www.CertBus.com

# CERTBUS

# HPE2-W09$^{Q\&As}$

## Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

# Pass HP HPE2-W09 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.certbus.com/hpe2-w09.html

## 100% Passing Guarantee
## 100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by HP Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

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

10.0.0.0/30, vrf A
    via vlan10, [0/0], connected
10.0.0.1/32, vrf A
    via vlan10, [0/0], local
10.0.0.0/16, vrf A
    via vlan10, [110/11], ospf
10.0.254.1/32, vrf A
    via loopback0 [0/0], local
10.1.0.0/16, vrf B
    via vlan110, [110/11], ospf
10.1.1.0/30, vrf B
    via vlan110, [0/0], connected
10.1.1.1/32, vrf B
    via vlan110, [0/0], local
10.1.254.1/32, vrf B
    via loopback1, [0/0], local
10.1.0.0/20, vrf C
    via vlan210, [110/11], ospf
10.1.2.0/30, vrf C
    via vlan210, [0/0], connected
10.1.2.1/32, vrf C
    via vlan210, [0/0], local
10.1.254.2/32, vrf C
    via loopback2, [0/0], local
```

You want to enable devices in VRF B and VRF C to reach shared resources in VRF A. is this a valid strategy for meeting this goal? Solution: Place ad three VRF$ in the same OSPF process on Switch-1.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Place all three VRFs in the same OSPF process on Switch-1 is not a valid strategy for meeting this goal of enabling devices in VRF B and VRF C to reach shared resources in VRF A. This strategy would not work because OSPF does not support multiple VRFs in the same process on ArubaOS-CX switches. Each VRF must have its own OSPF process with a unique process ID1.

**QUESTION 2**

You are using NetEdit to manage AruDaOS-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.

**QUESTION 3**

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 4**

Does this correctly describe NetEdit\\'s notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdlt can send an error link to admins through ServlceNow.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 ServiceNow, using methods that define the service type and credentials. ServiceNow is a cloud-based platform that provides IT service management and digital workflows. NetEdit can send an error link to admins through ServiceNow, which allows them to view the details of the error and take actions to resolve it

1. Therefore, this correctly describes NetEdit\\'s notification capabilities.

**QUESTION 5**

Does this correctly describe how the Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric reacts to various component failure scenarios?

Solution: The keepalive goes down, ISL link remains up. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up. The Split-recovery mode is disabled. In this case the secondary switch shutdowns Svls.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The keepalive goes down, ISL link remains up. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up. The Split-recovery mode is disabled. In this case the secondary switch shutdowns SVIs is not a correct description of how the Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric reacts to various component failure scenarios. 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 keepalive link is a separate link that carries control traffic between two VSX nodes. 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 the keepalive goes down, but the ISL link remains up, both VSX nodes continue to forward traffic normally and do not shut down their SVIs because they can still exchange synchronization messages over the ISL link1.

**QUESTION 6**

Does this correctly describe Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: You can check whether a switch has reached its NAE limitations with the "show capacities-status nae" command.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Network Analytics Engine (NAE) is a built-in analytics framework for network assurance and remediation on ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE allows monitoring, troubleshooting, and proactive network management using scripts and agents. However, NAE has some limitations on the number of scripts, agents, and monitors that can run on a switch, depending

on the switch model and software version1. You can check whether a switch has reached its NAE limitations with the "show capacities-status nae" command, which displays the current and maximum number of scripts, agents, and monitors supported on the switch. Therefore, this correctly describes NAE limitations on ArubaOS- CX switches.

**QUESTION 7**

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

Solution: Use a firmware update plan to manage both updating the Image on selected devices and reboot.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Use a firmware update plan to manage both updating the Image on selected devices and reboot is part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS- CX switches. NetEdit is a tool that provides automation and analytics for managing ArubaOS-CX switches. A firmware update plan is a type of plan that allows you to update the firmware image on one or more switches and reboot them as needed1.

