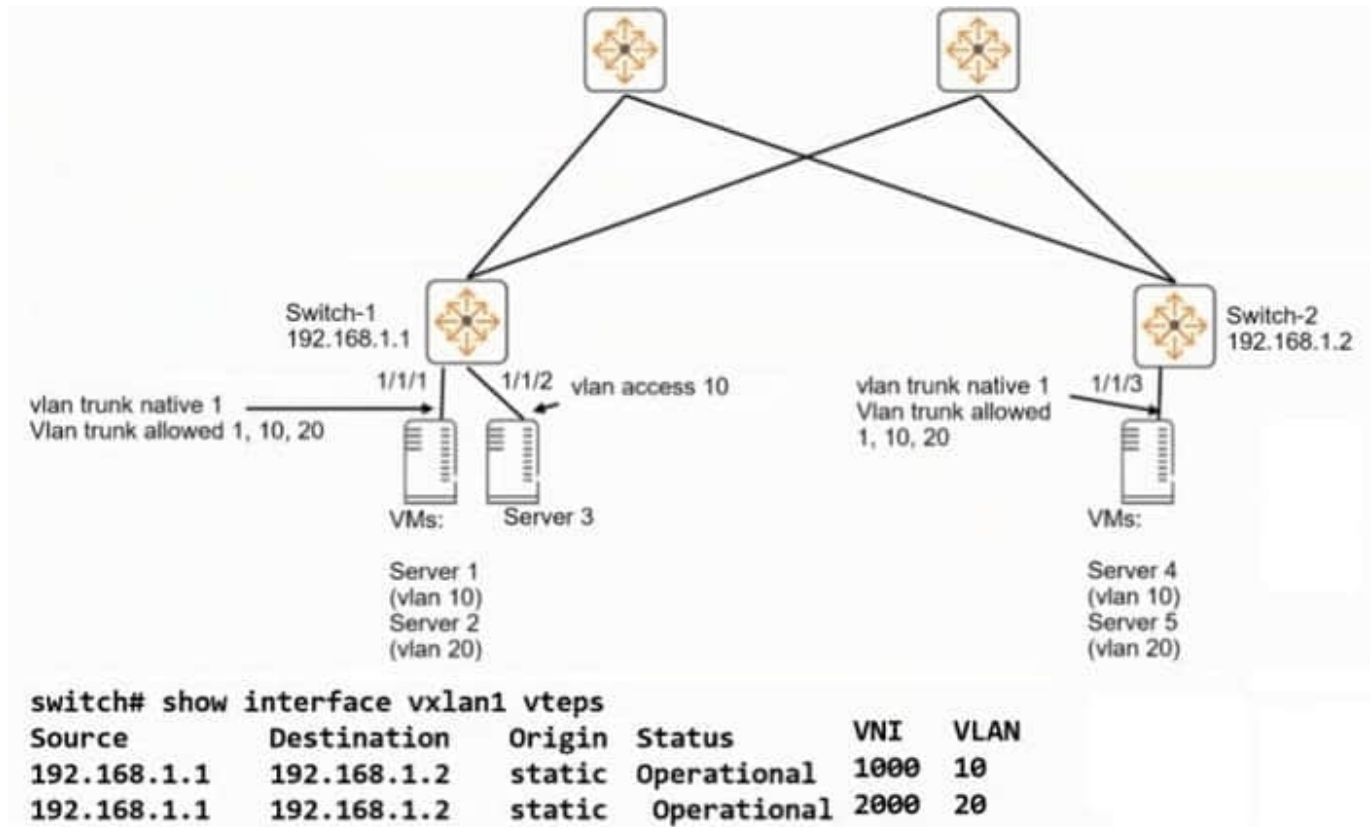
NetEdit is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. NetEdit can send notifications of changes in network conditions to other services, such as email, using methods that define the service type and credentials. However, NetEdit does not use its internal email server to send notifications. NetEdit requires an external SMTP server to send email notifications, and the SMTP server address, port, username, and password must be configured in the email method1. Therefore, this does not correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities.

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## QUESTION 14



Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. Is this how the specified servers communicate?

Solution: Server 1 and Server 4 require routing services within the VXLANs to communicate with each other.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN without Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. The question asks how the specified servers communicate, which means Server 1 and Server 4. Server 1 and Server 4 are in different VLANs and different VNIs, which means they are in different layer 2 segments. To communicate with each other, they require routing services between the VXLANs. However, using Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses is not the correct way to provide routing services. 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 configuration<sup>1</sup>. To provide routing services between the VXLANs, the correct way is to use VXLAN routing with EVPN or distributed anycast gateway (DAG). VXLAN routing with EVPN allows the switches to exchange MAC and IP information using BGP EVPN control plane, and to perform routing between different VNIs using a centralized or distributed model<sup>2</sup>. DAG allows the switches to act as anycast gateways for their local hosts, and to route traffic between different VNIs using a symmetric or asymmetric model<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, this does not correctly describe how the specified servers communicate.



### QUESTION 15

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.

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