**QUESTION 8**

Is this a guideline for establishing a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Inter-Switch Link (ISL) between two ArubaOS-CX switches? Solution: Reserve the ISL for control plane traffic only.

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 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 not recommended to reserve the ISL for control plane traffic only, as this would limit the benefits of VSX and create suboptimal traffic forwarding1. Therefore, this is not a valid guideline for establishing a VSX ISL between two ArubaOS-CX switches.

**QUESTION 9**

Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution? Solution: Create two ERPS instances for the ring and assign different VLANs and different ring protection links (RPL) to each instance.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Creating two ERPS instances for the ring and assigning different VLANs and different RPLs to each instance 1s part of

a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an ERPS solution1. ERPS is a protocol that provides protection and recovery for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology1. It uses a RPL to block one of the links in the ring and prevent loops1. By creating two ERPS instances with different RPLs, you can use both links in the ring for different VLANs and achieve load sharing1.

**QUESTION 10**

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

Solution: Combine multiple links between two data centers into link aggregations (but not multi-chassis ones).

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Combine multiple links between two data centers into link aggregations (but not multi-chassis ones) is 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. ERPS can support link aggregation groups (LAGs) between two nodes in a ring as long as they are not multi-chassis LAGs (MC-LAGs). MC-LAGs are not supported by ERPS because they can create loops in the ring topology.

**QUESTION 11**

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

Solution: Agents write data to the switch\\'s current state database.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Agents write data to the switch\\'s current state database is a correct description of how Network Analytics Engine (NAE) agents work. NAE agents are scripts that run on ArubaOS-CX switches and collect data from various sources such as CLI commands, REST APIs, SNMP queries, etc. The agents write the collected data to the switch\\'s current state database (CSDB), which stores information about the switch\\'s configuration, status, and performance1.

**QUESTION 12**

Is this a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface? Solution: configuring trust of Cos on the interface

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Configuring trust of CoS on the interface is a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface. PFC is a feature that allows a switch to pause traffic on a per-class basis using IEEE 802.1Qbb frames. To use PFC, the switch must trust the CoS values in the incoming frames and map them to priority groups and queues1.

---

**QUESTION 13**

Is this a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch?

Solution: to help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different quality of service (QoS) settings to different types of traffic

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

To help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different quality of service (QoS) settings to different types of traffic is not 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 does not help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic, but rather relies on the priority values in the outer header of the tunneled traffic to apply QoS settings. A better way to help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different QoS settings to different types of traffic would be to use deep packet inspection (DPI) or application visibility and control (AVC) features.

---

**QUESTION 14**

Refer to the exhibits.
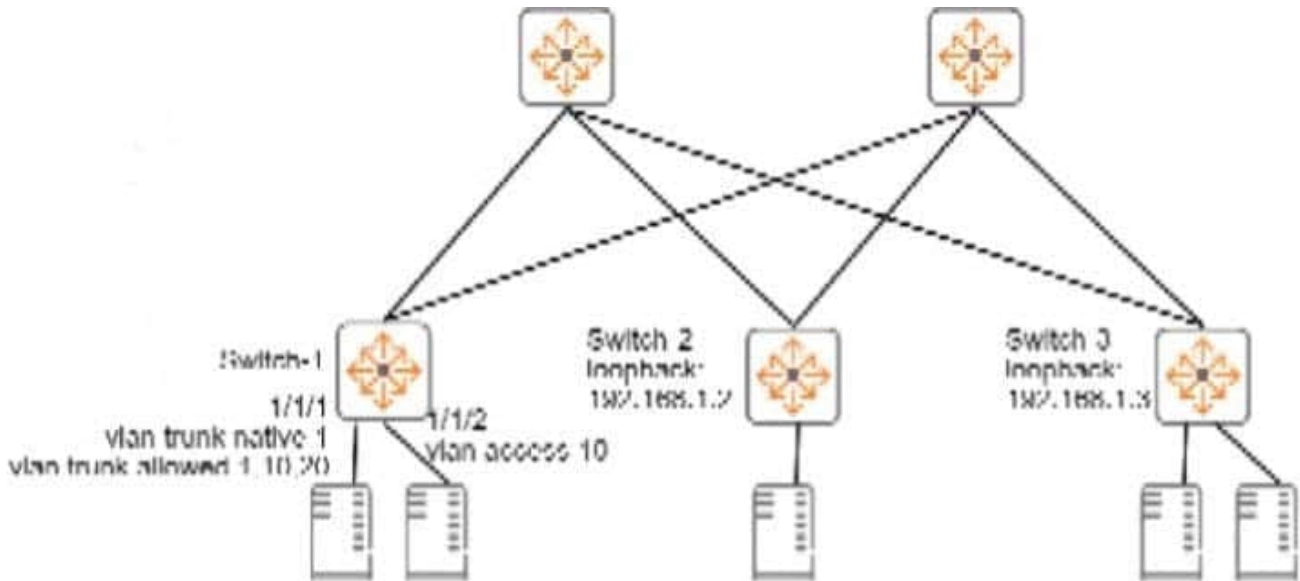
```
Switch-1# show interface vxlan1 vteps

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-1 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 replicates the broadcast, encapsulates each broadcast with VXLAN. and sends the VXLAN traffic to 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 replicates the broadcast, encapsulates each broadcast with VXLAN, and sends the VXLAN traffic to 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3 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 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. Switch-1 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 respectively.

**QUESTION 15**

Is this how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks? Solution: Deploy Aruba 83xx switches as data center leaf switches.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Deploying Aruba 83xx switches as data center leaf switches is not 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. The Aruba 63xx switches are more suitable for data center leaf roles, and they provide high density, low latency, and advanced features such as VSX and EVPN2.

[HPE2-W09 Practice Test](#)     [HPE2-W09 Exam Questions](#)     [HPE2-W09 Braindumps](#)